THE DAILY NEWS

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CAMBRIDGE'S OBSEQUIES

Accorded Greatest Honors of Any English Soldier Since Wellington

Royalty, Nobility and People United in Paying Respect to the Departed Duke

London, March 22.—The duke of Cambridge was buried today after a funeral, such as has been accorded to no English soldier since the death of the duke of Wellington. King Edward, queen Alexandra and nearly all the members of the royal family, representatives of foreign monarchs, a majority of the nobility, the diplomatic corps and representative British subjects of all walks in life, attended the impressive national service at Westminster abbey. Thereafter the body of the "old duke," as he was affectionately known to the public, was taken to Kensal Green cemetery and buried beside that of his morganatic wife. Thousands of troops marched through and lined the streets, and dense crowds watched the spectacle, which in military magnificence rivalled the funeral of queen Victoria.

London, March 22.—The king, wearing a field marshal's uniform, and the queen in the deepest mourning, drove from Buckingham palace to the abbey. The crowds uncovered in silence and the troops reversed arms on their arrival. The abbey was then packed with diplomats, privy councillors and army officers, in gorgeous uniforms. The king walked up the aisle, which was lined by grenadiers, their busbies bent low over the reversed arms, and took his place as chief mourner at the head of the coffin. The prince of Wales and the duke of Connaught and the other princes stood behind him. Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, represented emperor William.

Among the principal mourners were admiral and colonel Fitzgeorge, the late duke's sons. Beside the coffin stood five field marshals, Wolseley, Haines, Roberts, Norton and Wood, who, with a score of other famous British generals, acted as pallbearers. In a corner of the abbey stood a number of veterans who had fought with the duke of Cambridge in the Crimea. Every branch of the army and of the volunteers was represented.

The dean of Westminster read a service and a dirge which had not been played since the funeral of queen Mary II., who died in 1694, echoed through the Abbey. The Norry king-of-arms, William Henry Weldon, hoarsely proclaimed the full titles of the dead man; eight grenadiers lifted the coffin and the king walked behind it, followed by a throng of officers in crimson and gold uniforms.

In the bright sunshine the thousands of people outside the abbey watched the coffin placed on the gun carriage. The old duke's charger with stirrups reversed, followed his master to the grave. The king, princes, ambassadors and generals entered 21 carriages and started on the long journey to the cemetery. Ahead of the gun carriage was an array of British troops seldom seen in the streets of London. Life guards, lancers, grenadiers, hussars, dragoons and Highlanders, with their bands, marched through a line of brilliant color, formed by the infantry lining the route, while behind them the spectators formed a continuous black background. The cuirassers, plumes, swords and lances sparkled in the sunshine, which had been so seldom seen of late.

Nearly two and a half hours elapsed before the gun carriage reached the cemetery, from which the public had been excluded. The king and others stood by the graveside while a squad of grenadiers fired three volleys for their old field marshal and the funeral came to an end.

Throughout the day all the flags were half-masted and many people were in mourning. There were genuine signs of popular sorrow at the death of the duke.

PROPOSED LACROSSE RULES.

Toronto, March 22.—The proposal to recognize professionals in the Canadian Lacrosse association will come before the annual meeting on Good Friday. The question is to be brought up by Dan A. Rose, past president, who will move that amateur athletes shall not lose their amateur status by competing with professionals in lacrosse matches for which no money prizes are given, or championship competitions permitted by any lacrosse association. Another amendment to be moved by past president McMillan is the prohibiting of players from taking part in matches on Sunday.

GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITY LOW

London, March 22.—The majority of the government again fell very low in the house of commons, a motion from the Irish waterways measure being defeated by a majority of only 16. The figures were greeted with prolonged Irish cheers, and a voice, "You shall drink it to the dregs," when John Gordon Swift MacNeill, the member for south Donegal said, amid laughter, "We've twisted your pigtails now."

FUNERAL OF A MINER.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, March 22.—The funeral was held here today of Herman Leuke, a miner, who succumbed to a complication of bronchitis and pneumonia Sunday at the Phoenix hospital, after an illness of but a few days. Leuke was a man of about 40 years of age, single, and had been a resident of the Kootenays and Boundary for years. He had been employed in Sandon this winter, and on the 20th of February left the Slocan on account of the danger from Snowslides and came to Phoenix, where he secured employment in the Granby mines. Just a month later he died. The funeral was held under the auspices of the Phoenix Miners' union, No. 8, of which deceased was a member, at the Catholic church, Rev. Father Bedard officiating.

Leuke was a native of Germany, where he has a sister or cousin living, and is largely interested in a number of mineral claims near Sanca on Kootenay lake. The interment was had in the Phoenix cemetery.

MADE BRAND NEW DEAL

NORTHERN SECURITIES CO. AGREES TO REORGANIZATION.

ITS STOCK IS TO BE REDUCED 99 PERCENT.

New York, March 22.—The directors of the Northern Securities Co. have issued a statement in which they make the following recommendations to the stockholders:

First—That the capital be reduced 99 per cent.

Second—That said 99 per cent be called in and cancelled.

Third—That against each share cancelled there will be delivered the $39.27 stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., and $30.17 stock of the Great Northern Railway Co., also proportionate amounts for each fraction of a share.

As the payment of dividends is prohibited, shareholders are urged to send in their proxies promptly.

The new plan was formally adopted at a meeting of the directors which began in the morning and lasted until well on in the afternoon. Throughout the day, when Northern Securities' shares were booming on the curb and its affiliated stocks, chiefly Union Pacific, were advancing by leaps and bounds on the stock exchange, the air was full of rumors, some of them of an alarming character.

Dealings in Pacific common aggregated over 40 per cent of the outstanding issue. It was declared in various quarters that the Hill-Morgan party had for some reason deemed it necessary to buy heavily into the stock. The belief in this rumor was heightened by the fact that brokers who often represent Morgan interests on the exchange were heavy buyers of Union Pacific all the way up.

Large amounts of Southern Pacific shares also changed hands and sales of Great Northern preferred, of which the floating supply is very small, amounted to one thousand shares in the bond division of the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific convertible 4s, and Burlington 4s, were in demand at substantial advances.

After the close of the market a long conference was held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Those who attended included Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Perkins, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Francis Lynde Stoson, counsel to J. P. Morgan & Co., and ex-judge Dunn of Minnesota, and Mr. Hill's personal legal advisor.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman left the Morgan banking house arm in arm and apparently in the best of spirits. Both declined to make any statement beyond saying that a perfect understanding had been reached all round. Mr. Hill denied that there had been any differences respecting the dissolution plan. Mr. Morgan and his partners had no comment to make, but Mr. Morgan seemed pleased with the day's events.

At the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the chief financial backers of the Harriman system of railroads, no statement of any sort was forthcoming. A report that the firm had, as the Harriman representative, received a substantial cash bonus for agreeing to the distribution plan, could not be verified.

The street heard that the Hill-Morgan interests would be given representation in the Union Pacific in return for which the Union Pacific interests would be asked to take a place in the Northern Pacific directory. The sales of Union Pacific common aggregated over 400,000 shares at a net advance of 8 1-4 points.

Southern Pacific was traded in to the extent of 161,000 shares, gaining net 2 3-4 points. The advance in the shares of Great Northern preferred was 7 1-2 points. All the Pacifics, in fact, the general market went higher with the booming of the Northern Securities stock. On the curb, Northern Securities made a net gain of six points on sales of about 23,000 shares. The stock touched 99 7-8 and closed at 99.

