# THE DAILY NEWS

VOL. 2 NELSON, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904 NO 318


Library, Legislative Assembly APR 26 1904 VICTORIA, B. C.

## GOLD IN BIG NUGGETS

### The Best Find Yet Made in the Famous Poplar Creek Section

#### Masses of the Precious Metal Found in the Happy Four and Lardo King Near the Second Crossing

Two strikes of free gold of more than ordinary improtance are reported in the Poplar creek section near the second crossing of the Lardeau river, within half a mile of the Gold Hill townsite and within three miles of Poplar. In both instances the finds are of free gold and and they are said to equal, if not surpass the famous discoveries on Poplar creek on the Lucky Jack and the Swede groups. The news arrived in this city on Wednesday evening in a letter to a Nelson man which he did not receive until yesterday.

The most important of the two finds was that made in the Happy Four mineral claim owned by Richard Roberts, who has been engaged in developing this property all winter. On Saturday last a shaft he was engaged in sinking had reached a depth of 60 feet. In the bottom of the shaft on Saturday he struck three feet of what is said to be as rich ore as has yet been found in the Poplar creek district. The quartz was fairly bound together with free gold that brightly sparkled in the candle light as the miners viewed it after the last shot had been exploded. The ore in the payshoot, which is three feet wide, is said by those who have seen it, to be richer and to carry more gold in massive nugget form than any yet found in that section.

The ledge on which the rich strike was made is twelve feet wide and consists of white quartz, carrying free gold and sulphurets, principally or iron.

On the same ledge several Swedish prospectors own a claim called the Lardo King. On this claim a tunnel was driven in for twenty feet and in the face of the tunnel a few days since, a shoot or ore carrying nugget gold, was met. This find also astounded all who saw it, so full was the quartz of gold. The shoot is from two and a half to three feet wide.

The claims on which the finds were made are almost directly north of the Gold Hill townsite and on the north side of the Lardeau river. On the main ledge there are four claims, the most westerly being the Lardo King, owned by the Swedish prospectors, the Happy Four, owned by Richard Roberts, the Enterprise, formerly owned by P. Sheran, of this city, but now the property of W. H. Dowsing, of this city, and a fourth claim, the Sunrise, the names of the owners of which could not be ascertained yesterday. Mr. Dowsing purchased the Enterprise only a few days since in order to add it to a group of four claims which he owns adjoining the Enterprise on the north.

The find is important as it reveals that not all of the very rich properties of that section are located on the banks, or immediately adjacent to Poplar creek, and that the area over which the free gold may be found in very rich shoots is more extensive than it was at first thought to be.

The properties on which the finds have been made was staked in August, 1903, and shortly after were bonded to a Kaslo syndicate for $50,000. The syndicate got cold feet and failed to put up the money for their first payment. Doubtless the members of the syndicate will, now that finds have been made, regret their lack of faith in the property and will feel sorry that they did not close the deal.

## WANDERED FROM HOME

A LITTLE BOY IS LOST ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

SEARCHING PARTIES WERE OUT ALL NIGHT.

This city was thrilled by a sensation last night in the loss on the nearby hills of a litte five-year-old lad, the son of S. E. Coulter, driver of the fire hose wagon, and a part of the afternoon and all night long large parties of men were engaged searching the hillsides for the lost youngster.

Up to the time of going to press the boy had not been found and his parents and their friends are greatly worried and troubled in consequence.

The chief of police will organize another search for the little fellow at dawn today if he has not been found by that time.

According to the information given The Daily News last night the little boy was last seen about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a lady living at the top of the bluff at the eastern extension of Victoria street. It is said that the boy was weeping piteously as he went along the trail but most unforunately it did not occur to the lady that the child had lost his way and she let him go on without offering any assistance, and this is the last that has been heard of the boy.

About 2.30 yesterday the child was first missed from home and a search was instituted. No trace of him having been found the now distracted parents, called upon their friends and neighbors for help and a systematic hunt was begun.

Up and down the steep hill sides that stretch down from the S. F. and N. line to the lake, the anxious searchers went but no trace of the boy was discovered although tiny footprints were encountered by some of the searchers at different points.

At 6 o'clock a score or more of the searchers returned, the police were notified and acting chief constable Young was applied to for the use of his blood hounds.

Mr. Young at once took Blackwall Ringer up to the Coulter residence at the corner of Hall and Victoria streets and having obtained a night shirt worn by the lost child put the dog on the trail. Mr. Young says the dog at once got to work and after following the road going over the bluff and down into Bogustown struck off into a trail that leads through the thick brush back of the hospital. It was with the greatest difficulty that the hound was followed as the ground is simply a series of small bluffs and is covered with a dense undergrowth. The dog gave tongue in the midst of this brush but it was almost impossible to find the exact spot. He returned to his master, who was clambering up and down after him and later upon being set on the trail again, went a second time into the thicket and again bayed. Mr. Young searched carefully all around the wood but was unable to find the lost child or any trace of him. He believes, however, that the little fellow will be found in this spot today. It had got quite dark last night when the hound reached the spot in question and this added to the difficulty of searching, Mr. Young added that if he had been called upon at once when it was found that the boy was missing the dog would have been much more likely to have found him.

Both Mr. Young and chief Jarvis returned to the city about 10.30 thoroughly exhausted with their fruitless efforts, but in the meantime the news had got about the city and fresh searching parties with lanterns started out and the search was kept up all night.

Chief Jarvis made arrangements last night and this morning the whole mountain side will be thoroughly and systematically searched.

It was thought that the little man, thoroughly wearied out in his efforts to find his way home had probably fallen down and sobbed himself to sleep. The awakening of the child in the woods is not a pleasant thing to think about but it is to be hoped that the boy may be found when daylight dawns.

The last "lost boy" in Nelson wandered away on the night of July 1st, 1897, nearly seven years ago, he was the little son of Mr. Darrah, an employee of the Hall Mines smelter, and when the hue and cry was raised the celebration then in progress practically ended and the whole town turned out to search. The fire alarm was rung and a reward of $50 was offered to the finder of the missing lad. Later on in the night a second alarm was sounded and the reward was raised to $100. All night long the hills were searched in vain and next morning young Darrah turned up and claimed that he had been detained in a mountain shack all night by two men who originally intended to hold him for ransom but thought better of it and let him go free in the morning.

In case young Coulter is not discovered by daylight today all those who are willing to assist the distracted parents in the search should report promptly to police headquarters.

## SALE OF COAL LANDS

THE DEAL COMPLETED IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

ALBERTA C. & C. Co. SELL OUT TO ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

An important sale of coal lands was concluded in this city yesterday, when the Alberta Coal and Coke company sold outright all of their coal lands at Cowley, Alberta, to Emmanuel Restor, of London, England and John H. Thorburn, of Edinboro, Scotland. James Rutherford, of Kaslo, who is now on his way out from the old country engineered the deal, which was finally concluded and all the documents signed in the office of P. E. Wilson yesterday.

The sale is an absolute one and the purchase price is said to be $100,000 and full payment of all sums due by the company to the dominion government on account of the lands in question.

The sum of $12,500 cash was paid over yesterday and this is to be applied on moneys due the government.

The second payment one of £25,000—$25,000—is payable on June 15th next.

The lands sold consist of 6400 acres at Cowley, on the line of the C. P. R. just east of Frank. They were acquired from the dominion government with the right of purchase two years ago, and lie to the north of the railway line. Breckenridge and Lund's coal lands are on the other side of the track.

An English company has been floated to develop the coal lands, with a capital of £150,000, of which £90,000 has already been underwritten. An English engineer will come out in June and development work will be at once started and vigorously proceedd with.

The directors of the Alberta Coal and Coke Co., the vendors are: W. O. Applequist, Donald McLeod, H. McLeod, H. T. Irvine, Harry Wright, M.P.P., and P. E. Wilson.

These gentlemen practically control the stock of the concern.

## HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

MAY BE DECIDING FACTOR IN COMING ELECTIONS.

IRISH NATIONALISTS BELIEVE HOUR OF SUCCESS IS AT HAND.

Dublin, April 21.—The annual nationalist convention at the Mansion House today was well attended and excited much enthusiasm. John Redmond, who presided at the opening proceedings, said the unionist government and party were in a condemned cell, waiting for the execution of the sentence which has been pronounced on them, and in all human probability it was reserved for the representatives of Ireland to give the final blow which would end their existence. They had denied Ireland home rule, had broken their pledges and had introduced a budget which would impose an additional burden of $2,500,000 yearly on Ireland. The question of home rule was again becoming a deciding factor in English bye-elections and when the dissolution of parliament came it would be found to be a deciding factor as to what government should rule this empire.

The convention passed a resolution in favor of home rule and expressing confidence in the Irish members of parliament.

## PORT ARTHUR NOW EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED

### Fall of the Doomed Fortress Cannot Long Be Deferred---Russian Troops Fleeing North Across the Yalu in Overcrowded Boats---Kouropatkin Orders Advance of Troops Massed in Northwestern Korea

London, April 21.—A correspondent of the Times, cabling from New Chwang, says that a messenger has arrived there from the Yalu river with the information that the Russians are fleeing north across the river in over crowded boats and are losing hundreds of men by drowning.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Port Arthur undoubtedly is effectively blocked and that events are culminating around the doomed fortress.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tien Tsin says that Japanese troops are now embarking from Korea and possibly are being reinforced by the froces on the Yalu river from which the Russians have practically withdrawn.

Paris, April 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisian says he has learned that general Kouropatkin has ordered the advance of the Russian forces which are massed in northwestern Korea and that a brigade of infantry with 5,000 Cossacks is within one hundred versts of the banks of the Tumen river.

TO TOGO THE CREDIT.

Russians Now Admit That Japanese Mines Did the Damage.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—All doubt as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Petropalovsk and the damage to the battleship Pobieda at Port Arthur is dispelled by the report submitted by telegraph to the emperor, dated April 21st. In it viceroy Alexieff stated in a way that leaves the matter no longer an open question, that mines were responsible for the disaster. The admission of the presence of Japanese ships off Port Arthur on the night preceeding the going out of the Russian ships, tends to establish vice-admiral Togo's claims that his ships laid the mines on which the Russian battleships struck.

RUSSIA'S LATEST DEVICE.

Will Fit Out Privateers to Prey Upon Japanese Merchant Marine.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—The admiralty, it is announced, intends to fit out two ships purchased from Germany, which were formerly in the trans-Atlantic service, together with a number of ships of the volunteer fleet, with rapid fire guns, and to send them to the Pacific to prey upon Japanese commerce. The admiralty believes that by this means it can prevent the resumption of operations by the Japanese commercial fleet and strike a hard blow against Japan's hope of maintaining her resources for the prosecution of the war.

It is authoratively stated that Russia has been offered, through a well known firm, two 7,000 ton and two 3,000 ton cruisers belonging to a South American republic but has declined the offer.

In order to harmonize the army and navy operations, vice-admiral Skrydloff will stop at Liao Yang on his way to Port Arthur to confer with general Kouropatkin. The admiral and the general are warm personal friends and both are completely independent of the viceroy. In spite of the bad relations between Skrydloff and Alexieff, pressure is being brought to bear to prevent the viceroy's immediate return to the Russian capital.

All information in possession of the general staff indicates that the Japanese are preparing to make a landing near Taku Shan. The lights of Japanese ships have been observed there for several nights and it is believed that the debarkation from these ships have been delayed by the bad weather which has prevailed.

It is believed that the Japanese will experience great difficulty in debarking if their landing is resisted.

A prominent naval attachee, who is familiar with the coast, says a batallion with rapid fire guns could keep off an army corps as the warships would have to lie too far out to effectively protect a landing.

SHOT AS SPIES.

Fate of Two Japanese Officers Capturin Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—The emperor has received the following telegram from general Kouropatkin, under today's date:

"All was quiet on the Yalu river on the 19th and 20th and there was no change. On the night of the 19th, opposite Cape Tower hill, west of Kai Chju, a steamer was observed sending off boats evidently for the purpose of taking soundings. The boats soon returned."

In another telegram to the emperor, general Kouropatkin says:

"I respectfully report to your majesty that two Japanese officers, named Stoevo Yukoka and Giska Oki, were arrested near the station of Tur Chi Kha. In their possession were found three cases of Bickford fuse, a French wrench, dynamite cartridges, tools for railway wrecking, cylinders containing one and a half pounds of pyroxilin, good maps of Manchuria and northern Korea and a number of notes. A court martial held at Harbin, April 20th, found them guilty. The officers wore Mongolian dress to disguise their nationality. The officers were condemned to be deprived of their civil rights and to be executed by hanging. I confirmed the sentence, but in view of the officers' rank, consented that they be shot instead of hanged. I refused their prayer to spare their lives and they were executed at 6 o'clock on the evening of April 12th."

In reply minister Avellan telegraphed general Kouropatkin thanking him for the cordial sentiments expressed in his message and saying: "The conduct of your valiant army will nerve our sailors in the Pacific to give you strong support in the conviction that we will conquer and uphold the glory of the flag. I wish you all success and have no doubt that the pages of the war history will be embellished with new and brilliant actions by the army under your command as chief leader."