A NEW POSITION IN SIGHT.

McNicoll Offered Charge of the Trans-Siberian Road.

Montreal, March 22.—It is reported in railroad circles that second vice-president D. McNicoll, of the C. P. R., with supervision over all western lines, has been asked by the Russian government to take charge of the trans-Siberian railroad. Report further stated that he had been offered five years engagement and that at the end of that time the Russian government expects the road to be in a prosperous condition.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN ILL.

Believed the Greatest Pugilist is on His Death Bed.

New York, March 22.—John L. Sullivan is seriously ill at the home of his sister in Roxbury, says a despatch to the World from Boston. The greatest of all prize fighters is suffering from a wasting disease which has gradually undermined his herculean frame and it is not believed that he can live long.

A CHARACTER ACTRESS DEAD.

New York, March 22.—Miss Margaret Monk, a character actress, who had played in companies with many of the great actors, was found dead in her lodgings on west 23rd street today. The coroner said death was due to natural causes. Miss Monk was about 50 years of age.

MADE A FIERCE ASSAULT

JAPANESE ATTACK PORT ARTHUR WITH FLEET OF 26 VESSELS--AFTER FIRING HUNDREDS OF SHELLS RETREAT IN GOOD ORDER

London, March 22.—A dispatch to Reuter's from St. Petersburg says: Japanese torpedo boats appeared off Port Arthur at midnight of the night of March 21-22, and the shore batteries and guardships shelled them for 20 minutes.

The Japanese retreated, but re-appeared four hours later, when they met with the same reception, when they retired again.

At 6 o'clock a. m. a Japanese squadron of the divisions composed of four and eleven ships and accompanied by eight torpedo boats, appeared, and the Russian squadron pulled out to meet them.

No further details regarding the action are obtainable.

At 9 a. m. the Japanese battleships, having fired several shots at Liao Tishin, and sheltered behind the promontory, commenced a bombardment at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The emperor has received the following telegram from viceroy Alexieff:

"Lieutenant-general Stoessel reports that at midnight of March 21st the Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our searchlights. Our guardships and fort batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting for 20 minutes. At 4 o'clock in the morning the attack was renewed.

"At 6.30 o'clock in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the south, followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy.

"At 9 o'clock the enemy's battleships opened fire on Liao Tishin, after which they took up positions behind the rocky eminence of Liao Tishin and bombarded Port Arthur."

A later dispatch from viceroy Alexieff to the emperor says:

"According to a supplementary report from lieutenant-general Stoessel, the enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships and twelve cruisers. About 9 o'clock in the morning the fleet divided, the battleships and torpedo boats taking the position between Liao Tishin and Golumenala bar, Pigeon bay, while the cruisers formed up in two sections to the south and southeast of Port Arthur. At 9.20 the battleship Retvisan opened fire over the crest of Liao Tishin against the enemy's battleships, which replied by firing on the town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up in line in the outer roadstead. About 11 o'clock in the morning the cannonade slackened, and the Japanese fleets, both uniting, retired slowly to the southwest, and at 12.30 had disappeared. During the bombardment five soldiers were killed and nine were wounded. One soldier on the shore was bruised."

Another telegram from viceroy Alexieff to the emperor gives vice-admiral Makaroff's report as follows:

"At midnight of March 21st two of the enemy's torpedo boats approached the outer roadstead, but were discovered by the searchlights of the batteries, and fired upon by the forts and by the gunboats Bobr and Otvajoy. They were obliged to retire. A second attempt was made at 4 o'clock in the morning by three torpedo boats, which were also repulsed.

"At daybreak, three detachments of the enemy's fleet, consisting of six battleships, six armored cruisers, six second and third class cruisers and eight torpedo boats approached from all sides. At 7 o'clock our squadron commenced to leave the inner harbor, the cruisers leading, with the Askold flying my flag and the battleships following. The enemy's battleships approached Liao Tishin and fired 100 shells from their 12-inch guns at Port Arthur, and 100 shells on the town. Our shells fired at the range of 80 cables were well placed. About 10 o'clock a Japanese battleship was struck by a shell and retired. We lost no men during the bombardment, which ceased at 11 o'clock, when the enemy's ships drew off without attacking our fleet."

The following dispatch has been received from viceroy Alexieff dated Mukden, March 22nd:

"General Mistchenkow reports that on March 17th our scouts approached Anju and observed on the left bank of the Cheng Cheng river, opposite Anju, entrenchments made by the enemy. Up to that date the enemy had not appeared at Yong Pyen. It is supposed that there is one Japanese division at Anju and the remainder of the first army corps is at Ping Yang.

"In consequence of the report that two squadrons of the enemy had arrived at Pak Chon, 200 of our cavalry were dispatched for the purpose of preventing the enemy from crossing Pak Chon river. Our cavalry found three Japanese squadrons on the left bank of the river, but they withdrew towards Anju on the arrival of our detachment, without fighting.

On the night of March 19th, two dispatch riders encountered a Japanese patrol between Kazan and Chenchu. The patrol opened fire, but our dispatch riders escaped unhurt.

"According to a report 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry occupied Yong Pyen on March 19th. The material for pontoon bridges has been placed in readiness north and south of Anju."

WERE NOT NAPPING

Japanese Torpedo Boats Tried to Steal Into Harbor.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—In the last attack on Port Arthur, beginning with operations by the torpedo boats and ending with a bombardment by the battleships and cruisers, dispatches to the emperor from viceroy Alexieff, and private information show that the Russians sustained no damage and had only five soldiers killed and ten wounded.

All information which has reached St. Petersburg shows that the defenders of Port Arthur had taken seriously to heart the coup of the Japanese torpedo boats at the beginning of the war, and were maintaining a sharp lookout. The Japanese torpedo boats were twice discovered sneaking towards the harbor under cover of darkness, but were driven off by a hot fire. The breaking of day prevented further torpedo boat engagements and the Japanese admiral brought up his battleships and cruisers.

The division of his fleet was for the purpose of making a cross fire upon the harbor in the hope of destroying the town and of damaging the Russian ships. The bombardment of March 9th showed to the Russians the advantage to the enemy of the position off Liao Tishin, which vice-admiral Togo's ships took up this morning, and vice-admiral Makaroff sought to minimise this advantage by so stationing the battleship Retvisan that her shells could reach the Japanese battleships. The fact that the Retvisan was used for this purpose proves the falsity of the report that her great guns had been removed and installed as a battery at Pigeon bay to protect the town. When the first official dispatches were received the belief gained ground that vice-admiral Makaroff had put to sea and that a naval fight had taken place. Later advices established the fact that the admiral had simply gone with the undamaged portion of his fleet to the outer roads, where he could more effectively support the batteries, and at the same time take advantage of any weakness which might develop in the enemy's attack.

SINCE WAR BROKE OUT

Russia Has Sent 100,000 Soldiers to the Far East.

London, March 23.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times says it is rumored that the Korean government yesterday decided to open Yongampho to foreign trade. News from New Chwang is that a south wind is dispersing the ice, which points to the imminence of effective action, which it is predicted, will at least reveal the carefully laid plans of campaign.

According to the Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian government has just privately informed the emperor that since the outbreak of the war 100,000 troops have been forwarded to the far east by the Siberian railway. The board of trade warns the masters of British ships that they must not resist being stopped or searched by warships of either of the belligerents for contraband of war.

The Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent, under date of March 22nd, reports the rising of a mob of Koreans against Japanese soldiers at Samung, north of Gensan. The Japanese dispersed the mob, killing five men and wounding 20.