RUSSIANS STILL GUESSING.

Cannot Agree as the Cause of Loss of Petropalovsk.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—There is a growing disposition at the admiralty to admit vice-admiral Togo's claim that a Japanese mine sank the Petropalovsk and injured the Pobieda. The failure of the warships to touch the mines while going out to sea is explained by the fact that when starting in pursuit of the enemy's cruisers' division the Russian ships passed out north of the mine and in returning, after the appearance of the Japanese battleships' division, vice-admiral Makaroff headed straight for the entrance of the harbor moving directly into the mines. While this is the general view there are those who stoutly resist Togo's claim, insisting on the theory of the explosion of either a magazine or the boilers, and accounting for the injury of the Pobieda, which was in the wake of the Petropalovsk, by the confusion following such a disaster to the flagship in which she sheered off onto a Russian mine laid to protect the entrance against a repetition of the attempts to block the channel. But the theories held here are really only conjectures as the Port Arthur authorities have not yet reported the result of the investigation.

Vice-admiral Stark, formerly in command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, in an interview, declares his belief that the Petropalovsk and Pobieda collided with spent Whitehead torpedoes. He denies that the Russians were not prepared for an attack at the outbreak of the war, saying that the best proof of this was that the guns were loaded when the Japanese torpedo boats appeared.

USE OF THE WIRELESS.

United States Reserves Its Rights—Kouropatkin's Mental Embrace.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—2:25 p. m.—Foreign minister Lamsdorff has been notified that the United States reserves all the rights she may have under international law in the event of any American citizen being affected by Russia's decision in the case of war correspondents using wireless telegraphy. This notification does not involve a protest against Russia's course, simply reserving whatever rights may exist in the yet unadjudicated question of the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war. United States commercial agent Greener at Vladivostock has been instructed by ambassador McComick to inform the Japanese consul at the island to take back to Japan the consular staff and the refugees. The arrangements for sending the ship are to be made by Japan through the authorities at Washington.

Grand duke Cyril, who was injured at the time of the Petropalovsk disaster, is protesting against returning to Russia. He desires as soon as he has recovered to go back to Port Arthur, but his mother, the grand duchess Vladimar, is insisting on his return. The minister of marine has received the following telegram from general Kouropatkin: "I mentally embrace you dear Feoder Carlovich, knowing the grief and anxiety you are suffering. The army finds consolation in the firm conviction that our illustrious seamen will retrieve their loss at the expense of the Japanese fleet."

WILL BE SHOT.

Tien Tsin, April 21.—The two Japanese officers, who were captured in Manchuria disguised as Lamas, and who had a lage quantity of explosives in their possession, have been taken to Port Arthur. An examination is being made in order to discover how they procured Chinese passports. They will be dealt with according to martial law.

BALTIC FLEET IN COMMISSION.

Late Admiral Makaroff's Body Has Not Been Recovered.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—6:50 p. m.—The ships of the Baltic fleet here and at Libau will be in commission next week.

The naval reserves of the neighboring provinces are arriving for distribution to the ships.

All hope is given up of the recovery of vice-admiral Makaroff. It is believed to be beneath the overturned ship. The official reports place eighty as the number of persons saved from the Petropalovsk.

The admiralty denies the statement made by the London Times in its wireless report that the Japanese mine ship Koryo Maru was fired upon while laying mines before Port Arthur. It is said that if she came in and laid mines the Russian searchlights failed to pick her up.

SPIES ARE PLENTIFUL.

Russian Operations in Manchuria Greatly Hampered Thereby.

Mukden, April 21.—The operations of the Russians in Manchuria are greatly hampered by the immense number of spies. The commander of the Ninth East Siberian rifle brigade says the Japanese have taken advantage of the convenient location of New Chwang which is full of spies.

"In the guise of merchants, beggars, ragpickers and lackeys," says the general, "these spies sniff everywhere. They have grown pigtails, showing that they have been preparing for their work for a long time and that they are unwilling to trust entirely the information supplied by the Chinese. They are hard to get rid of. These insects, as soon as they obtain information, cross the river into Chinese territory, where they use the telegraph. Some of them have been caught, but the majority wander among the troops and nothing can be done to prevent it."

A Chinese spy, who was caught several days ago, was sent to Liao Yang where he was shot. The Chinese manifested deep sympathy, following him along the streets after he had been captured.

SKRYDLOFF'S MOVEMENTS.

Will Not Leave For Port Arthur Until Next Week.

Paris, April 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that notwithstanding the enemity between Alexieff and vice-admiral Skrydloff the viceroy did not object to the appointment of the latter to the command of the naval forces in the far east, recognizing that it was unavoidable.

The Echo de Paris also publishes the following from its St. Petersburg correspondent: "Vice-admiral Skrydloff will not leave for the far east before Wednesday next, remaining here to assist the council of admirals, summoned by high admiral grand duke Alexis, which will be under the presidency of the emperor. I am informed by an admiral that vice-admiral Chounkin will probably be appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet and that rear-admiral Rojestvensky will succeed vice-admiral Skrydloff in command of the Black sea fleet and that vice-admiral Bezobrazoff will go to Port Arthur where he will assume a command under vice-admiral Skrydloff.

MAKAROFF'S WIDOWED SISTER.

Has Visions of Her Brother Imprisoned in His Stateroom on the Flagship.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—Vice-admiral Makaroff's sister, a widow who has long been a resident of Kishineff, and who was dependent on an allowance by the admiral for her support, is heart broken, refusing to believe that her brother is dead and declares that he comes to her saying that he is alive and imprisoned in his stateroom on the Petropalovsk.

It is announced that vice-admiral Stark, formerly in command of the Port Arthur fleet has been appointed chief of staff to viceroy Alexieff.

NO LACK OF VOLUNTEERS.

Japanese of all Ages Anxious to Fight Their Country's Battles.

Tokio, April 21.—The war office is flooded with thousands of applications from men of every age and every condition in life for permission to go to the front. The applications come from time expired soldiers and boys too young to enlist in the army in the regular manner. The ages of the applicants range from fourteen to seventy. Many of them following the Samour custom, sign their applications with their own blood and several are wholly written in blood.

FRENCH SHORE TREATY.

All Difficulties Arising Under it Satisfactorily Adjusted.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 21.—The difficulty over the French Shore treaty has been satisfactorily adjusted. France agrees that the clause terminating the fishing on October 20th each year applies only to her fishermen. Newfoundland, Canadian and American fishermen are not restricted in carrying on the winter herring fishery. France also agrees to recognize the British consul at St. Pierre, which will practically end smuggling from that place. Great Britain in return agrees to recognize the French consul at St. Johns, now residing here unofficially. All details of the treaty were tabled in the legislature this evening.

Premier Bond in the legislature tonight announced the terms of the French shore clauses of the Anglo-French colonial treaty. The treaty is generally regarded as being of imense benefit to the colony and the public has accepted it with the warmest enthusiasm.

GANS THE VICTOR.

Baltimore, April 21.—George Gans, of this city, was given the decision over Sam Bolen, of Philadelphia, tonight in their 15-round bout here.

FOR SUCCESSOR TO MACHRAY

Anglican Synod Picking Two Names to Go Before House of Bishops.

Winnipeg, April 21.—The Anglican synod, now in session, is having an interesting time in the ballot for two names to be presented to the house of bishops in October, from which that body will select a successor to archbishop Machray.

Bishop Matheson was selected on the first ballot as first choice with much enthusiasm. On the second choice the synod was engaged all yesterday afternoon and evening until after midnight, nine ballots being taken without a choice, when an adjournment was moved until 10 o'clock this morning. The choice seems to be between bishop Grisdale, of Calgary, and archdeacon Fortin, of Holy Trinity church in this city, the last ballot being as follows: Clergy—Archdeacon Fortin 38; bishop Grisdale 33; rural dean MacMorine, 1.

Lay delegates—Archdeacon Fortin 51; bishop Grisdale, 41; Rev. S. MacMorine, 1.

Later.—The names of Rev. Dr. Eden, bishop of Wanfield, England, and bishop Matheson, of this city, will go before the house of bishops. It took 14 ballots to deside the second choice. Ten ballots were taken with bishop Grisdale and archdeacon Fortin almost equal. Then both names were dropped as the deadlock could not be broken and ballots were taken on bishop Eden and canon Cody, of Toronto. The 14 ballot resulted in the almost unanimous selection of bishop Eden.

## ISSUING PAPER MONEY

RUSSIA PUTS OUT $15,000,000 AGAINST GOLD RESERVE.

AVERAGE DAILY WAR EXPENSES AMOUNT TO $650,000.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—2.25 p.m.—Russia has made a new issue of $15,000,000 in paper currency against free gold in the state bank. At the ministry of finance it was explained that it was an ordinary issue and in no sense was forced. Under the law paper is issuable to double the amount of gold up to $150,000,000, in excess of which the paper issued must be covered rouble for rouble. In the state bank there are in round figures $400,000,000 in gold which would permit of on issue of $500,000,000 in paper, but the paper issued at present only amounts to $350,000,000.

All sorts of figures of the cost of the war are printed abroad. The correspondent of the Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the daily expenses are averaging $650,000 and ir is estimated that a year's expenditures for the war will total $250,000,000. To meet this there existed a free balance of $50,000,000, which was increased to $115,000,000 by reductions of the ordinary budgets, leaving ostensibly $135,000,000 to be found. But a portion of the latter is made up by the increased earnings of the railroads, operated by the government, it being in reality a question of bookkeeping. How the balance is to be raised has not yet been determined. No foreign loan has been arranged, and none is desired if it can be avoided, as practically the total of the war expenditure will be raised at home. The ministry of finance say it may be easy to float an international loan late in the summer or fall.

## WILL BE HANGED TODAY

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO REPRIEVE CAR BARN THUGS.

TWO OF THE MURDERERS RELIGIOUS, ONE AN ATHIEST.

Chicago, April 21.—Marx, Vandine and Niedermeier exchanged farewells with their relatives today, while the erection of the gallows was progressing within their hearing. Vandine and Marx spent much of their time in devotional exercises, while Neidermeier lay on a cot in the jail hospital and scowled at the guards watching him. He refused to accept religious advice and declared that if he was unable to cheat the gallows he would go to his death an athiest.

A court habeas corpus action in Neidermeier's case was begun today. The petition is ostensibly on behalf of two men who were convicted of murdering a saloon keeper. Neidermeier recently confessed to the murder. The petition was declared invalid.

Springfield, Ills., April 21.—Governor Yates today refused clemency to Harvey Vandine, the street car bandit, who is under sentence to be hanged in Chicago tomorrow, with the other bandits, Neidermeier and Marx. Mrs. Vandine, mother of the condemned man, left for Pittsfield, where the governor is on a campaign tour, to make a personal plea for him.

BISHOP REEVE.

Will Visit the Arctic Circle, Travelling in a Canoe.

Winnipeg, April 21.—The bishop of MacKenzie river, who is also at present acting bishop of Athabasca, has left for the west. After spending a few days at Indian Head and other points he will proceed to Athabasca landing, where Mrs. and Miss Reeve will reside while he goes north to the Arctic circle by canoe, returning about the end of September by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer. The bishop hopes to visit forts Chipewayan, Simpson, Norman, MacPherson and Hay river mission and if time and circumstances permit he will return by the Peace river, visiting Fort Vermillion, Smoke river and Lesser Slave.

IRISH LEAGUE MEETING.

Boston, April 21.—Secretary Callaghan, of the United Irish league of America, announced today that New York City had been selected as the place and August 30 and 31 as the dates for the second biennial convention of the league. John E. Redmond, M.P., the leader of the Irish party has been invited to attend.

## NO FINANCIAL PANIC

### Anticipated as Result of the Disastrous Fire in Toronto

#### Losses for Most Part Fall on Wealthy Men and Millions of Insurance Will Come in From Great Britain

Toronto, April 21.—Already a number of burned-out firms have secured temporary offices and will start business at once. While many business men are stunned and bewildered by the catastrophe, the majority of them take a hopeful view of the situation.

The general impression among bank managers and capitalists is that the fire, while necessarily entailing a very severe set back to the whole business community of the city, will not be followed by any financial panic. The fire losses for the most part are sustained by the wealthiest men in the city, while the fact that the largest losses among insurance firms are in English and Scottish companies and that the great bulk of the eight millions of insurance will have to come from Great Britain will tend to largely relieve the financial market and prevent a panic here.

Work was begun this morning dynamiting walls left standing by Tuesday night's big fire and which were dangerous to passers by. It is expected that the great amount of rebuilding of warehouses will almost put an end to speculative residence building this summer, with the consequences that rents will go up again. This will surely happen if there is not a great influx of labor from the outside. Matters are further complicated by the fact that there is a scarcity of building materials. Brick is especially scarce.