The Daily Chronicle published an unconfirmed rumor from Chee Foo and New Chwang of bombardments of Port Arthur on March 13th and 17th, a number of Europeans and many Chinese being killed.

The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says a recent arrival from Port Arthur declares the Russians recovered 15 Japanese torpedoes from the harbor, unexploded, because in their excitement the Japanese forgot to withdraw the safety plugs.

PORT ARTHUR BLOCKED.

London, March 23.—A correspondent of the Times at Tokio under yesterday's date cables that it is rumored the Japanese have succeeded in blockading the entrance to Port Arthur.

VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON

Russian Account Says It Has Reached Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The authorities are sceptical in regard to the report that a Japanese squadron has been sighted off the port of New Chwang. There is confirmation here of the report, purporting to come from London, that the Vladivostock squadron has reached Port Arthur.

RUSSIA'S LATEST CHARGE

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The Russ in an editorial today on Russia's new protest against the violation of The Hague convention in bombarding the quarantine hospitals on the Shan Chan Taio islands, opposite Port Dalny, declares Japan cannot meet the charge by pleading ignorance of the character of the buildings or the islands, as the bombardment of unfortified town buildings is forbidden by the same convention, and adds that Japan's act was a flouting of all the powers signatory thereto.

Tokio, March 22.—The Japanese government denies the Paris report that France, acting in behalf of Russia, has protested to the Japanese government on account of the bombardment of the quarantine station on the Shan Chan Taio islands on March 10th.

JAPANESE REFUGEES.

A Number Imprisoned in Port Arthur Have Been Released.

New Chwang, March 22.—Two Japanese merchants, Kautalami and Makayak and five women refugees, who have been imprisoned at Port Arthur from February 7th until March 20th, arrived here today on their way to Tien Tsin. They were released as a result of the efforts of United States consul Miller. The official inquiry into the matter and the negotiations on the subject covered several weeks.

The two merchants, who were arrested at Dalny on account of having in their possession charts of the coast in that vicinity, report that they were treated kindly by the Russians, especially while they were confined in the military prison under Golden hill, Port Arthur, where they were held in custody for 21 days. Later the merchants were confined in a police station. The civil administrator of New Chwang took unusual care in bringing about the release of the prisoners and refugees from Port Arthur and upon their arrival here they were promptly turned over to United States consul Miller. The British residents of New Chwang have forwarded a petition to the British minister at Pekin urging that the British guardship Epiegle be ordered to remain in these waters. United States consul Miller proposes to form an organization of people of all nations here to insure obtaining information in regard to the war movements in this vicinity and also to provide for mutual protection.

KOUROPATKIN EN ROUTE.

Irkutsk, March 22.—General Kouropatkin, commanding the Russian troops in the far east, who arrived here last evening, left for lake Baikal this morning.

PROVISIONING PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The Russians are continuing preparations for a prospective siege of Port Arthur by rushing large quantities of supplies to that point. As many as 40 cars loaded with barley, chickens and other foods, arrive there daily.

M. COMBES WORK.

Says He Will Pursue it To the End.

Paris, March 22.—Prime minister Combes today denied the report that he will immediately retire from the premiership as a result of the recent cabinet reverses. M. Combes says he recognizes that the situation of the ministry is delicate, but that, so far as he is concerned, he proposes to pursue to the end the work he has undertaken without deviating a hair's breadth from the course planned. This statement is interpreted as the work in connection with the pending law for the suppression of the teaching orders, which will probably be passed in a fortnight, when the premier's main work will be accomplished.

DARLINGTON DISASTER.

Three Men Held to Be Guilty of Criminal Neglect.

New York, March 22.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the collapse of the Darlington hotel by which 21 persons lost their lives, brought in a verdict in which Eugene Fallison, one of the owners of the building, and the contracting firm of Poll & Schwandt are held to have been guilty of criminal neglect. Coroner Scholer has issued warrants for the arrest of the three men.

FROM A RUSSIAN SOURCE.

Reported That Ameer of Afghanistan Has Been Poisoned.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—A despatch received from Askabad, the capital of the Russian trans-Caspian territory, says the current rumor there is that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been poisoned.

NEW SERVICE TO ANTWERP.

Antwerp, March 22.—The new passenger steamship service between Antwerp and Canadian ports was inaugurated today with the sailing of the steamship Montezuma for St. John. A freight service has been maintained by the same interests for some time. The Montezuma carries a large number of European immigrants for the Dominion.

BUFFALO DOG SHOW.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22.—Nearly all of the prize-winning dogs that are being shown over the American circuit this season are on exhibition at the second annual bench show of the Buffalo Kennel club, which opened today in Convention hall, and will continue through the week. In both the number and high class of the exhibits the show greatly excels the exhibition given under the same auspices last year. The award of prizes is in the hands of James L. Mortimer, of New York, Parker Thomas, of Belleville, Ont., and Major J. M. Taylor, of Rutherford, N. J.

VACANT JUDGESHIP

Exciting Contest Between Aspirants for the Appointment.

Victoria, March 22.—There appears to be a hot race in Victoria for the county court judgeship, to which it is known that an appointment will soon be made by the federal government. The most prominent candidates for the honor and the names most frequently mentioned in connection with the new judicial position are those of G. E. Powell and P. S. Lampman, the present secretary of the Law Society of British Columbia, law reporter, and judge of the small debts court of Victoria. Mr. Lampman has filled other positions, having been quartermaster of the fifth regiment and also having been one of the commissioners appointed by the Prior government to investigate the strike at Fernie.

In respect to this appointment Joseph Martin took exception on the floor of the house, characterizing it as an unpardonable instance of nepotism, Mr. Lampman being the son-in-law of the then premier, colonel Prior.

On the other hand, the claims of Mr. Powell cannot be ignored. Mr. Powell it is conceded, has rendered more service to the administration than any of the younger lawyers of Victoria. In every federal contest he has figured as one of the most prominent speakers on the liberal side. Mr. Powell is a very able and fluent man on the platform, and his eloquent arguments at all times have carried great weight and been no small factor in the constituency, especially in the districts of Esquimalt, Metchosin and Saanich, where he is very popular. Mr. Powell is also known as the very best criminal lawyer in the province. His services are eagerly sought in all the important criminal cases happening in Victoria. His jury addresses have been the features of many assize courts in the past, his eloquence and especial gifts as a cross-examiner marking him out for distinction. On many occasions he has been compliments by the bench for his masterly conduct of criminal cases.

With two such clever aspirants for the county court judgeship in Victoria there will be some difficulty in awarding the honor, but either, in the event of receiving the appointment, may be confidently expected to afford complete satisfaction.

IS QUEEN CITY WRECKED.

Indians Report the Steamer Lost With All Hands.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Vancouver, March 23.—Indians report the steamer Queen City has been wrecked near Kinquot, apparently with the loss of all her passengers and crew. Little credence is placed in their report, although it is made with much circumstantiality. The Quadra, now in search of the Queen City, is expected to report tomorrow.

Victoria, March 22.—A telegram received by officials of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company tonight from the Skeena river states that the missing steamer Queen City is safely anchored in Quatsino sound with her tail shaft broken.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Negroes Are Taking the Places of White Miners in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., March 22.—Martial law has been declared in the Trinidad coal mining district as a consequence of the miners' strike. Troops have left for the scene. The trouble is due chiefly to the bringing in of negroes to take the places of strikers.

COLDEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

Paris, March 22.—Heretofore the Siberian village of Werchjansk was supposed to be the coldest place in the world, since the thermometer frequently went to 69.8 degrees.

A few days ago the academy received news from Nove Zembla that the Russian scientist, Borissoff, experienced this winter in the neighborhood of the Matatschkin straits 70 degrees below zero. The highest temperature ever recorded in the same neighborhood was 15 degrees above zero.

NATIONALISTS ELECT WALDRON.

Dublin, March 22.—The nationalists in the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin, yesterday elected Lawrence Waldron to fill the vacancy in the house of commons caused by the death of James McCann, by a majority of 620 over Matheson. Waldron is a wealthy stock broker.

SIMPSON MAY BE APPOINTED

Montreal March 22.—Advices received today from Scotland point to the probability of Rev. P. Carnegie Simpson, of Renfield United Free Kirk, Glasgow, being appointed principal of the Presbyterian Theological college, in succession to the late Rev principal MacVicar.

TREMBLAY WON.

New York, March 22.—Eugene Tremblay, champion lightweight wrestler of Canada, tonight defeated John Tomkins, of this city, in two straight falls.

CUBAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Washingtos, March 22.—The senate in executive session today ratified the treaty between the United States and Cuba signed at Havana, May 22, 1903.

VICTIM OF AN ACCIDENT.

Preston, Ont., March 22.—W. Boyle, who was accidentally shot by Thomas Costigan, his son-in-law, on Saturday, is dead.

CAUSED A STIR IN LONDON

Much Canadian Criticism Over Allowing Chinese in South Africa

Goldwin Smith, Premier McBride and John Flett in Direct Opposition to Plan

Montreal, March 22.—The Star's London cable says the opponents here of the government's policy in the matter of Chinese labor for South Africa made a great spread of Canadian criticisms. The only direct opposition comes from Goldwin Smith, Hon. Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia, and John Flett, president of the Dominion Trades congress.

The other Canadian authorities seem to agree with sir Wilfriad Laurier, that the matter is not one in which Canada should intervene and that it should be left for the people of South Africa to decide. There is official authority to deny the statement current here that the Chinese government is again endeavoring to compel the British government to coerce British Columbia into a repeal of anti-Chinese legislation, before Chinese are permitted to go to South Africa. The fact is that negotiations between the British and the Chinese governments are proceeding quite smoothly and are strictly limited to the framing of regulations and have nothing whatever to do with the larger and more complicated questions involved in anti-Chinese legislation elsewhere.

MANITOBA NOTES.

Morris is to Have a Flouring Mill—Line of Steamers.

Winnipeg, March 22.—Residents of Morris, Man., have pledged $12,000 towards building a flour mill in that village.

Work will soon start on a fleet of steamers to be built at Prince Albert for the Hudson's Bay company to ply on the Saskatchewan river.

Elaborate observances of archbishop Langevin's ninth anniversary of his consecration is in progress here and in St. Boniface.

The Winnipeg field battery, commencing at 11 o'clock today, fired 60 guns on the occasion of the duke of Cambridge's funeral.

The inquest over the remains of late C. P. R. brakeman Meehan, at Port Arthur, killed on Friday by an Italian named Donato, continued all of Monday, evidence favorable to deceased's conduct being given by many witnesses.

IT OPENED YESTERDAY.

Quebec Legislature Will Produce Campaign Material.

Montreal, March 22.—The Quebec legislature opened today and the prospects are that it will last some time and be a lively affair. It is true that the legislative program is a short one, but as it is probably the last session before the general elections a good deal of the time will be devoted to the production of campaign material. The speech from the throne contained references to the death of late provincial treasurer Duffy, the prosperity of the province, the successful ending hoped for in connection with the fisheries dispute with the dominion government, an allusion to the mineral resources, an expression of hope that the dominion government was at last prepared to carry out the recommendations of the Quebec conference, a chapter on provincial subsidies, and a statement that the public accounts again showed a surplus for the year.

WAS A FOUL MURDER.

Spittal, an Inoffensive Hunter, Killed By A Thief.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Vancouver, March 22.—Today's coroner's inquest on the body of John Spittal, found dead at Eburne, on the Fraser river with a bullet in his head, resulted in the return of a verdict of wilful murder, some seven weeks ago, by persons unknown. The theory of the police, circumstantially verified, is that some one was robbing Spittal's home, believing him far away at his hunting, when he unexpectedly returned. The thief shot him first in the head and then while he lay on the ground in his death agonies emptied a rifle into his back, afterwards dragging the body within and locking the cabin. Spittal was a quiet, reputable Scot from Bruce county, Ontario.

REBEL LEADER'S MANIFESTO.

Yuan Says He Will Drive Christians Out of China.

Shanghai, March 22.—A proclamation of the rebel leader, Yuan, who at the head of 1,000 opium smugglers recently defeated a detachment of Chinese troops, says he has no intention of causing trouble to the Chinese or foreigners in China, but being determined to eradicate the false foreign religion he will take 10,000 men, march to the western ocean and destroy the Christian religion of the foreign countries. The proclamation especially condemns the Roman Catholics.

DECIDED TO DIE TOGETHER.

New York, March 22.—The dead bodies of Mrs. Marie Schaltz and George Burkhardt were found in a room in a Jersey City boarding house today by Charles Schaltz, the woman's husband. Burkhardt held a pistol in his hand and had apparently shot the woman and then himself. A letter was found saying that they had decided to die together.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

SEEDS SEEDS

We have a large stock of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Packages and Bulk. They are the best the market affords, grown and picked by those reliable Seedsmen, D. M. Ferry & Co. and the Steele Briggs Seed Co.

Baking Powder If your Baking fails blame not the cook but try the

Hudson's Bay Baking Powder

This powder is an unqualified success, and is daily winning golden opinions wherever offered. Try it and be convinced.

1-lb Tins 25 Cts.

The Sunlight way of washing requires little or no rubbing. You should try Sunlight Soap. Will not injure dainty fabrics.

3B

MURALO

For walls and ceilings. The finest in the land. 24 tints and white. We also have some odd lines of wall finishes in colors at 25c for 5-lb. package.

Ashdown Hardware Co.

COFFEE

SELECTED FROM THE BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

ALL VARIETIES IN OUR STOCK.

WE OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME,

Rio Coffee

OUR OWN ROASTING,

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

Kootenay Coffee Co.

BOX 182, 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.
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PROPHECY BETTER TIMES.

It is evident that with the dawning of better times for the mining industry in this province that there is coming with it an appreciation of the worth of the province on the part of those who, while they have not invested all their resources here, still have had such faith in the merits of the country that they have risked a portion of their fortunes, either in business or mining enterprises.

These men occupy a splendid position for taking almost impartial observations of conditions and views coming from them have a peculiar value. While they do not reside here they have kept in such close touch with conditions that they can accurately guage them, and at the same time they have not the blind faith in the province and its industries that is characteristic of the more optimistic of our people.

The men we have in mind are such individuals as A. Macdonald, the wholesale grocer of Winnipeg, Nelson and elsewhere, and T. G. Blackstock, barrister, of Toronto, who has invested large sums in mines here. Mr. Blackstock while here a few days since said the mining section was on the eve of a revival, and if the people worked together harmoniously and energetically and did not lose their heads, that good times would abide with us.

Mr. Macdonald stated yesterday that he noted a better feeling, a better tone and that this was reflected in a considerable increase in his wholesale business located in our midst. The outlook was bright, as business, and especially mining business, was now being conducted on more legitimate lines than formerly was the case. Besides this a number of others have expressed views along the same lines.

Such men as these are almost unerring in their prognostications and in their views of the existing conditions. Under the circumstances, and in spite of the fact that the voice of the modern Jeremiahs may be raised in lamentations over the bad condition of affairs, as they view them, we may with considerable certainty look forward to a season of more than average prosperity, and if good business methods are kept in use and if we do not lose our heads they will remain with us for a long time. The worst is now over, the changed conditions have been met and we are now profiting by our experience and will continue to profit by them as long as we heed the lesson that was taught to us during the prevalence of the hard times.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Placer gold was first discovered in commercial quantity in British Columbia on Hill's bar, on the Fraser river, in 1858, by a party of prospectors from California. A considerable number of stampeders were soon after prospecting the bars of the Fraser river, and, following up that stream, many of them worked their way into the Cariboo mountains, a range situated to the westward of the main Selkirk range, and considered to form a portion of the Selkirk mountains.

Referring to Australia's gold production for 1903, it is of some interest to note that more than one-half of it was from Western Australia. The record of that province for last year is a splendid one, the greatest in its history. It produced in that year 2,436,212 oz. of gold, having a value, in round figures, of $45,000,000. The gold production of the Transvaal, South Africa, for the year 1903, was also a very remarkable one when compared with that of the previous year. Its production for last year is reported at $61,257,231, an increase of $26,007,076 over that of the year 1902, equivalent to an increase of 74 per cent in one year.

There are two metals that have never been found in a native state, zinc and nickel. There are mines containing the ores of zinc and nickel in various parts of the world. There is yet to find either metal in its native state. The annual production of the world is 550,000 tons of zinc (spelter) and 20,000,000 pounds of nickel.

A new invention for the treatment of sulphide ores has been made in Vancouver by one of its leading mine owners, and a plant with a daily capacity of 25 tons and costing $15,000 has been completed to test it. It is said that this class of ore, which is almost limitless in the mountain ranges, can be successfully treated under this system at a cost not exceeding 50 cents a ton.

THE YMIR HOMICIDE

JURY SAYS CAMPBELL'S BLOWS CAUSED DEATH.

ACCUSED MAN MAKES VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, March 22.—The enquiry held here today into the cause of Alexander McDermaid's sudden death, which occurred on Monday evening, resulted in a verdict by the coroner's jury that "the said Alexander McDermaid came to his death at Ymir, B. C., on Monday, March 21st, 1904, as the result of blows inflicted by Murdock Campbell."

Dr. E. C. Arthur, of Nelson, official coroner for the district, arrived here this morning, and at once caused a jury to be summoned to enquire into the matter. The jury consisted of William Bennett, John T. Price, Hector McLarty, Percy Gleazer, H. L. Kneeland and Dougall Cameron.

Archibald Bremner, contractor, of Ymir, testified that he knew the deceased and that he last saw him in the Cosmopolitan hotel, Ymir, on Monday evening, about 7.30. The deceased was then badly cut about the head and face, and was insensible, but he was alive. He was put on a stretcher and taken to the hospital. His attention was first called to the deceased by Herbert MacNeil. Deceased was lying on the street crossing near the hotel, and he and MacNeil carried him into the Cosmopolitan and sent for Dr. Duncan. He had met McDermaid in the Cosmopolitan hotel about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was not then injured. He had been drinking a little then, but was quite able to take care of himself. On Sunday night he heard the deceased abusing Murdock Campbell and calling him names. This was in the Cosmopolitan hotel. Campbell seemed to be trying to get away from McDermaid at the time and the witness did not hear Campbell make any threats.

Herbert McNeil, millman, of Ymir, said that on Monday evening about 7.30 he saw the deceased in the Ymir hotel He was intoxicated and was threatening to lick Campbell, who was sitting in an armchair in the Ymir barroom. Campbell was keeping quiet, but the deceased wanted to fight, and once took his coat off partly. Later the witness left the hotel, and while talking with three other men on the street outside the Ymir hotel Campbell joined the party and alluding to McDermaid's abuse of him said he could not stand it much longer. Campbell left the party and walked along the street some distance, when he was joined by a man supposed to be the deceased. They met on the street crossing, and one of the men fell down, but the witness said the two men were about 90 feet away and he could not say for certain what happened. Not wishing to get mixed up in a row, the witness went into the Cosmopolitan hotel and the three men with him also went into the hotel. After waiting about five minutes the witness, getting uneasy as to what was happening in the street, and knowing that McDermaid was supposed to be a dangerous man, went out on the street to the spot where he had seen the man fall and here he found McDermaid lying on his back. He was bleeding badly and the blood appeared to be choking him. With another man's help he picked up the deceased and carried him into the hotel and then went for Dr. Duncan. Campbell was nowhere to be seen at this time. When the witness had seen Campbell in the Ymir hotel and later on in the street, he appeared to be sober, but appeared excited over the abuse given him by the deceased. When he saw the man fall at the crossing he heard some oaths and loud talking, but could not see whether blows were exchanged as the distance was too great, and it was almost dark.

Dr. Edward Duncan described his being called in to attend the deceased on Monday night. When he first saw McDermaid he was lying on a stretcher in front of the Cosmopolitan hotel. He had a great deal of blood on his head and face. He was lying very still and no pulse was visible. As far as the doctor could see, the man was not breathing, and there was no heart action. The man was then taken to the hospital, where a more thorough examination showed that he was dead. The doctor then made a post mortem examination. He found a wound or cut at the corner of the left eye. The left cheek had some superficial scars, one three-quarters of an inch long. The nose was broken. There was a deep cut right across the left corner of the chin an inch and a half long. There were many small wounds on the inside of both lips. There was much bruising on the right side of the head between the eye and the ear, and above the temple. On removing the top of the skull a large quantity of blood rushed out through the cut. The blood vessels of the brain were greatly congested. There was no fracture of the skull. There was laceration or tearing of the brain. The brain in other respects was normal. The most serious injury received by the deceased was on the right side of the head above the temple. The other injuries were in themselves not sufficient to cause death. Death was due to pressure of the blood extravasated into the cranium and also to the great congestion of the vessels of the brain. The witness added that he had known the deceased personally. He was a likely subject for apoplexy. He did not care to say how the wounds might have been inflicted. The injury on the right side of the head might have been caused by falling on a hard substance.

Murdock Campbell, the man with whom the deceased quarreled, then told the following story: "I am a miner residing at Ymir. On last Sunday I went over to the Cosmopolitan hotel to get the boys to go to church. I heard McDermaid speaking of some one in very foul terms, and later heard my own name. McDermaid continued speaking about me and my brother. He said he could lick us both and called us all sorts of names. I went away to avoid trouble. We met again on Monday morning, but only said 'Good Morning' to one another. In the evening I again met the deceased. He asked me for two bits, and I said I did not have it. He went to take his coat off and said he could lick the two Campbells. 'Murdie,' he said to me, 'you know that you are nothing but a damned cur.' I did not want trouble with the man, for I knew he used a knife. I left the Ymir hotel and crossed over to the Cosmopolitan. Then I started back and was going down to the Ross house and then on home. I met the deceased at the crossing and he struck at me. I struck him and knocked him down. I struck him twice after he fell and I walked off and left him. I went down to the Ross house, and washed off the blood from my hands and sat there a while. I then went up to the Cosmopolitan and the deceased was lying on the floor. I walked around town until I heard McDermaid was dead and then I went and gave myself up to the police. I struck McDermaid with my fist. I had nothing but my bare knuckles. I do not know whether or not I kicked him after he was down. I was so mad at the time that I did not know what I was doing. I had never had a quarrel with the deceased before. I think I struck him twice to knock him down and only twice after he was down."