There was an important meeting of the leading underwriters here today when the fire was discussed. The most important question discussed was that of increasing rates. On the report of the committee the association decided to increase insurance rates all round on mercantile risks in Toronto, in the congested districts 75 per cent, in outside districts 40 per cent, and on fire proof buildings half of extra. They will consider tomorrow the question of a general advance throughout Canada. The meeting discussed the question of appointing adjusters who will probably be selected from insurance men in Toronto and Montreal.

## BARON TOLL HEARD FROM

LETTER DATED NOVEMBER 11, 1902, HAS BEEN FOUND.

WAS WRITTEN AT PAUL KEPPAN BAY, BENNETT ISLAND.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—The last document left by baron Toll, the Arctic explorer from whom nothing has been heard directly since he left the yacht Zaria in 1902, and started for Bennett island, and who is reported to have perished in the Arctic ocean, has been found by lieutenant Kolchak. It is dated at Paul Keppan bay, Bennett island, November 11, 1902, and it is as follows:

"Accompanied by astronomer Zeeberg and two traders, I left the winter quarters of the Zaria in Nirpich bay on June 7. The ice was rather broken on July 25 and we prepared to take to two native boats. Here we killed the last of our dogs. The ice floe on which we camped carried us, in four and a half days, 48 miles on our course, but bearing off we left it on July 31, crossing the remaining 23 miles to Bennett island, landing on August 3 at Cape Emma."

The document includes the result of astronomer Zeeberg's survey of Bennett island by which it is shown to be an offshoot of the central Asian plateau. It is composed of the oldest Cambrian strata broken by outflows of basalt which cover brown coal measures.

The remains of coniferous vegetation and the bones of mammoths and other animals, bared by the action of the water were seen in the valleys. In addition to white bear and walrus the party found a herd of thirty reindeer ,on the flesh of which they lived, and from the skins of which they made garments and footwear for he weary voyage back.

The document says in conclusion:

"Owing to the fog we could not see the land whence the birds come, nor distinguish Sannikoff land. We are leaving a number of recording photographic instruments and start today for the south, provisioned for from fourteen to twenty days. All are well. We are in 76 degrees, 38 minutes north; 149 degrees, 42 minutes east."

TYEE PAYS DIVIDEND.

C. P. R. Fast Steamer on the Victoria-Seattle Run.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Victoria, April 21.—The Tyee Mining company, of Mt. Sicker, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The C. P. R.'s new flyer, the Princess Victoria, which made her first run on the Victoria-Seattle route today, scored an average of 20 miles an hour, arriving in Victoria two hours ahead of all previous records for this trip.

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

# A BIG SLIDE

## IN PRICES

A few Men's and Youth's Suits left, we are offering these at about HALF PRICE.

Men's Suits from .....$5.00
Youth's Suits from .....$3.00
Men's Separate Coats and Coats and Vests from .....$2.25
Men's Working Pants, dark tweed at .....$1.85
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A few broken lines in Men's Shoes, black or tan at prices that will just catch you, ranging from .....$2.65
Balbriggan Underwear for .....85c a suit
Fancy Striped Underwear for .....$1 a suit
S. and B. Linen Collars .....2 for 25c
Blankets in grey, blue, red and white from .....$2.50 to $8.50 per pair
TENTS IN ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS.



# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated
**The Bank of British Columbia**

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,700,000. Reserve Fund, $3,000,000.
Aggregate Resources Exceeding $83,000,000.
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

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



# Imperial Bank of Canada

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

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

**NELSON BRANCH, J. M. LAY, Manager**
Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank Department.

**Trout Lake Branch, Lardeau District**
E. K. BOULTBEE, Manager.



# FOR RENT

LATIMER STREET—Corner Hendryx, house five rooms; complete; bathroom; two lots; $18 including water.

LATIMER STREET—Near Hall; furnished house three rooms and bath, $15.

HALL STREET—Furnished house; eight rooms; all conveniences; four lots, garden, etc., $30.

CARBONATE STREET—Furnished house; seven rooms; all conveniences; good location, $30.

WATER STREET—House seven rooms; bath, etc., $17.

WATER STREET—Suite of three rooms with complete bath rooms; pleasant location, over store near hospital, $10.

Several small houses to rent in different parts of the city.

**M'DERMID & M'HARDY**
MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.



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

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| Daily, per year, by carrier | 7 00 |
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LONDON AGENCY:
The Daily News is on file at the offices of F. & J. Hardy & Co., Advertising and Press Agents, 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C., England.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NELSON, No. 348

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 1B


### THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

The city council has reconsidered its decision in regard to rendering financial assistance to the Kootenay Tourist Association and now makes a very generous proposition. This is that the council will contribute a sum equal to half the amount raised by the Association through private subscriptions. It will be generally conceded that this is a better plan than voting a lump sum before any effort has been made to ascertain to what extent those most likely to benefit through the work of the Association are prepared to assist.

There should be no difficulty now in raising a fund amply sufficient to carry out a good season's work and the sooner a start is made the more surely will good results be obtained.

The Kootenay district offers unrivalled attractions for tourists. All that is requisite to bring them here in ever increasing numbers is to make known in the right quarters what those attractions are.

Great success has attended the efforts of the Vancouver and Victoria Tourist Associations. In those cities the business men guarantee a monthly contribution to help defray the cost of maintaining comfortable offices and the distribution of reading matter.

The whole expense of the Kootenay Association should not be borne by Nelson, but it will first be necessary to show the business men of other parts of the district that Nelson is prepared to do its share.

Immediate steps should be taken by the officials of the Association to secure the co-operation of the C. P. R. and the G. N. R. in the work of educating the east up to a proper appreciation of the climatic, scenic, and other attractions of the Kootenays.

The tourist season is close at hand. Let the good work start at once.


# Sawmill Supplies

We carry the heaviest stock of saw mill supplies in the Kootenays. Whether you are building or for current requirements we would be pleased to quote prices on shafting, bolts, babbit, belting, boom and logging chain, peavies, axes, saws, etc., etc.

**Ashdown Hardware Co.**



# P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**MEAT MERCHANTS**

HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B. C.

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



# Griffin Brand

Has established a reputation for itself and it stands for "First Quality Always."

You can make no mistake in asking for Griffin Brand Cured Meats, Lard, Butter and Eggs.

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


### WILL CANCEL THE CONTRACT.

George Taylor, M.P., the well known whip of the conservative party, has announced clearly and unmistakably what course that party will pursue, in the event of the electors of Canada deciding to entrust them with the reins of government, in the matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway contract.

From his seat on the floor of the house, and with the hearty concurrence of his leader, R. L. Borden, Mr. Taylor said:

"This iniquitous contract will be cancelled, and if some damages have to be paid it will be money well spent in the interests of the country, rather than carry out the present scheme as proposed by the government."

There was just one condition attaching to this threat and that was the return of the conservative party.

It is well that this declaration of policy should have been made in this emphatic manner. We know now just what to expect from the conservative party and can govern ourselves accordingly.

Assuming that the elections will take place this fall and the result is favorable to the conservative party the Grand Trunk Pacific contract will immediately be cancelled. Presumably a special session of parliament will be called for that purpose. Whatever work has been commenced will forthwith be stopped and the lawyers will get busy preparing suits for damages.

There will be nothing doing in the way of transcontinental railroad construction for an indefinite period while leader Borden is studying out which of his numerous alternative schemes will best tickle the popular fancy and least serve to alienate the affections of the Canadian Pacific Railroad corporation. This means the putting off of construction of another transcontinental line indefinitely and the forcing of Canadian traffic into American channels.

Happily about the time George Taylor and his colleagues have thought out a scheme to perpetuate the bondage of Canada to the Canadian Pacific Railroad corporation, the Grand Trunk Pacific will be an accomplished fact. The saving clause in Taylor's ultimatum will be taken full advantage of by the electors of Canada. The tory party will not be given an opportunity to cancel the contract.

### TRIUNE TO BE OPERATED.

A contract has been let to B. C. Riblet of this city for the erection of a double rope tram to connect the Triune mine with the wagon road. The intention of the management of the mine is to at once proceed with the extension of the lower workings and to equip the property so that work may be kept up the year round. The Triune is known as one of the richest mines in the Trout Lake district. In the year 1901 the parties who had it under lease took out $80,000 worth of ore. The ore extracted averaged $300 per ton. The Metropolitan Mining company secured control of the Triune in 1902, and during the period that it operated it shipped $20,000 worth of ore. The company installed a tramway which could not stand the snow and the result was a failure so far as the tram was concerned. It is stated that Mr. Riblet will put in a tramway that will be sufficiently strong to stand up and effectively transport the ore during the winter as well as the summer, barring, of course, the result of snowslides of large magnitude.

### PAPER FAMINE AVERTED.

Resourcefulness of Local Freight Agent Drew Saved the Situation.

There would have been no issue of The Daily News on Wednesday and again yesterday had it not been for the tireless efforts of R. W. Drew, head of the local C. P. R. freight department. The last sheet of paper had been used up in this office and the combined stocks of the Tribune and Economist offices, though generously proffered, would not have sufficed to fill a third of one day's demand. A carload of paper was somewhere along the line heading for Nelson, but the time of its arrival was highly problematical in view of the general demoralization of railroad traffic. It was impossible to get in a fresh supply of paper from Spokane by express owing to the break on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard. The Rossland print shops were as bare of news print as was this office. The prospects were gloomy, as even the supply of colored poster paper had fallen low. When the case seemed hopeless Mr. Drew took a hand in the game. He located the car containing the urgently needed paper at Macleod on Tuesday morning. He had it rushed through to Cranbrook in time to permit of the agent there removing a number of bundles and forwarding them on the passenger by express. This supply was received here in plenty of time on Tuesday evening to satisfy requirements for Wednesday morning's paper. It was expected that the full car would get through from Cranbrook early Wednesday morning and so only sufficient paper for one issue was expressed. However, another hitch occurred and the car had not got beyond Procter late in the afternoon and was to be laid out there over night. Once again Mr. Drew saved the situation. He had the car opened again and another supply sent forward on the S. S. Kokanee, which duly came to hand in good time for yesterday's issue. Yesterday the full car arrived and the paper famine was broken to stay broke for the next two or three months at any rate.

Such practical assistance as that rendered by Mr. Drew in a time of pressing need almost takes the sting out of a freight bill of $533.75.

### THOSE STOLEN TOOLS.

Editor, The Daily News: With regard to a letter in your issue of Tuesday, signed R. S. Bevan, I beg to say that I think it is the silly letter of a silly man, but it forces me now to have the matter taken in hand by the proper authorities. If this letter had not been written I would have contented myself with my grumble as told in your paper of the 14th. Yours truly, JOHN HAMPSON,
Creston, 21st April.

### RYAN'S DEFI ACCEPTED.

Nick Burley Will Meet Him in This City About April 30th.

Charles F. Walmsley, of the Bodega, yesterday received a telegram from Sandon, from Nick Burley, accepting the challenge published in The Daily News a few days since by James Ryan, the New York giant, who is temporarily a resident of Revelstoke. Mr. Walmsley last evening stated that whatever side bet which Ryan might like would be covered by Burley's backers in this city. It is intended if possible, to have the contest pulled off in this city on April 30th. A telegram was sent to Ryan last evening by Mr. Walmsley apprising him of Burley's acceptance of his defi. Burley is now in Sandon where he has contracted to stop Billy Williams, the Glengary fighter, inside of ten rounds. The contest is to take place in Sandon on April 28th.

### MEXICAN MISHAPS.

Futher Victims of Train Wreck—Fatal Mine Disaster.

Mexico City, April 21.—Later advices from the wreck of the fast northbound train on the Mexican Central, which occurred on Tuesday, say that three more dead bodies have been recovered, making the total death list eleven. In all 49 persons are known to have been injured. Engineer Lee was removed by the civil authorities at Zacatecas to the hospital. Conductor W. B. Moore is in a grave condition and may die. Both are under arrest. One Pullman passenger, who was riding in the second class coach at the time of the accident, was killed. In the express car, messenger Bostick of El Paso, was instantly killed. Mgr. Romaora Medina, of El Paso, and two helpers were seriously hurt. Sixteen of the injured are in a serious condition.

A telegram has reached this city from Capucha, capital of the state of Hidalgo, stating that a mine disaster occurred there, in which twelve miners lost their lives by being precipitated to the bottom of a shaft 350 metres deep. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a cable to which was attached the cage containing the men. The accident occurred in the La Blana mine.

All of the men who lost their lives were Mexican miners belonging to the poorer classes.

### RUSH WORK AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 21.—An additional force of 250 workmen, making an all-night working shift of nearly 2000 men, will begin today to force the work on the world's fair to completion for opening. The night force to be put on immediately will, it is said, more than make up for the time lost during the bad weather.

The latest in fashionable dressmaking at Mrs. Kirk's over Royal Bank.

A CAR OF UP-TO-DATE

**BEDROOM SETS AND SIDEBOARDS**

JUST ARRIVED.

We have a nice line of Camp Stools, Kindergarten Tables and Chairs.