The witness made the statement he did at his own request, and after he had been duly warned by the coroner that his statement could be used against him.

The deceased was a man weighing probably over 225 pounds, and it is possible that his fall on the frozen ground may have caused the blow which resulted in his death.

Campbell is in charge, and probably a charge of manslaughter will be preferred against him as the result of the coroner's investigation, though under the circumstances, as now disclosed, it is not probable that a charge of wilful murder will be made.

VELVET AND PORTLAND MINES

Liquidation Thought to Be a Step Toward Resumption.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Rossland, March 22.—The latest development in connection with the Velvet and Portland mines, well known Sophie mountain properties in the Rossland district, is that the proprietory companies owning both mines have simultaneously gone into liquidation. William A. Stearns, of London, is the liquidator of the companies, and the period for filing claims expires on April 30th.

This move is somewhat significant, as winding-up would not have been proceeded with at this juncture had the people behind the movement not been interested in getting matters in such shape that the properties could be re-opened at the earliest possible date. The original plan was to amalgamate the companies, in fact this was actually done, and the present winding-up proceedings may be a feature of the merger.

At any rate it is intimated that following the conclusion of the winding-up the new owners of the mines will take the steps required to place the Velvet and Portland on a profitable producing basis. This task represent no insuperable difficulties in view of what has been accomplished in the past. The Velvet mine has produced a large tonnage of high grade ore, and the quantity of ore on the dumps and blocked out in the mine of a grade slightly below the standard required under the former conditions affords ample margin for most profitable working when the facilities now proposed are secured. The primary move by the new company will be the establishment of concentration works to reduce the bulk of ore for shipment, thereby avoiding the exceptionally heavy costs of teaming the product from the mine to the smelter as well as achieving the saving common to the introduction of concentration everywhere. Under these conditions $10 ore will be profitable, whereas ore was not a commercial commodity at the Velvet in the past unless it carried $15 to $20 in values. The mine is splendidly equipped, and the present establishment is ample for steady operations for several years hence with the addition of the concentration work referred to.

The Portland mine adjoins the Velvet and is connected with it by underground workings. It possesses a considerable body of ore already blocked out and of a grade that will return splendid profits with concentration. The combination of the two mines would admittedly be a most profitable venture, especially in view of the large expenditures to date in equipment and development, and the winding-up proceedings now under way are of special interest locally as heralding the introduction of a new era in the history of these well known Sophie mountain mines.

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August Thomas

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All modern improvements.
Sample rooms in connection.
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At first silver-lead ledges were looked for and exploited. The lack of transportation, which is now provided, acted as a handicap, but still the ledges are so marvelously rich, that large profits have been made, even where it was necessary to pack the output over long distances to the point where it could be put on board boats to be sent to the smelters.

Latterly attention has been drawn to the free milling gold ledges, and a number of lodes containing this character of ore have been opened up.

There are now stamp mills in several places and others in contemplation. For instance, Camborne has three ten-stamp mills and there is a twenty-stamp mill near Ferguson. Poplar will add a couple to the list this summer and soon hundreds of stamps will be thundering away and pounding out wealth from ore from the free gold ledges.

There are still large areas to prospect. The free gold discoveries at Poplar and Gold Hill last summer are the wonder of the mining world.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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Purchases

Lead, Copper and Dry Ores

THE RIVAL EMPERORS

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF THE CZAR AND MIKADO.

MEN OF ENTIRELY DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENTS.

I.—THE CZAR.

A character sketch of the czar in the March Fortnightly Review says there is *no more mysterious figure in Europe* than Nicholas II. "His detractors declare him to be a melancholy, uxorious man, surrounded by a wall of detail, dominated by women, and impotent for good or evil. His admirers describe him as a man with a great mission for the advancement of the humanitarian idea which is struggling with militarism in every country in Europe. The czar's detractors say that the key to the character of the head of the house of Romanoff is to be found in the manner in which he has drifted into war with Japan." *The writer then enlarges on* "the gruesome story" of "the lineage of the Romanoffs," and traces the czar's melancholy and apprehension to heredity.

The incident of the murderous attack on him during his visit to Japan is recalled, together with the *unfortunate* report that Nickie, as he was called, ran. "For a long time the half-disaffected and contemptuous clans which form society in Russia repeated with shrugs of the shoulders—'then Nickie ran, then Nickie ran.' The episode is not forgotten, and the hands of the emperor as a peacemaker are seriously hindered by the suggestion of pusillanimity in a moment of danger. The suggestion is cruelly unjust, but continual life is an electrical atmosphere, with assassination always in the air and the memory that the majority of his ancestors have perished by violent death, has possibly strained the nerve of the Russian emperor. . . *It is not too much to say* that the present czar is not popular with the Russian people. The Russians like a jovial, burly ruler who can drink hard, who loves fighting, and whose personal courage is undoubted." His majesty is fond of his home, but his life has not been made more happy by the relations of the dowager empress and the empress, and the absence of an heir to the throne which threatens to break the traditions of the Romanoffs.

"The subject is fraught with future trouble to Russia. The czar divides his time when in Russia between Gatchina, which is his home during the greater part of the spring and autumn; Peterhof, which is the summer residence opposite Cronstadt; the Anitchkoff palace; and Livadia,in the Crimea. Since the emperor Alexander's death the czar never lives in the winter palace. The rooms where the emperor Alexander died are still kept in the same state as on the day of his assassination, with one exception. The camp bed remains, but his clothes, left as they were, thick with blood, were removed a little time ago. The view from the windows of the ball room of the winter palace is a beautiful one. One sees the waves of the Neva dancing in the light and all the white sails silhouetted against the sun. When at Moscow, the emperor lives in a small palace, Petrofski, outside the town, where his majesty's taste for simplicity and dislike of ceremonial and form have free play. When the emperor is at Peterhof, which is generally the case in the months of July and August, ministers have an easier time than when he is at Gatchina, 44 versts from St. Petersburg. . . The atmosphere of suspicion and gloom produced by the constant sense of impalpable danger overshadows the spirits of everyone at the Russian court. This is the reason why the annual visit to Copenhagen or *Fredensborg is so eagerly anticipated* and so thoroughly enjoyed by the Russian royal family. At Fredensborg, although the emperor is guarded by a considerable force of detectives, they are not in evidence, and during his stay he is accompanied only by one or two aides-*de-camp, who are generally personal* friends. The extraordinary feature about Nihilism in Russia is the extent to which the upper classes sympathize with the efforts of the intellectual proletariat to bring the present system to an end. The czar never knows who are *his friends and who his enemies. An* abiding sense of distrust is the result, and hence the passionate affection that his majesty feels for his wife, whose faithful counsel and patient sympathy are the bright spots in one of the saddest lives in Europe.

"The amusements of the czar are few. He is fond of photography, sometimes indulges in a mood for the making of melancholy verse, and he is an adept with the cycle. When at Gatchina he is in the habit of cycling by himself for a portion of every day, but at Peterhof the work brought down from St. Petersburg, and the constant interviews with ministers and officials, consume the whole of his time, and a light in his majesty's writing room may be seen far into the night as he labors with the mountains of papers that are dispatched to him by cunning ministers, who are resolved to surround the young czar with a parapet of detail in order to prevent his mastery of the larger questions affecting Russian policy. The czar is a kindly, saddened, overworked and unhappy man. His desire to do his duty compels him to engage in an unceasing struggle with details which are never overtaken. In this struggle he is helped *by one of the best and noblest of women* whose virtues are derived, through her mother, from our own queen Victoria. . . The czar Nicholas II. is physically weak; his nerves are shattered; his will feeble. He is amiable where iron handedness is essential. He is dependent *when a strong individuality is required.* He is constantly in subjection first to one influence and then to another. He is more than usually amenable to women's control, and the fair sex has on more than one occasion exercised powerful, if not calamitous, influence upon his *life.*"

II.—THE MIKADO.

One of the least known of modern monarchs, the emperor of Japan, wields a power that is greater than that possessed, or even thought of, in other countries. It so happens that it does not even matter vitally what manner of man the "mikado"—an obsolete title, by the way—may be personally, he cannot help being a power of enormous potentiality. In order to understand this more clearly it must be recollected that in Japan today ancestor worship is as universal a practice as ever. . . For 2,564 years the same dynasty has ruled over Japan, without a break, and all the virtues and and all the strength of the countless band of imperial ancestors are held to have descended into the person of the reigning monarch. Whether this is so or not is not the question, for if the emperor believes it and his people believe it, and he knows that his people believe *it, the results cannot fail to be stupendous.*

Thus it is that the emperor of Japan is held to be at least semi-divine and is obeyed like a god—it must be remembered that when he passes from this world, he becomes at once divine and *is worshipped. This semi-divine con*dition explains why in the framing of the constitution so much space had to be devoted to the safeguarding of his privileges, or rather rights. As marquis Ito himself explains, this was the hardest of his tasks, to reconcile the almost *limitless powers of the monarch with* the laws of a constitutional assembly. . . . The emperor of Japan is head of the army and navy, makes war and peace, and is as supreme an autocrat as ever a constitutional country has seen. . . . Not even the hardiest of Japan's *fighters but will tremble when brought* into the presence of the emperor, and even veteran statesmen who have been in his confidence for years dare not lift their eyes to his face. It is not their fault, it is rather the fault of all those circumstances which have combined to *make Japan great. Officials raised amid* western civilization, educated along the highest lines, stand in awe of the written thanks of any member of the imperial family, and look forward to the day when a bountiful providence may bestow such a wonderful honor upon themselves.

With all this power, the emperor of Japan is an able man, and that despite the narrowing influences of his upbringing. He has always been able to find room in his active mind for progressive ideas, as well as for thoughts of his own magnificent position. The early steps of Japan towards the light of western civilization were helped to an extraordinary degree by the actions of the emperor. . . He works far harder than any other monarch in Asia, and than many in Europe. Secluded in his palaces, he is spared an endless drain upon his time which European monarchs have to suffer—laying foundation stones, opening institutions, and so on. Personally he is grave to severity in expression, and it is difficult to disconnect him from his high office. . . Lately the emperor has taken more personal interest in the details of the outer world; at the manoeuvres he has broken all rules of precedence by calling up privates who have distinguished themselves, and complimenting them. He has the greatest pride in the army, far more than in the navy—this is the general sentiment in Japan. . His direct influence is immense; indirectly it is equally great. The elder statesmen, who to such a large extent control the political destinies of Japan, find their influence only in the confidence bestowed upon them by the emperor. Without this they would be helpless, indeed they have been helpless to avert the present war, *since the emperor has never waver*ed in his determination to see the best course for his nation carried out in its entirety. Given the circumstances among which the throne of Japan exists, it would not be remarkable if the emperor was nothing but a self-satisfied *despot, but the present ruler over Japan* has risen superior to his advantages, and shown himself to be a great man. There is unfortunately no real likeness of the emperor in existence.

A writer in the St. James' Gazette describes the emperor as the man who *made Japan: "One thing that most Jap*anese will gladly acknowledge is that to the emperor they are almost wholly indebted for their progress and development in everything that has raised Japan to her present position amongst the nations of the world. When at *Kyoto as a youth before he came to the* throne, prince Mutsuhito, they will tell you, gathered around him all the young men of the court who had been abroad and appointed them tutors in various subjects. As soon as he became emperor (1867) he developed this system, and a *few years later he dispatched to Europe* and America prince Iuwakura and a band of students; most of them are the elder statesmen of today, as ambassadors to recommend changes which should be made in the system of Japan. When they returned the emperor went care*fully into every detail, and cross-exam*ined every ambassador until he was on familiar ground on every subject. The ultimate selection rested with the emperor, and the marquis Ito has said that he extracted the cream of every nation. . . The three symbols of the imperial house of Japan are the mirror, the crystal and the sword, and they are carried in front of the emperor on all state occasions. Each has its significance. 'Look at the mirror and reflect thyself,' or, in other words, 'Know thyself,' is the message of the mirror. 'Be pure and shine,' is the crystal's injunction, while the sword is a reminder to 'Be sharp.'"

A WHOLESALERS' VIEWS

A. MACDONALD TALKS FAVORABLY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

THE OUTLOOK IS MOST EXCELLENT FOR BETTER TIMES.

A. Macdonald, wife, daughter and two sons, are guests at the Strathcona. Mr. Macdonald is at the head of the grocery house of A. Macdonald & Co., whose main establishment is at Winnipeg with branches at Nelson, Rat Portage, Lethbridge, Vancouver and Edmonton. Mr. Macdonald is a shrewd and successful business *man and in close touch with the business* conditions in western Canada. As will be seen by an interview appended he sees that there is considerable of an improvement in business conditions in this section and says it gives promise of continuance provided conservative and business like methods are followed.

In speaking about conditions in this section yesterday he said: "I notice a great difference in the feeling in this section. There seems to be a feeling of confidence, and judging by ourselves, and I suppose we are no exception to the other houses doing business in the Kootenays, there is a marked improvement in business."

In commenting on the growth of the lumber industry Mr. Macdonald said: *"While the demand for lumber was very* heavy last year from Manitoba and the Northwest territories, I think the increase will be from 25 to 50 per cent more than it was last year. In 1903 we were not able to get all of the lumber we wanted from British Columbia, and most of what we did get came direct off the saw. During the trip out I noticed many lumbering mills along the Crow's Nest line as well as lots of logs and lumber; in fact, I was impressed with the magnitude to which the industry is growing and what I saw indicates that the business during the present year will be larger than ever.

"As to the mining industry, in talking with men who take an interest in it, I should judge that the prospects for the *coming summer are fairly bright.* Those whom I have spoken to think that a great deal of money will be expended here during the present season in legitimate mining enterprises, and fortunately not in wild cat ventures and visionary schemes like some of those of the past. It seems to me that practical men are taking hold, who are mining with the intention of making a profit out of the business, from the success that will attend their efforts to win the precious and useful metals from the ground, rather than speculators who desire to win their profits from the public by the sale of stock. There is no doubt that this is one of the richest, if not the richest, provinces in the dominion and it only requires capital properly *expended to develop it and bring out its* great wealth.

"It looks to me from what I have learned during my short stay here and through my business interests that the entire province is getting on its feet again and the outlook is that it will stay there as long as its affairs are conducted on business principles.

"In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories we are having exceptionally good *times. The population was increased over* 100,000 last year and it is anticipated that the number of immigrants will be larger this year. This produces a prosperity which will redound to the interest of the Manitoba and the Northwest, as well as incidentally to British Columbia, and also *to the dominion as a whole.*"

CHILD LIFE IN LONDON.