Our line of Iron Beds can't be beaten.

Carpets, Art Squares and Linoleums going fast, but large stock to select from.

**D. McArthur & Co.**
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers



**DO YOU LIKE**

NICE, LEAN, MEDIUM

**HAM**

AND FIRM, FRESH

**BACON? YES!**

WELL, WE HAVE THEM

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



**WANTED**

WANTED—To contract the cutting of 5000 cords of shingle bolts; will be let as a whole or in small contracts. Timber large. Kootenay Shingle Co., Nelson, B.C.



**5 and 10 Acre Blocks**

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



**SILVER KING MIKE.**

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



THE **NELSON HOUSE**

THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL IN THE CITY CENTRALLY LOCATED

ACCOMMODATION UP-TO-DATE

BRIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED ROOMS.

The meals served in the Cafe second to none.
Bar in connection with all the choicest wines, liquors and cigars.
Bus meets all trains and boats.



**LAKEVIEW HOTEL**

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

**August Thomas**
PROPRIETOR.



**OXFORD CAFE**

PHONE 208.
Meals at all hours. Open day and night.

**BUSINESS MENS' LUNCH**
from 12 to 2.30 p. m., 25c.

WARD ST., NEXT DOOR TO OFFICE SALOON.



**Madden House** Baker St. Nelson.

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.



**BARTLETT HOUSE**

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

G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.



**THE QUEEN'S HOTEL**

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



WHEN YOU VISIT ROSSLAND CALL AT THE

**Clarendon Saloon**

The finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
RUN BY
MESSRS. HEAVENER & McARTHUR.
Mr. Heavener was for four years a resident of Nelson and is always pleased to meet his old Nelson friends.



PHONE 146.

WE WASH FLANNELS AND WOOLENS.

—so as they turn out perfectly clean and soft and without being shrunk.

**NELSON STEAM LAUNDRY**



**New Business**

WANTED! WANTED!

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Pipes, Surveyors' Instruments, Typewriters, etc., to repair. Reasonable charges Best of work and guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Work done for the trade. An agent wanted in every town in B. C. Write at once.

NICKERSON, THE JEWELER
Baker street (center) Nelson



**The Nelson Brewing Co.**

R. RIESTERER & CO.
NELSON B. C.

Brewers and Bottlers of High Grade Lager Beer and Porter.
P. O. BOX 83 PHONE 24.



**H. D. ASHCROFT**

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



**J. E. Annable**

REPRESENTING
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

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K. W. C. BLOCK NELSON



**HENRY'S NURSERIES**

Home Grown and Imported
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds
Thousands of Fruit and Ornamental Trees
Rhododendrons, Roses, Greenhouse and Hardy Plant
—For Spring Planting—
Eastern Prices or Less. White Labor
—FERTILIZERS—
Bee Supplies
CATALOGUE FREE.

**M. J. HENRY,**
3010 WESTMINSTER ROAD, VANCOUVER, B. C.



LACROSSE and TENNIS SHOES ALL SIZES

**Fred L. Irwin**
WARD ST., NEAR POSTOFFICE



**McLeod Hotel**

CORNER FIR AND SECOND AVENUE
**YMIR, B. C.**

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



**WALDORF HOTEL**

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



**CLUB HOTEL**

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



**TREMONT HOUSE**

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors
Baker Street, Nelson



**GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL**

Opposite Court House and new Postoffice. Best 25c meal in town. European and American plan. Only white labor employed. First class bar.
THOMAS & ERICKSON, PROPS.



**JOHN McLATCHIE**

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



F. C. GREEN. F. S. CLEMENTS

**GREEN & CLEMENTS**

Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.

P. O. Box. 145. Phone 261.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts., Nelson



**CARPENTER AND JOINER**

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



**NURSING**

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

# AS BRITAIN'S GRANARY

ONE FOURTH OF AVAILABLE AREA IN MANITOBA AND N. W. T.

COULD PRODUCE ALL WHEAT NECESSARY AND MORE.

Who can estimate with any approach to accuracy the potential wheat growing area of the Canadian provinces and territories? Counting acres by millions is a task that soon wearies the mind, and it is almost impossible to grasp the full meaning of the figures. In the Canadian Magazine for April, Dr. William Saunders gives an estimate of the amount of land fit for cultivation in the province of Manitoba and the territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as gathered from official sources, as follows:

| | Total area exclusive of water Acres | Estimated proportion suitable for cultivation Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba ..... | 41,000,000 | 27,000,000 |
| Assiniboia ..... | 57,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| Saskatchewan .... | 70,000,000 | 52,000,000 |
| Alberta ..... | 64,000,000 | 42,000,000 |
| Total ..... | 232,000,000 | 171,000,000 |

But this total of 171,000,000 acres by no means represents all the land that Canadians hope to bring eventually under cultivation. Beyond the boundaries of Saskatchewan and Alberta are the vast northern territories of Athabasca and Mackenzie, the former comprising 155,000,000 acres, and the latter 340,000,000. Not much is known as to the possibilities of these arctic lands beyond the fact that cereals may be grown successfully in certain portions of them. Dr. Saunders states that he has received from Dunvegan, on the Peace river, 414 miles by latitude north of Winnipeg, samples of Ladoga wheat, plump and well matured, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel. From Fort Simpson, 318 miles north of Winnipeg, Ladoga wheat 62 1-2 pounds to the bushel. The time between sowing and harvesting in some of the northern regions, varied from 101 to 108 days in duration. In regard to the ripening of the grain in so short a period Dr. Saunders says:

"The long days are an important factor in bringing about this result, the influence of the increased periods of light hasten the ripening of cereals very much. This is suported by facts brought together during a series of observations made some years ago by a distinguished Russian investigator, Nelson. Kowalewski. He experiments with barley and wheat and oats, growing them in different parts of Russia, from the far north, at Arkangelsk, to the southern province of Kherson. He finds that in the higher latitudes the grain ripens quicker, than in the more southern districts, the difference varying at different points from 12 to 35 days. This author attributes the earlier ripening in the north largely to the influence of light during the long summer days. He also believes that the short season's of quick growth have gradually brought about in these cereals an early ripening habit. In our experience with early ripening cereals, this habit is a permanent characteristic which they continue to manifest when grown in localities where the summer season is longer."

THE PRESENT CULTIVATED AREA.

Turning from the far north to the small and better-known districts lying near the railway lines, and considering present conditions, Dr. Saunders shows that of the 171,000,000 acres in Manitoba and the three provisional territories, which are said to be suitable for cultivation, a very small part is now under crop.

In Manitoba, there were 2,039,940 acres under wheat in 1902, and 1,234,385 acres in other farm crops, making a total of 3,174,325 acres. In all the three provisional territories, there was in all 625,758 acres in wheat and about 363,879 acres in other crops, making a total of 989,637 acres, which, added to the acreage under cultivation in Manitoba, makes in all 4,163,962 acres. From this comparatively small area over sixty-seven million bushels of wheat and nearly fifty-nine million bushels of other grain were produced. The estimates for 1903 show a considerable increase in area under cultivation, but will not probably bring the land under crop up to five million acres in all, and at this figure it would be less than three per cent of the whole area.

COMPARED WITH UNITED STATES.

By way of comparison, Dr. Saunders refers to the fact that the total area under cultivation in the United states in 1902, including winter and spring varieties, was 46, 202, 424 acres, which gave a crop of a little over 670,000,000 bushels. He says that the yield per acre in Canada is larger than in the United States. While the average crop in the United States in 1902, including winter and spring wheats was only 14.5 bushels per acre, the average of spring wheat in Manitoba was 26 bushels to the acre and in the Northwest territories 25 bushels.

"The average of a ten years' record tells much the same story. A ten years' average for Manitoba from 1891 to 1900, gives 19 bushels of spring wheat per acre. During the same time South Dakota gave 10.04 and North Dakota 12.07. The wheat yield for the whole of the United States for the same period was 13.3 bushels per acre; while in Ontario, the only province with statistics covering this period, we have an average of 19.4 of fall wheat and 15.2 of spring wheat. This larger yield in Canada is, no doubt, partly due to the land being more productive, and partly to a more favorable climate, and in some measure to better farming.

CANADA AS BRITAIN'S GRANARY

"The total imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain in 1902 were equivalent to about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. Were one fourth of the land said to be suitable for cultivation in Manitoba and the three provisional territories under crop with wheat annually, and the average production equal to that of Manitoba for the past ten years, the total crop would be over 812,000,000 bushels. This would be ample to supply the home demand for 30,000,000 of inhabitants, and meet the present requirements of Great Britain three times over. This estimate deals only with a portion of the west, and it leaves the great eastern provinces out of the consideration altogether. From this it would seem to be quite possible that Canada may be in a position within comparatively few years, after supplying all home demands, to furnish Great Britain with all the wheat and flour she requires and leave a surplus for export to other countries.

IN EVERY MOUTH.

At certain periods in their career the names of some great statesmen may be said to be in every mouth, they are so much thought of. The popularity of Pay Roll plug chewing tobacco is such that it is practically in every mouth. All stores sell "Pay Roll," and the tags are valuable for premiums.


# BACKACHE

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung. One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch—it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals, she "goes to pieces" and is flat on her back.

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure indication of womb diseases, and backache is merely a symptom of more serious trouble. Women should remember that an almost infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female organism may be found in

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

**When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, why should you say, "I do not believe it would help me"?**

**Will not the volumes of letters from women who have been made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince others of the virtues of this great medicine?**

**Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. If you have some derangement of the feminine organism try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will surely help you.**

**GET ADVICE AND HELP FREE.**

**If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. Address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free and helpful.**

MISS PEARL ACKERS.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—About two years ago I consulted a physician about my health, which had become so wretched that I was no longer able to be about. I had severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen, was very nervous and irritable, and this trouble grew worse each month.

"The physician prescribed for me, but I soon discovered he was unable to help me, and I then decided to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and soon found that it was doing me good. My appetite was returning, the pains disappearing, and the general benefits were well marked.

"You cannot realize how pleased I was, and after taking the medicine for only three months, I found I was completely cured of my trouble, and have been well and hearty ever since and no more fear of the monthly period, as it now passes without pain to me. Yours very truly, MISS PEARL ACKERS, 327 North Summer St., Nashville, Tenn."

**$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.


# METALLIC ZINC--ITS NUMEROUS USES IN THE TRADES AND ARTS

(By Leopold Sander, of Liege, Belgium.)

While aluminum, the youngest metal which found application in the arts, has not realized the great hopes fostered at its first appearance some fifty years ago, especially as is known by the emperor Napoleon III., of France, its uses being limited mostly on account of its refractohiness toward soldering, and hence checking a production on a large scale, its brother, next in age, zinc, has had a luckier fate.

This metal, of quite a recent date, though fifty years older than aluminum, being first produced in Europe at the begining of the nineteenth century, and in America at the end of the fifties, has since made an enormous progress.

As it is quite likely that zinc ore will be in the near future one of the most important factors in the Leadville mining district, it is perhaps not inopportune to speak here about the numerous applications in the trades and arts of the metallic zinc.

It is the merit of Walter Renton Ingalls, formerly of Leadville, to have enenriched the as yet very sparing zinc literature with many valuable publications, and quite recently with two remarkable standard works—as far as I know the first of their kind—viz: "Production and Properties of Zinc," and "The Metallurgy of Zinc." In the first named he devotes a chapter to "Uses of Zinc and Zinc Products," which is partly reproduced below.

The two principal applications of zinc are for galvanizing purposes and for the manufacturing of zinc sheets. Now, it is a very striking feature that the old and the new world differ widely in this respect, the manufacturing of sheet zinc being much less carried on in the United States than in Europe, where zinc sheets as roofing material are in great favor in contrast to America. In Belgium and Rhineland more than half of the whole spelter production is turned out into sheets, one company alone making about 75,000 tons of them a year, many thousands of which go to Holland, where nearly every building in the cities has a zinc roof.

In the United States the manufacturing of sheet zinc averages only about 20 per cent of the spelter production, and in 1896 only 15 per cent. There exists in all the United States only three rolling mills. For the whole country west of the Mississippi there is but one.

Ingalls, in his "Production and Properties," says:

Zinc, which in English speaking countries is commonly known in trade under the name of spelter, is used in the arts for a great variety of purposes. Rolled into sheets, it is employed in architecture for roofs of buildings, water tanks, conduits, etc. Alloyed with copper in varying proportions, it forms the valuable combinations, brass and bronze, while its combinations with other metals find various uses in the arts. Iron dipped into the molten metal becomes coated with it, and is thereby protected against oxidizing agents; large quantities of spelter are used in this operation (for the United States more than 50 per cent of the whole output), which is called galvanizing. It was first patented by Crawford in 1837.

The oxide of zinc, produced either from the metal or directly from the ore, forms a white pigment, which is second in value only to white lead and is extensively employed.

(Opinions differ as to the relative value of white lead and zinc white. Probably a mixture of the two is better than either alone. In point of consumption white lead still holds the first place, but zinc white is gaining rapidly. The French government recently has prohibited the use of white lead on account of its poisonous character, thus constraining the consumer to use zinc white, which is quite harmless.)

A large quantity of zinc white is used by the rubber trade for admixture with the gum in the preparation of many articles.

Most of the zinc produced is consumed in these ways, but considerable quantities are consumed in galvanic batteries, in photo-engraving, in plates hung in boilers to prevent the formation of scale, for desilverizing lead bullion, for precipitating gold in the cyanide process, in the form of powder (known variously as zinc-gray, zinc-dust, blue powder, etc.,) as a reducing agent in organic chemistry (especially the reduction of indigo blue), and as a paint for iron and in the preparation of numerous salts, of which the most important are the chloride, employed as a preventative for wood, and sulphate employed in medicine, in dyeing, in the manufacture of glue and in the preparation of zinc-barium white, known as lithophone.

In Europe the chief use of sheet zinc is as roofing material. It was first employed for roofing in 1811, when the Abbe Dony (not Fleury, as stated erroneously in a previous article), the founder of the Belgium zinc industry, in his efforts to create a market for the consumption of his small output of spelter, then practically a new and unknown metal, roofed a house with the sheet zinc. During the same year portions of the roof of the church of St. Bartholemp at Leige, were covered with sheet zinc. According to W. H. Seamon both of these roofs were in good condition in 1896.

In 1820 the Theatre de la Monnaie at Brussels was roofed with zinc, and up to the time of its destruction by fire in 1855, it is authoritatively stated that no repairs had been required.

Mosselmann, the successor of Dony, and the founder of the Societe Anonyme de la Vieille Montagne, continued the experiments of his predecessor with marked success, and without any special effort on the part of the company many of the buildings in Belgium, France and Germany were roofed with the metal, to the extent that during the year 1836 it is said that upwards of 12,000 tons of zinc were used for roofing purposes in France, while the consuption in England amounted to only between 2,000 and 3,000 tons.

In 1867 the zinc producers of Europe had careful examinations made of the then existing roofs, from the observations of which conclusions as to the best methods of laying such roofs were deduced, and workmen were trained to handle the metal properly. Since that time there has been a large increase in the consumption of sheet zinc for roofing in Europe, where it is now recognized as highly desirable because of its great durability and its economy as compared with lead and copper. Its comparatively low cost has secured its application on structures of all kinds, including such buildings as the German imperial palace, the University of Bonn, the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts, the cathedral of St. Mary at Dusseldorf, the Hotel de Ville and the cathedral de Ste. Clotilde in Paris, the Haymarket theatre, Canterbury cathedral, and the government dock yards in England. In the United States previous to 1890, it is said that there were only three buildings roofed with sheet zinc. Probably the number of additions to the list between 1890 and 1900 was small, inasmuch as American architects and builders are still generally ignorant of the advantages of the metal.

Galvanized iron being coated with zinc should possess, theoretically, as much durability as sheet zinc and less weight for the same strength, together with first cost, but as a matter of fact the union of the zinc and iron effected in the process of galvanizing is not sufficiently strong to withstand long the unequal expansion of the two metals, wherefore the zinc coating gradually scales off, exposing the iron, and thus creates an electrical couple which results in the more rapid corrosion of the iron and the destruction of the roof, although that may be delayed somewhat by frequent and thorough painting. With the greatest care, fifteen years is a long life for a roof of galvanized iron. The superiority of sheet zinc over galvanized iron was shown in the case of the Northwestern railway station at Birmingham, England, which was roofed in 1853 with the latter and was carefully painted on both sides every three years and repaired whenever necessary, but at the end of thirteen years was found to be so rotten that it had to be removed. It was replaced by a zinc roof, which still exists in perfect condition, and has given but little trouble or expense for repairs.

The coating of basic zinc carbonate which forms on the surface of a zinc roof is practically insoluble in atmospheric water, and thoroughly protects the underlying metal from further oxidation by atmospheric agents. A zinc roof of the proper guage weighs from 125 to 180 pounds per hundred square feet, against 800 pounds for lead and copper, 700 to 900 pounds for slate, and 1,500 pounds for tile.

Zinc should not be allowed to come in contact with iron, copper or lead, since thereby voltaic couples are established, which destroys the zinc, especially in the presence of moisture. Zinc should not be laid on wood such as oak, which contains acid, and should not be exposed to calcareous water. Zinc laid on flat roofs to which cats can gain access are also soon corroded. Another objection to zinc as roofing material is that in case of fire it ignites and blazes furiously.

Weakening of the plates by corrosion is one of the greatest dangers to which boilers are liable. Various methods are used to prevent it. One of the best has been found to be the suspension of zinc plates in the water in the boiler by wires or rods soldered to the upper part of the shell, so as to make an electrical connection. The zinc plates thus suspended in the corrosive water form with the steel plates of the boiler a galvanic battery, and the zinc being gradually consumed the steel is protected thereby. In Europe especially this is a favorite method of preserving steam boilers, and a considerable quantity of zinc is consumed in connection with it.

The metallurgical works of the west which employ the cyanide process for extraction of gold consume a considerable quantity of sheet zinc, which is prepared by the rolling mills in the form of discs, twelve inches in diameter, with a one-inch hole in the center, these discs being made usually of zinc of No. 9 guage. A twelve-inch disc of that thickness weighs about half a pound. They sell it at the rolling mills for about 2 cents per pound, above the price of prime western spelter.

The cyanide works use such discs for the preparation of zinc shavings turning off by means of a suitable lathe threads or minute ribbons of metal approximately 0.1 mm in thickness and 0.5 mm in width. Zinc is sometimes employed in the form of zinc dust instead of shavings.

The production of sheet zinc in the United States is consumed chiefly in the manufacture of miscellaneous articles, such as washboards, linings for refrigerators, floor sheets for stoves to stand upon, covers for preserve jars, bath tubs, etc. Special sheets are prepared for the use of paper and card makers, who require them for glazing purposes. The American rolling mills also have a large trade in the manufacture of plates for the use of etchers and lithographers, and in the art of zincography there is considerable consumption of rods and plates of zinc in connection with galvanic bateries. More or less sheet zinc is used in the building trade for chimney flushings, roofing plazzas, etc. Rolled zinc can be stamped in many useful and ornamental forms required for ceilings, moldings friezes and other architectural purposes. Some sheet zinc is consumed in lining packing cases for valuable and perishable goods, especially the tea boxes are now lined with sheet zinc, mostly of No. 1 and 2 guage, and large quantities of them are exported from Belgium to the far east every year. The metallic foundation for cloth covered buttons are now made almost entirely of stamped zinc. Of the many small articles made of sheet zinc, mention of water cans and buckets, sprinkling pots, oil cans, stair treads, coal scuttles, and toys, illustrates the manifold uses of the metal. Zinc is well adapted for ornamental castings, being capable of taking very sharp impressions of the most delicate lines and molds, and small quantities of


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of a Royalty of 2 1-2 per cent of the sales of the products of the location.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, February, 1904.

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


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"Lest thou lift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldst be driven to worship them, and serve them, which the Lord thy God hath divided unto all nations under the whole heaven."—Deut. 4:19.

Let us ask have you not anxious desires about your future prosperity or adversity, if so consult this man of extraordinary talent. No matter what your trouble may be or what you want to know you will be told the infallible truth. Is there anything you would like to know? Just read the following questions. This clever astrologer will answer each and all if necessary:

Is the person inquired about at home?
Shall I live long?
How long am I likely to live?
Is the absent one dead or alive?
Will my health be better?
Which way must I steer for better health?
What time of my life will be most fortunate?
Shall I become rich?
Shall I obtain the money lent?
Shall I be able to borrow money?
Can I obtain more wages?
Is it well to go a journey?
When may I go a journey?
Is the report true of false?
Who raised the report?
May I purchase property?
Will it be dear of cheap?
Is there buried treasure on my property?
Shall I remove?
Is it well to remove?
When shall I remove?
Shall I suffer by my removal?

To everything there is a season and a time to every purpose under the heaven; a time to be born, and a time to die; a time to get and a time to lose; a time to keep and a time to cast away.—Ec. 3-5-1: 8.

Shall I have any family?
A lady may ask shall I become enciente?
At what time will I become enciente?
If I am now enciente?
Will the child be male or female?
Will the child live or die?
Will I win on this horse, man or boat?
Is my servant honest?
Wil my tenant stay or remove ?
Will the sick recover?
May I enter into partnership?
How shall we agree?
Shall we be successful in business?

Brother goeth to law against brother; there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another. Why do ye not rather take wrong? Why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded? Nay, ye do wrong, and defraud, and that your brother.—1st Cor. 6:5.

Shall I have law?
Who will conquer in a lawsuit?
Who will be most ready to agree?
Will the judge or lawyer act fairly?
Shall I marry?
Shall I marry my present lover?
When shall I marry?
Shall I be happy in marriage?
Shall I marry a stranger?
Shall I marry more than once?
Has my sweetheart another lover?
Has my lover another sweetheart?
Who will live the longest?
Will my wife return to me?
Will my husband return to me?
Describe my future wife?
Describe my future husband?

Whosoever may be adapted to any particular event or pursuit will assuredly have the star indicative thereof very potent in his nativity.

What profession, avocation or vocation in life am I best adapted for?
What business or profession will I succeed best in?
Have I missed my vocation in life?
What moles, marks or scars are on my body?

Mars ascending gives a scar on the face. The lord of the ascendant will give another mark. The sign the moon is in will give another. The sign on the sixth house will also give another mark.

Shall I recover my lost or stolen property?
Who is the thief ?
Describe the thief?
Is the thief male or female?
Describe the thief's house?
Will the thief be caught?
Will the goods be recovered?
Shall I do well in a foreign land?
What was the nature of my dream?
What does my dream signify?
Shall I be able to insure?
(Of hopes and wishes.)

Hope that is seen is not hope; for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for what we see not, then do we with patience wait.—Romans 8:24-25.

Shall I obtain my wish?
Is my friend true or false?
Describe my best friend?
Am I in danger of imprisonment?
Describe my enemies?

Those who reject astrology as an idle dream and an illusion have never seriously applied their minds to the study of it. They have never been able to erect a figure of the heavens at any required moment of time. They know not the data on which the predictions are based. They have never observed the baneful influences of Saturn afflicting the ascendant nor the benignant rays of Jupiter upon others nor the bad aspects of their own Mercury with Uranus and the moon. They have their Mars vitiated by aspect of Uranus which have declared in them a certain portion of querulousness mixed with no small share of ignorance, arrogance and envy, eternally prompting them to find fault with what they do not understand. Are these the individuals to decide upon a question of so momentous, so profoundly philosophical, so invaluable to each man, to the millions of society? Nay, to the whole world as Astrology a science based upon the fabric of creation which has employed the master mind of a Ptolemy, a Galileo, a Thales, a Plato, a Virgil, a Kepler, a Halley, a Newton, a Davy, and thousands of more whose names are immortalized by men of talent. Oh man think for thyself. Let no self interest and opinionated leaders decide for thee. Take St. Paul's advice, Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.

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the metal are employed for that purpose.

After the galvanizing and sheet zinc industries the manufacture of brass is the most important channel of consumption for zinc. Brass is employed chiefly in the form of castings, sheet, wire and tubes. The uses of cast brass are so manifold that it would be futile to undertake to enumerate all of them. The manufacture of electrical apparatus is a highly important channel of consumption. Large quantities of brass are employed in naval construction. Bells, gas fittings, cocks and plumbers' supplies, and many small articles required in architecture and building call in the aggregate for a large supply of brass.

Zinc plays a highly important part in the modern metallurgy of lead by virtue of its ability to rob the latter of gold and silver, forming an alloy therewith which can be readily removed.

This property of zinc finds application in the Parks process of desilverizing lead, which has now almost entirely displaced the older methods of cupellation and Pattersonizing.

The uses of galvanized iron are so manifold and well known that it is unnecessary to refer to them specifically. The zinc smelter is interested in it only as far as it effects the marketing of its product. In general the zinc consumed in galvanizing is employed for the production of a protective coating on iron and steel, which may be applied to any article of such size and shape that it can be dipped into the galvanizing bath.

'Galvanizing is employed probably to the largest extent in coating pipes or tubes and sheet iron and steel, plain or corrugated. Galvanized corrugated iron constitutes one of our most valuable building materials. A considerable quantity of zinc is consumed in the arts in the form of zinc dust, zinc-grey or indigo auxuiliary. It is employed to a less extent for the preparation of a paint for covering iron and for the precipitation of gold in the cyanide process of the extraction of that metal. In Europe a considerable quantity of spelter is employed for the proproduction of zinc oxyde or zinc white. In the United States that substance is made directly from ore. Most of the chemical compounds of zinc which are used in the arts are derived from metallic zinc. Of this zinc sulphate and zinc chloride are employed to a considerable extent, the consumption of each amounting to several thousand tons per annum.

Notwithstanding the important application which zinc finds in the arts it cannot be considered an indispensible metal, like copper, for example, wherefore its price is limited; that is to say, if the price rises above a certain figure the consumption is immediately restricted. This was demonstrated in a striking manner in the United States in 1899, when the price of spelter rose to 7 cents in New York, and was for a long time higher than 5 cents. At those figures the consumption of spelter was much restricted, especially in the sheet zinc and galvanizing industries. With respect to the latter, there is a certain difference between the price of black painted corrugated sheets and galvanized sheets, at which the consumer gives the preference to the galvanized, but when that difference is exceeded he will take the painted sheets instead. The difference in 1899 exceeded the parity of choice, wherefore the demand for galvanized sheets fell off. In the sheet zinc trade a high price for zinc leads to the use of other metals as substitutes. In the zinc white trade it increases the difficulty of competition with white lead if the price of the latter be not high in proportion, and in any case gives headway to the use of baryets and other inferior substitutes.

Except for the manufacture of brass, there are few important uses for which zinc is an absolutely indispensable metal, and its price is therefore limited to the point at wihch consumers will give it the choice in preference to substitutes. With a price for spelter of 4 or 5 cents per pound at New York there ought to be a large consumption at an increasing rate corresponding to the industrial development of the country. A price of 5 cents per pound or over cannot be expected, except for short periods, when there may be brisk demand and a shortage in the supply, at least not under the existing condition of abundant ore supply and cheap fuel. The average price for the ten years 1891-1900 was 4.36 cents at New York, according to the quotations of the Mineral Industry and 4.16 cents at London, according to the statistics of Henry R. Merton & Co., reduced to United States currency at par of exchange.

### WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY.

Some Interesting Particulars Concerning the Trans-Siberian Road.

Few people in reading the newspaper dispatches from the far east, which constantly refer to the Trans-Siberian railway have any conception of the length of that line. In the April Century, James W. Dawson, consul at Antung, Manchuria, gives many interesting facts regarding the road and its equipment. It was expected that during the coming summer, if military operations offered no serious bar a new train de luxe would be run through from Paris to Port Arthur, a distance of 7,299 miles, 6,600 miles of which is over Russian lines.

The longest continuous railroad line on the American continent is the Canadian Pacific from Montreal to the Pacific seaboard, a distance of 2,990 miles, less than half the distance from Warsaw to Port Arthur. As regards the difficulty of construction, however, it should be remembered that the Siberian and Manchurian line crosses no great mountain ranges. On the other hand, great swamps have to be drained, and much of the country through which the line was run had never been travelled by a white man. The cost of the Siberian section of the road reached about $500,000,000, and that of theManchurian line, $125,000,000, and it is believed that the preparations for war will add a considerable amount to that sum. Contrary to a prevailing belief in this country,Mr. Davidson assures us that the construction of the line is one of the greatest and most creditable works of modern times.

The passenger service, provided by the Russian government, now consists of the Siberian express, running twice weekly, consuming fourteen days between Moscow and Dalny. The daily post train requires some twenty-eight days for the journey. The fare is $138 first class, and $92 second class, including sleeper, between the South Manchurian terminal—Dalny— and St. Petersburg. It is expected that the fare on the projected train de luxe, consisting of first-class cars only, will not exceed $280 including the cost of sleeper, food, and incidental expenses.

**Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.** 26

## IRRESPONSIBLE FINANCE

BRITISHER WRITES ON AMERICAN MONEY MAKING METHODS.

EXPLAINS REASON OF RECENT SCARE IN ENGLAND.

Under the heading "American Fnance as Seen Through British Spectacles," the Chicago Record-Herald publishes the following article by George Yard:

A year or two ago the American financier, as magnified by the imagination of a hysterical half- penny press in London, was an object of unqualified terror to the greater part of the British public. He was represented as a monster with a bottomless pocket and an insatiable thirst for buying up everything that came within his reach; and sober Englishmen, who ought to have known better, really began to wonder whether the British empire was not suject to immediate abolishment as a going concern, if it should happen that J. Pierpont Morgan or John D. Rockefeller chose to draw a check and buy it up, and amalgamate it with the United States Steel Corporation or the Standard Oil Company.

This state of panic culminated when the Atlantic shipping combine was formed, and England's terror least the whole of her mercantile marine should be swallowed by the ever-expanding maw of American finance resulted in the government's making arrangements with the Cunard company which was in the nature of a handsome present to it as a reward for having refused to be bought up by the combine. It is enough to mention that among other items of the agreement between the government and the Cunard the treasury lent the company money to build two new liners, and lent it at a rate at which the government could not borrow for itself.

The memories of these undignified fits of the shivers are rather absurd to look back on now, but it must be remembered that when England felt them down her back she was just pulling herself together after the first strain of the South African struggle, and her nerves had not yet recovered their normal equanmity. Also, it must not be forgotten that we have among us in London a class of publicist who is always trying to make our flesh creep in order to grind his own political axe; and it was perhaps natural, after what had happened in the early months of the war, that the voice of the pessimist who foretold that Great Britain would shortly be a suburb of Wall street should receive rather more attention than it deserved.

Subsequent events have cheered us up a little. It has been shown that after all no purse that ever yet was made is really bottomless, and that the American financier cannot go on indefinitely buying up British industries for twice their real value in cash and any amount besides in paper. This sort of transaction may be terrifying to the general public, but it is eminently satisfactory to the shareholders of the industry that is bought up, and as a business proposition it is so preposterously unprofitable to the buyer that it can be contemplated by him only when he happens to be suffering from an exaggerated attack of swelled head. As one looks back nowadays at the astonishing period when these feats of fairy-tale finance were performed, he is lost in wonder, not so much because England in general should have been terrified at seeing her second-hand industries bought up at bumper prices, but because any American financiers should have imagined that such a bargain was going to pay them as a business transaction.

The key that unlocks the mystery is the excessive juvenility of American finance. In London finance is regarded as a serious matter, to be calculated in a very solemn manner and with a strict eye to its immediate purpose, the profitable employment of money. Lombard street and Chapel court, where the Englishman does his banking and stockbroking, are essentially places of business, and it is only when the stream of business has run dry that even the stock exchange amuses itself with practical joking. The London financier, as such, is sobered by centuries of experience and tradition, and has grown up to maturity among the books and ledgers which he had learned to treat with respect, having found out to his cost that business facts and figures are apt to take an eye-opening revenge on those who approach them in the spirit of levity.

In New York, as it appears to the eyes of an ignorant Britisher who has been obliged by the nature of his business to follow American financial history for many years, the case is different, especially since the appearance on the scene of that delightfully juvenile and irresponsible person, the American magnate.

Wall street is gradually dawning upon us in its true character, as a place where a number of grown men traffic in stocks and shares and bonds and other such commodities; but a gitantic playground in which an unruly horde of boys withouta schoolmaster scratch and fight one another and play all sorts of entertaining games with all kinds of prices, just with a view to getting a little fun out of life. Anyone who wants to speculate successfully in American stocks must first master the phenomena of infantile psychology.

When we recognize this interesting juvenility as the best basis of American finance much is at once made clear to us. We see that it was by no means absurd for the originators of the Shipping combine to play that preposterous price for the ships and good-will of the lines that it bought up. To a boy when he comes back to school with his pockets full of money no price is preposterous or absurd. If he sees another boy about to eat an orange that cost a penny, and thinks he would like it for himself he will pay six-pence for it cheerfully, either quite oblivious of the fact that he could get one just as good and perhaps better for a penny round the corner, or more probably rather pleased with the opportunity of throwing his money about and making a splash with it, without regard to sorid considerations of its intrinsic value. And of course if he wants any particular toy, and happens to want it really badly, he will empty his pockets altogether rather than go without it, especially if he has reason to think that any other boy has a hankering after it likewise.

When we read in the telegrams that some particular stock is being cornered or raided and its price rushed up or down with complete disregard of its real value, merely because some "interest" or "group" is hunting for somebody's scalp, we are at first lost in amazement at the spectacle considering how much loss and inconvenience to the public may be caused by the introduction into serious business affairs of absurd personal rivalries and animosities, which are capable of throwing the whole financial machinery out of gear in order to gratify the whims or spite of a few excitable individuals.

We on the British side of the big pond must be excused if we take a little time over grasping the inner meaning of these phenomena, which are entirely new to us. We have taken finance seriously for so many centuries over here, and have regarded it for so long as a matter to be conducted with an eye to profitable business, that it necessarily takes a year or two for us to accustom ourselves to a state of things under which finance is merely an amusement for a number of men, apparently grown up, who approach it with all the irresponsible levity of boyhood and use it for "getting even" with their rivals, completely regardless of the effect of their gambols upon the interests of the investing public.

But the qualities of sobriety, steadiness and respect for tradition and experience, which go far to make a good banker and financier, go still further to spoil a trader or manufacturer, who, to be successful on his own account and useful to the world at large, must be actuated most of all by eagerness for novelty, readiness to take big risks and a constant desire to improve on and outdo what his fathers have done and what his fellows are doing.

The ready adaptability of the American manufacturer, and his willingness to turn out the article that his customers desire and to reverse and renew all his methods of production if it is necessary to do so in order to secure this end, are to a great extent due to his youthful elasticity of mind.

On the other hand, the solid, middle-aged Britisher suffers, as a rule, from a lack of these most necessary qualities; he has become ossified by the conviction of his own power to decide what is best to produce, and he goes on producing it whether it is what the taste of his customers demands or not; and when he finds that he cannot sell it so readily as he did, he regards himself as a highly ill-used person, and believes that he is being cruelly wronged by fate, whereas he is, in fact, only being justly punished for the violation of an obvious economic law. It was an immense boon both for him and for his customers when American competition came in to show us what adaptability and freshness of design and purpose could do in matters of ordinary trade. The British manufacturer has had a rude awakening, and it has made in many cases a new man of him.

For instance, to mention only a single example, the British market was a few years ago flooded by American boots and shoes—cheap, comfortable and good. Such a combination was a novelty in England, and for a time it looked as if the American invader would carry all before him; but the British manufacturer woke up with a start, set to work and turned out a new article in the light of the American example; and now whether we buy American boots or British we can be sure of being comfortable in them; and those of us who have any gratitude in our natures, and know anything about the facts of the case, bless the American footwear invasion whenever we go for a walk.


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## ALKS OF THE CHINESE

V. EWING SAYS THEY STRONGLY FAVOR THE JAPANESE.

HEY GREATLY FEAR THE ENCROACHMENTS OF RUSSIA.

Sojourning at the Queen's is Rev. Archild Ewing, superintendent of Chinese missns in British Columbia and Alberta, the Presbyterian church of Canada, th headquarters in Victoria. He is here one of his periodical tours looking after e interests of the Chinese missions in e Kootenays. With him is Rev. Mr. u, a Chinese evangelist, who will work ring the next week or ten days among countrymen in this city. Mr. Ewing ill go from here to Rossland and from ence to East Kootenay, and from there Alberta, where the Chinese are going large numbers from the coast for the rpose of working for the farmers there. In speaking about the capitation tax of 00 on Chinese, Mr. Ewing stated that it ad entirely stopped the coming of Chinese into this province from China. The ll Chinese, he stated, which are now en route from China, are not those who are oming to this country for the first time, ut were made up of those who were ome with passports which allow them to return. They will not be compelled, he ays, to pay the capitation tax the second ime. Every year it is the custom of many hinese to work in the canneries during he salmon catching and packing season nd to return to China after it is over. He ays he expects a large number of them vill return from China to British Columbia in the early summer to work in the canneries on the Fraser river and in other places in the province. No new Chinese, however, will come in as the $500 effectually bars them out. Mr. Ewing was a missionary in China for 12 years and speaks three of the principal dialects of the country. At the time of the Boxer uprising he was in northern China and most of the missionaries with him were killed by the Boxers. Fortunately he escaped with his life and returned to Canada, where on account of his knowledge of the language and his acquaintance with the characteristics of the Chinese he was appointed to the place of superintendent of Chinese missions.

The reporter asked him how the feeling of the Chinese was in the struggle between Japan and Russia.

"The feeling of the Chinese," he said, "is strongly with the Japanese, and they sincerely hope to see them victorious in the war which is now in progress. The Chinese have always had a dread of the Russians and would if it came to a choice between Japanese and Russian domination, greatly prefer the former. At the present time China is very largely Japanized. The Chinese army is being drilled by Japanese officers and at the Pekin university the students are being taught by Japanese professors. Japan is doing more than any other nation to make China progressive, and there is strong affinity between the two nations. There is no doubt that the two main things that Japan is fighting for are her own integrity and to keep the open door in China so that she may preserve her trade with that country. The Japanese are very strongly in favor of the open door policy. If Russia triumphs in northern China, there will be no open door there."

"What do you think of the Chinese reform movement which has spread so far and wide that there are many strong advocates of it in this country?"

"From the Chinese standpoint it is a great thing," he said. "The desire of the Chinese is to introduce European civilization and methods into China. There are other objects, but these are the dominant ones. It is an old movement. The reformers are made up principally of the younger men among the people and younger statesmen and scholars. They recognize the utter hopelessness of China ever becoming a great nation so long as the old methods in vogue are followed out. There must be a change to a newer and better system so that the nation may be in step with Twentieth century progress.

"In this connection I might say that since the Boxer movement great things have been accomplished in China. Western ideas have been recognized with more avidity than previously. For instance, there is a great demand for western literature, and the printing presses in Shanghai have been unable to supply the demand for translations. There is a very large demand for text books on science, and for modern history and philosophy. There is absolutely no demand for fiction as the Chinese have fiction of their own which is largely based on the history of China."

Reverting back to the capitation tax Mr. Ewing said that its effect would be to increase the price of labor at the coast. As no new Chinese are coming in and as many are going east to Ontario and to Manitoba and the Northwest territories, the number at the coast is decreasing and the canners and others find that they have to pay more for their Chinese help than formerly. Another effect is that the Chinese who are here are assimilating, that is, they are adopting the dress of the Caucasians and shaving off their ques. Instead of Chinese, British Columbia is likely to have large numbers of Japanese, who are equally as industrious as the Chinese, and far more ambitious to compete with the Caucasians.

### A COSMOPOLITAN PLACE.

Mr. Oliver Tells of Smyrna Where 33 Languages are Spoken.

W. T. Oliver, an engineer, who resided for two years at Smyrna, Asia Minor, gave an interesting and entertaining lecture in the Baptist church last evening before a good sized audience on mission work in that place. Rev. G. Morton Walker, pastor of the church presided and introduced the speaker. Mr. Oliver briefly described the country and the people inhabiting it. That it was cosmopolitan was evidenced he said by the fact that in Smyrna and vicinity 33 languages were spoken, and the lecturer himself had talked, not in their native language, but with different people who spoke 17 languages. Mr. Oliver gave a brief description of the mission work that had been done in the way of influencing the people to adopt christianity, and gave particulars in relation to this work among the Greeks, Turks, Jews, and Armenians. On the whole, he said, considerable progress had been made in the educational department, and the result was quite a respectable number of converts to christianity. The music consisted of a trio by Mrs. Ellis, Miss Newcomb and Mr. Stocks and a duet by Mrs. Stocks and Mrs. Walker.

### REFUSED A LICENCE.

Ymir Commissioners Meet Here And Turn Down Lanthier's Application.

The lincece commissioners for the Ymir licence district met at the court house yesterday, there being present John Dewar and Harry Kearns, of Ymir, and J. A. Kelly, of this city.

The only business before the board was the consideration of the application of A. Lanthier, of Rossland, for a licence for the hotel at Castlegar. A. M. Johnson, on behalf of the C P. R. opposed the granting of the licence on several grounds.

W. B. Townsend, of Rossland, representing the owner of the hotel supported the applicant, who he said was a reliable man.

After some consideration the commissioners unanimously refused to grant the licence, holding amongst other things that the hotel was not wanted at the place in question.

### GUINEA GOLD DEVELOPMENT.

The force working on the Guinea Gold recently visited Trout Lake City. They stated to a Trout Lake Topic man that work had been pushed all winter in the lower level with good results. An upraise was made to the first level to ventilate the mine. In the raise a crosscut tunnel was driven which cut through two ledges, one of eight and the other of 14 inches in width. The lower tunnel has been driven in for 440 feet. Ore has been uncovered in three different places, the last strike opening up a nice ledge of galena. In the old workings on the upper level ore is uncovered for a distance of 85 feet which is from 10 to 18 inches in width. A five-ton shipment made from this level gave returns of $103.20 to the ton. The face of the lower tunnel has a vertical depth of 300 feet.


# NELSON IRON WORKS

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## TOURISTS GET GRANT

CITY COUNCIL RECONSIDER THE WHOLE QUESTION.

OTHER BUSINESS DISPOSED OF AT THE MEETING.

All the city fathers were present at the regular fortnightly meeting of the council last night.

The Tourist Association succeeded in getting a grant from the council at the request of a board of trade delegation. The city will give the association one half of whatever amount the association raised by private subscription. The rest of the business transacted was largely routine.

The finance committee recommended the payment of sundry accounts, including city salary payroll for month, $1,310; electric light, $43.50; streets, $89.65; fire department payroll, $355; payment to library on account of grant $250; sanitary department, $240. The report was adopted.

The fire, water and light committee recommended the following:

That the cluster of lights on Baker street near the Sherbrooke hotel be removed, and that an arc light be placed at or near the bridge over Cottonwood creek for the better lighting of the approach to and from the depot.

That a horse be purchased for the fire department to replace the gray one now in that service, he being found unfit for the purpose.

On motion the report was adopted.

T. G. Procter and E. Gigot appeared before the council as a delegation from the board of trade asking a reconsideration of the question of granting financial aid to the Tourist Association. Both gentlemen made a strong appeal for a grant, and in response to a query from the mayor Mr. Gigot outlined the scheme of the association for the season, Mr. Procter said that what was chiefly wanted was a good local, centrally situated office and a live secretary for at least six months in the year. The expenses would be about $100 a month for current expenses and a further sum was required for judicious advertising.

Ald. Bird admitted the association was a good one it was only a question as to how the money was to be raised. Some ratepayers were more benefited than others. As a way out of the difficulty he moved that the council give a grant of one-half of the sum raised by the association this year, up to $500.

Ald. Smith—Only a few benefit by this move, most of the ratepayers take no interest in the matter.

Ald. Selous recalled what had taken place when the first application was made. He would like to see his way in assisting the association, but he feared that little good would result from all the "tourists" had done or could do with the small amount at their disposal.

Mr. Procter instanced what had already been accomplished and what could be done.

Ald. Selous—There is no doubt that many of our taxpayers are of the opinion that some aid should be given. It would help the association to be backed by the council. He would second Ald. Bird's motion as the best solution of the question.

On the motion being put aldermen Bird, Selous and Gilker voted for it, and aldermen Clements, Kirkpatrick and Smith, against. His worship voted with the ayes and declared the motion carried. The deputation thanked the council and withdrew.

Ald. Smith moved that the churches who have purchased cemetery lots from the city be allowed a rebate of the interest.

It was pointed out that the lots had been sold at a nominal figure and that the council would be asked to expend moneys for sidewalks. The churches and societies who had purchased lots from the city had re-sold part of them at a good advance and the matter was allowed to drop.

In committee of the whole with the mayor in the chair, by-law No. 142—regulating the preventing of false fire alarms was considered.

Offenders, if detected in future, will be liable to pay a sum not exceeding $100 and costs or in default to go to gaol for a period of not exceeding two months. The by-law was read a third time and finally adopted.

Notices will be got drawing attention to the penalty in the above by-law and these will be put up alongside of or above all the city fire alarm boxes.

The city engineer in person reported that $150 would be required to make certain necessary repairs on Cottonwood creek, to meet trhe spring freshets.

On motion of Ald. Selous seconded by Ald. Smith, Mr. McCulloch was instructed to take the necessary steps to protect the city pipe line along the creek.

Mr. Hepburn's sidewalk, some sewer repairs and some other matters were passed on and the council adjourned at 9.15 until Thursday evening, May 5th.

### ALL SAME WAR STORIES.

Conflict of Evidence as to the Result of Local Baseball Game.

Just at 6 p m. last night a small boy rushed into The Daily News office and breathlessly announced the important fact that the Nelson Iroquois had just defeated the Vernon Corners at baseball, by a score of 5 to 3. The item was duly booked and the special B.B. correspondent had hardly got out of the building before a deputation of small boys arrived and they inquired with thinly veiled anxiety: "Say, mister, did you get that baseball game all right?" On being assured that the item was recorded as above there was a chorus of protest. "Here's the score, mister, and you can see for yourself that we won out and beat the Iroquois fellows," said the spokesman of the party. A close cross-examination followed with many "cross my heart" and "sure as sure" affirmation and apparently the weight of evidence showed that the first correspondent was so eager to see that "our game got in The Daily News" that he confused the facts. The Vernon Corners undoubtedly defeated the Nelson Iroquois, reversing the temperory victory obtained by the latter last week. The Vernon Corners made 5 and the Iroquois 3 runs in the 6 innings played. Further trouble is looked for shortly.

### CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

The following applications were disposed of yesterday before judge Forin in chambers:

Baldwin vs. Macdonald. Johnson for the defendant, obtained order for discovery.

Bank of Montreal vs. Hammond. Wilson applied for order allowing service ex juris. Order granted.

Young vs. Kootenay Shingle Co. Judgment application of defendants to strike out certain paragraphs in plaintiff's reply. In refusing the application the learned judge says in part: "While I am of opinion that the pleading is prolix unnecessary and embarrassing, I will leave it to the trial judge to deal with as a question of evidence. I believe a simple joinder of issue would have answered the purpose. Costs will be costs in the cause." Johnson for the application; R. M. Macdonald, contra.


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60 h.p. locomotive type steel boiler.
25 h.p. engine—new.
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1 gang edger—new.
2 planers.
1 new lightning flooring machine.

Also carriage, bull-wheel saws, shafting, belting, pulleys, etc.

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7-Roomed house, good as new, and two lots, $1,500.

3-Roomed house, one lot, $800.

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$1,500 buys a 320-acre ranch, with improvements, including a crop of strawberries that will yield $200 this season, three miles from Trout Lake City.

Several good mineral claims for sale.

Anyone contemplating moving to the Lardeau can get all information required by writing to or calling upon

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**SILVER KING MIKE**

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Cash with order. State if wanted whole roasted, or ground.

**Kootenay Coffee Co.**

BOX 182, NELSON, B. C.



## A CUT IN PRICES

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ON

**SPRING HATS**

COME AND SEE THEM.

AT

**M. W. SWARTZ**

Rooms Over McDermid & McHardy's office BAKER STREET.



## CLEANING AND REPAIRING

I wish to announce to the citizens of Nelson and surrounding district that I am prepared to do all kinds of cleaning and repairing on Ladies and Gentlemen's garments at reasonable prices. Your patronage solicited, James Stewart. Phone 243 Opposite Queen's hotel.



## Nelson Electric Tramway Company Limited

Lots for sale on easy terms.
Cottage to rent, Mill street.
Offices and rooms, Clements block.
Apply

**A. V. MASON**

Carbarn Phone 165B



## SOCIETY CARDS

ABERDEEN HIVE, No. 13, L. O. T. M.—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month in Fraternity Hall. Visitors cordially invited.
MARY MATTHEW, L. C.
MINNIE RITCHIE, Record Keeper.

## WHOLESALE HOUSES.

### PRODUCE.

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

### HARDWARE.

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

### GROCERIES.

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

### CAMP AND MINERS' FURNISHINGS.

A. MACDONALD & CO.—WHOLESALE Jobbers in Blankets, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Boots, Rubbers, Overalls, Jumpers, Mackinaw and Oilskin Clothing, Camp and Miners' Sundries. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Streets. P. O. Box 1095. Telephone 28.

### ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

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

## MUSIC LESSONS

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

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

## FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
Wanted—Woman Cook. Young man for store. Hotel Porter. Waitress.

WANTED—Immediately, man who thoroughly understands feeding planer. Apply Ontario-Slocan Lumber Co., Ltd., Slocan, B. C.

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

## ASSAYING

GOLD, SILVER or LEAD, $1.00 each, Copper, $1.50; Gold-Silver or Silver-Lead, $1.50 each. Prices for other metals on application. E. W. Widdowson, Box N 113, Ymir, B.C. Late assayer at Nelson smelter.

## UNDERTAKING—EMBALMING

W. R. BEATTY, CRANBROOK, B. C., Undertaker and Embalmer. Telegraphic orders will receive special attention. Will go anywhere at any time.

## TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED—For junior grade, Michel public school; salary $50. B. L. Henderson, Secretary.

## FOUND

FOUND—A scow, drifting down river. Owner can secure same by applying to this office and paying finder for his trouble.


## TENDERS WANTED

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

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

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

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

FISHING
TACKLE
HAMMOCKS
GARDEN SETS
OUT-DOOR
GAMES
CROQUET
SETS
MORLEY & CO.
NELSON, B. C.

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

### PRICE OF METALS.

New York, April 21.—Bar silver 53 7-8; electrolytic copper 13 1-8; Amalgamated copper 49 3-8; Spelter, quiet.
London, April 21. —Lead £12 5s.

## NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

James Cullin, sporting editor of the Spokane Press, is paying Nelson a visit. He will take a look at the Poplar district before returning south.

Messrs. McDermid and McHardy, real estate brokers, yesterday sold a residence and lot on Observatory street for F. S. Roberts to F. C. Cory.

The spring regatta of the Nelson Rowing club will be held early in May and intending contestants are requested to send their names to the club secretary without delay.

The Daily News learns from Spokane that S. F. Parrish, manager of the Le Roi mine, is making satisfactory progress to complete restoration to health. It is expected that in a short while he will be able to be about again.

J. Lorne Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, and Mrs. Campbell arrived here last evening from Spokane, coming by way of Bonner's Ferry. They went on to Rossland by the evening train.

James Pinkham, formerly accountant of the local branch of the Imperial bank, has been promoted to the position of manager of the Cranbrook branch. Whilst Mr. Pinkham's friends will regret his departure from Nelson, they will rejoice in the well merited promotion that has come his way.

D. A. Macfarland has returned to town to accept a position with H. E. Croasdaile, the insurance and manufacturers' agent. The business of this firm is to be considerably extended and if "Dunc" puts his customary energy into the work of expansion there will be busy times round the Croasdaile offices.

At the minig recorder's office on Thursday J. H. McDonald recorded the Falmouth mineral claim, situate 3 miles north of Ymir, and about one mile from the line of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway. A certificate of work was given John W. Harkness on the morning Glory claim for work done since the 22nd of May, 1903. A certificate of improvements was granted to James P. Hunner of Erie on the Little Joe mineral claim.

The unfortunate man Briggs, a former employee of the Hall Mines, who was sent to the New Westminster asylum from this city about six weeks ago, as insanse, was released as cured and turned up here again two days ago. He has been acting very peculiarly since his return and last night was taken in charge again by the police on the charge of insanity. He has developed a religious mania this time. The case will come before the police magistrate this morning.

Albert Klockmann, one of the chief owners of the Continental mine in Idaho, near the international boundary line in East Kootenay was a guest at the Hume last evening, coming in from Spokane by way of Creston Junction. Mr. Klockmann says that about 40 men are employed at the mine and shipments have been made all winter with satisfactory results to Tacoma and Helena smelters. Shipments have now stopped but will be resumed again when the roads are once more in shape.

The C. P. R. have decided to fill in the low ground now crossed by the long wooden trestle just east of the city wharf, along the lake front. Men are now engaged in constructing a culvert with concrete flooring which will drain the basin to the south. When this is completed the work of filling in will be commenced. It is said that a stone retaining wall will be constructed along the water side, but, as was stated at the council meeting last night, an outlet for Cedar street must be found and it is proposed to grade the street up to the new track level from both sides.

C. M. Clare, of the Winnipeg Telegram staff, is a guest at the Queen's, visiting this city in the interests of his paper.

George Alexander, of Kaslo, leaves this morning for Montreal, where he is to meet his wife who is returning from England.

Mrs. Whitehead, wife of the foreman of the Trail smelter, and children, arrived in the city yesterday and leave today for St. Louis.

J. H. Fox, secretary of the Nelson Lacrosse club, yesterday received a letter from Samuel Hunter, of Kaslo, stating that the terms of the Nelson club had been accepted and that either Medicine Hat or Revelstoke club would be on hand on the 24th of May at Kaslo for the purpose of playing our boys.

Another batch of 25 Italians arrived from the east on Wednesday evening and put up at the C. P. R. passenger depot for the night. They were sent out along the line yesterday. It is said that many more are expected within the next few weeks. They are to be employed as section hands and in other work by the C. P. R.

With the better weather larger strings of fish are being caught. Saul Johns went up the arm of the lake yesterday a short distance and caught a dozen fine trout. A day or two since Ed Bosquet captured five beauties that weighed 17 pounds. They were caught with flies at Kootenay crossing. Clarence Bell landed one fish that weighed six pounds, besides catching several small ones.

The Great Northern officials managed to get a train through from Spokane to this city yesterday for the first time for about 10 days. The south bound train also got through to Spokane. Only passengers and mail are being taken at present and a transfer has to be made at Williams' spur where the big gap is. The subsidence of the floods has made it possible to run the trains once more. Passengers and two days' mails from Spokane reached the city last night about 6 p.m., coming by way of Bonners' Ferry and the Crow line. Presumably this latter route will be now abanadoned.

### NO INTERRUPTION TO BUSINESS

H. E. Bond & Co., Manufacturing Tailors, of Toronto, Can Fill Their Orders.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, April 21.—H. E. Bond and Co. Ltd., wholesale clothing manufacturers, of Toronto, whose premises were destroyed by Tuesday night's fire, announce through J. J. Doran, vice-president, now here, that they have secured a warehouse and as their tailor shops were not in the fire swept district, manufacturing will not be interrupted. All fall orders will be filled and travellers kept on their respective grounds.

JUST RECEIVED

Another direct shipment of Fancy Biscuits, Cakes, etc., from Edinburgh. The selection is a choice one, and for delicacy and fine flavor they are unsurpassed. This is why they sell and keep on selling.

ASK TO SEE THEM.

T. S. McPherson
PHONE 10.

H. & M. BIRD

DISTRICT AGENTS FOR C.P.R. LAND
AGRICULTURAL AND TIMBER LAND
AND NELSON CITY LOTS
FOR SALE.

We frequently have enquiries for small improved ranches of from 10 to 30 acres. Leave full particulars with us if you wish to dispose of your properties.

PAINTS

This is the time for painting, varnishing, staining and renovating your house. We have been looking for ward to this special trade and have on hand a nice line of PREPARED PAINTS, VARNISHES, STAINS and FLOOR FINISHES. We have plenty of color cards and what information you require free.

McLACHLAN BROS.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HUME HOTEL

NELSON, B. C.

Hume—Jos. Waixel, Slocan; Mrs. Shipman, Miss Courtney, Miss Grant, Bert Harvey, C. LeRoy King, Shipman's Comedians; A. B. Morris, C. J. Roger, A. Brignall, Vancouver; A. Klockmann, J. E. Brook, P. H. Campbtll, A. McGill, Spokane; W. E. Fry, Seattle; J. Henry, Ainsworth; A. K. Stuart, Ottawa.

THE STRATHCONA.
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)

Strathcona—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hewer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorne Campbell, Rossland; G. Alexander, Kaslo; Henry Seaton, Toronto; William Henderson, Montreal; A. B. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont.

Grand Central—D. O. Day, Poplar; C. Morgan, W. H. Moss, F. Savage, Winlaw; G. Chapman, Calgary; G. E. Gorrie, Omer, Mich.; G. H. Storey, Miss E. A. Cheeseman, Cranbrook; C. M. Clare, M. Lauritz, Winnipeg.

Lakeview—G. Ewing, Strathcona; A. McFadden, Sprague; D. McDonald, Kaslo.

Tremont—Alex Currie, Cranbrook; H. Steffens, Goat Creek; W. Fraser, City.

Queens—H. Williams, C. A. Chisholm, New Denver; C. M. Clare, Winnipeg; Mrs. Dewar, Ymir; P. Maris, Kaslo; W. W. Duncan, Vancouver.

Bartlett—Geo. Steele, Slocan; J. W. Sweet, Winlaw; J. A. Ryan, Spokane.

Nelson—G. H. Shortt, H. Hiam, Granite; W. F. Holden, Clare Mathes Co.; L. P. Pettitt, Pittsburg, Kas.

Madden—H. R. Cody, Kaslo; A. J. Becker, W. Domarus, Little Falls, Minn.; C. T. Porter, J. Terson, city.

### ANOTHER YUKON RAILWAY.

American Syndicate Worth $15,000,000 To Invest in the Scheme.

Montreal, April 21.—John MacNamara, a New York capitalist, left here this morning bound for Vancouver, en route to the Yukon, as a representative of an American syndicate which proposes to invest $15,000,000 in building another railway line in the Yukon with steamship connections with Pacific coast ports. The location of the road is not yet known, in fact, MacNamara's mission is largely connected with this portion of the scheme.

### NO FEAR OF FLOODS.

Winnipeg, April 21.—The Red and Assiniboine rivers are falling, and the Red is clear of ice south as far as Morris. No fears of flood in the Red river valley are now entertained.

Our Stock of
JEWELRY

has arrived, and besides the many novelties and souvenirs in pins, charms, links, etc., you will find some new and beautiful designs in lockets, bracelets, and shains. Having personally selected the goods from the eastern manufacturers, we can offer you good value at low prices.
Call and see our new gem rings.

PATENAUDE Bros.,
WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS
N. B. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Blood Purifier

Every person should take a blood purifier every spring. We keep them all but we recommend

FLEMINGS
Perfection Sarsaparilla
ITS THE BEST.

A Fresh Lot of SEEDS just arrived
Canada Drug & Book Co.
LIMITED.

CONSIDER THE CENTS

When you buy jewelry you cannot afford to be indifferent as to quality. Look well to that. Then look at the price. If you can save half a dollar on a purchase you are making money. We can show you where you can save a dollar and at the same time get the best quality.

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

A Good Thing to Buy
Pure, Wholesome Groceries

You can be sure of getting the best at the lowest prices if you place your orders with

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

FOR SALE

MODERN RESIDENCE—Artistic design; 2 lots 30x120; stone foundation; hard finish; all modern conveniences; eight rooms. NET PRICE, $2,600. Apply to

BRYDGES, BLAKEMORE & CAMERON, Limited

WHOLESALE FRUITS

Redland Navel Oranges, Pansy and Johnstone Lemons. We handle only the best.

J. A. McDONALD Baker Street

Cheap For Cash

The Galena Trading Company, of Pilot, Bay, is retiring from business, and offers for sale, cheap for cash, either en bloc or in part, the balance of stock on hand, store fixtures, etc., including:

36 POST OFFICE BOXES, YALE LOCKS.
DRY GOODS.
SHOES AND RUBBERS.
CROCKERY.
(1) GOLDIE AND McCULLOCH SAFE.
(1) NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.
HORSE AND CART AND HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

The Galena Trading Co.
PILOT BAY, B. C.

What is More Beautiful

than a rich, deep-green, velvety lawn? No better LAWN GRASS SEED than our KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS or our B & K Lawn Mixture. Fresh stock just to hand. Prices right. Sold in any quantity desired.

TRADE MARK B&K REGISTERED

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Lt

Sauces and Relishes

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

Telephone 56. Bell Trading Co

Garden Seeds
ALL FRESH

The best way to buy Seeds is by weight. We sell them in bul and have a specially good choice of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Wm. RUTHERFORD, Druggis

PHONE A214. NIGHT PHONE
WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.

ROUGH LUMBER DRESSED

Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Shingles, Turned Work and Brackets.
A complete and up-to-date stock always on hand. Mail orders promptly atten to.

A. C. LAMBERT & CO.

Riverside Nurseries
GRAND FORKS
MARTIN BURRELL, Proprietor.

Home-grown, thrifty, acclimatized Trees and Shrubs, Currants, Raspberrie Strawberries, Etc. A fine assortment of Maples and other Shade Trees, Lilac Hedge Plants and other Ornamentals.
The secret of success in planting i , first, to secure good stock; second, t plant as soon as possible after it is dug. Trees obtained from our Nursery ca be planted at Nelson two days after they are dug.
Price List and full information promptly given.

New Belts

The New Belt Novelties for spring are here and make a most interestin showing.
Never before have we had such a large variety and at prices that will save you money.
Novelty Ribbon and Crushed Leather Belts; also in Cut Steel and Superior Taffeta Silk Belts; Unique Buckles and Ornaments.

The Enfield Company
HEADQUARTERS FOR STYLISH MILLINERY.

TAKE MY TIP

Invest in the Spyglass Mining & Development Co. Stock Right Now

while you can get it on the underwriters system.

We do not have to beg anyone to buy this stock as it is selling rapidly in the East and within thirty days we will have placed all that is for sale. But we do want to give our NELSON FRIENDS the opportunity of getting in on something good.

For further particulars apply to

R. G. McLEOD
SEC.-TREAS. OF THE SPYGLASS MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
ROOM 16, K. W. C. BLOCK. NELSON, B. C.

COMPLETENESS

It would be difficult to conceive a more complete line of nobby, dependable shoes for every member of the family than you will find on our shelves. When the Shoe Question comes up remember

The Royal Shoe Stor
ANDREW & MORRISON, Props
Agents for Slater and Bell Shoes.

Why it Pays to Buy Diamonds

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

EWERT BROS.
Nelson, Trail, Rossland Jewelers and Engravers

Buy Yale-Kootenay Ice Co. Stock
WE GUARANTEE A
20 Per Cent Dividend
On every share we sell. Today's prices—12 1-2 cents.

ST. EUGENE—Is advancing in price. Let us have your orders. Buy now. Forty-six cents.

M'DERMID & M'HARDY
BAKER STREET NELSON, B. C.

D. J. Robertson & Co.
Furniture Dealers
AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

We still have 30 of those wonderful GO-CARTS. Our Japan mattings have arrived; and we frame pictures to order.
Don't forget the place, opposite Bank of Montreal, Baker St.

NELSON, B. C.
Phones, Day 292, Night 142

Tailor-Made Suits

The shipment of SUITS SKIRTS and COATS so long delayed on the road has at last arrived. On sale today for your inspection.

LACE CURTAINS

Our shipment of lace curtains, MUSLIN CURTAINS by the yard, and fine laces should have been here one month ago. Got here Saturday. Now on sale. Values A-1.

KERR & CO.
Ward and Baker Streets, Nelson.