Fight For an Apple or a Piece of Waste Food.

A. W. Harrod addressed the socialist meeting Sunday afternoon on the above topic. In part he said: "The royal commission appointed to investigate conditions in Scotland reported that more than 50 per cent of the children in Aberdeen and Glasgow were physically deformed or deficient. Industrial conditions alone explain this alarming fact. Children of the poor in London as well, are fast deteriorating. It is a common sight to see these little ones fight for an apple core, or a piece of waste food. Women stand in the markets of London and pounce upon decayed vegetables thrown away by the *tradesmen.*

"Such facts depicted by the London magazines and by many noted writers indicate a condition in the labor market which if continued mean not only the physical, but the moral degeneracy of the English people. These conditions are pro*duced by capitalism and will be found* here in time as well as in London and Glasgow.

"Socialism alone offers a remedy, and the socialist movement has already reached a development bringing hope for the future. Althought decried by ignorant opponents, socialists are the most numerous of any single party supporters. For instance, Norway has 25,000 socialist votes, Sweden four members of parliament, Denmark 10 members and *43,000 votes; Fin*land 10,000 votes; Servia two members of parliament; Italy 216,000 votes and 21 members; Belgium 35 members; Switzerland, 100,000 votes, Germany 3,000,000 votes, and 82 members; Canada two members and about 7,000 votes; United States 400,000 *votes, and Japan supports four socialist* papers.

"These figures do not embrace the immense socialist sentiment of such countries as Russia, where no franchise is enjoyed.

"Through this movement the present lack of food with its attending degeneracy will be abolished and all workers will be assured of constant opportunity to labor and secure the full product of their toil, which will give each the necessities of physical existence and those comforts and luxuries which will make the upbuilding of the race possible."

Quite an extended discussion of the topic followed the address.

Next Sunday afternoon Rev. E. H. H. *Holman will address the meeting on a* topic not yet announced.

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HANDWRITING ON WALL

NELSON CHINESE ASKED TO HELP REFORM ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MONGOLIAN EXPLAINS OBJECTS OF SOCIETY.

Posted on one of the dead walls in Chinatown is a lot of Chinese writing which occupies several square feet. During the past few days there has been considerable inquiry as to what it meant. Chinese found reading the writing when asked what *it meant by Caucasians would* invariably reply, "No sabee." This is owing to the natural secretiveness of the race. A great many thought that the writings were war bulletins put out to inform the Chinese colony of the progress of the war between Japan and Russia.

A News reporter yesterday went into half a dozen Chinese houses and asked the meaning of the characters on the wall and could obtain but little satisfaction. Officer Pitchford happened along and he soon found a Mongolian who volunteered the information that Wo Kee could tell all about it. Wo Kee who is a merchant who talks English fluently, proved a mine of information. He stated that the writings on the wall were put there in the interest *of the Chinese Reform Association of* which Hong Yu Way was the principal man and leader.

Hong Yu Way was a great man who believed in Chinese progress and wanted to lead his countrymen out of the wilderness of ancient ways and old and obsolete customs into the promised land of modern progress. He wanted his countrymen to adopt the locomotive and its cars, the telegraph, the telephone and to take full advantage of modern science and pro*gress. He had been fired by the way the* Japanese were forging to the front in civilization and wanted China to do likewise. His ambition attracted the friendship of the young emperor, but excited the hostility of the empress dowager, who put a price on his head and the reformer had to flee for his life. The dowager empress was backed principally by the Manchurians who are the reactionary part of the population of China while Hong Yu Way had his adherents among the people of southern China, many of whom had been to Canada, Australia and the United States and had acquired progressive ideas.

Manchurian and reformer, said Wo Kee, are like Englishmen and Scotchmen; all the same, only a little different. Wo Kee *did not say which of the two peoples,* Scotch or English, in his opinion, were the reactionary section, as some one interupted him and he lost for the moment the thread of his discourse.

Wo Kee resumed his monologue and told how the reform leader came to this *continent. That he had established news*papers in Hongkong, Shanghai, New York and San Francisco. These are devoted to spreading the propoganda of the reformers. Incidentally a large fund was being raised to carry out the work of the association. The posters on the walls in this city called *on the Chinese to contribute to the fund* for carrying on the work and they had responded rather liberally. Just how much had been raised Wo Kee did not care to state as it would be giving away that which was intended by the leaders of the association to be kept a secret. The merchants in the United States had contributed large sums. The object of the whole scheme, while Wo Kee did not say so di ectly, is to unseat, if possible, the prese dynasty; that is the real ruler of Chin the dowager empress, and to put some o on the throne who is in sympathy wi reform and progress. Wo Kee stated th the young emperor was strongly in fav of the objects sought to be attained b the reformers, but as he was a compar tively young man he was considerab under the control of his mother. If s were not at hand to control him it w thought that the emperor would sho considerably more favor to Hong Yu Wa and other reformers.

Hong Yu Way at present is a resident Hong Kong.

POLICE TROUBLES IN ROYAL CITY

[Special to The Daily News.]

New Westminster, March 21.—Chief police Miller was exonerated today by th police commissioners from the seriou charges preferred by R. A. Hume, e officer. Two members against one fougl to the end in the matter. Judge Bole still asking for a closer investigation one charge, that of the imprisonment a boy named Fitzgerald without warran and subjecting him to a process of swea ing, against the law. The case has bee carried to the courts by the boy's fath and will be heard next month.

FLAX MILLS FOR EDMONTON,

Winnipeg, March 21.—Irish capitalis will establish flax mills in Edmonton.

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

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Also Reliance Gold Mining & Milling Co. stock; Spyglass Mining & Development Co. stock
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BIG RAILWAY PROJECTS

WORLD TO BE GRIDIRONED WITH STEEL RAILS.

REMOTE REGIONS TO WHICH ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT.

B. H. Meyer, of the university of Wisconsin, writing in the Annals of the American academy, points out that during colonial secretary Chamberlain's visit in South Africa few, if any, subjects received more frequent mention than the railway question. The clamor for lower railway rates as a means of reducing the excessive cost of living became irresistible. It was asserted that it cost less to transport certain commodities from North America over 1,500 miles of railway, and thence by sea to Delagoa bay, than from Delagoa bay to Johannesburg, a distance of 396 miles. The reported appropriation for railway purposes of $65,000,000 out of the Transvaal loan, authorized by parliament early in May, is expected to remove many of the existing intercolonial railway difficulties.

Before the close of 1903 the South African Chartered company expended £2,000,000 for railway purposes, one-half for the completion of the line from Buluwayo to Victoria Falls, including a fine steel bridge over the Zambesi, and the construction of three branch lines varying in length from 25 to 100 miles in contiguous territory. The other £1,000,000 are to be devoted to a continuation of the Cape to Cairo railway from Victoria Falls northward to the great bend in the Kalu river, a branch of the Zambesi, where valuable deposits of copper and lead have been discovered. The supreme grandeur of Victoria Falls isg destined to make it a rival of Niagara in attracting tourists, a fact of which the interested railway authorities have by no means been unmindful. In the official report of his recent trip through Rhodesia, the secretary of the chartered company, after comparing the 2,193 miles of railway in Rhodesia with the 612 of Natal, 442 of Orange River, 895 of Transvaal and 2,396 of Cape Colony, remarks that these "facts lead him irresistibly to the conclusion that a new era in the history of Rhodesia has already commenced. The railways have more than fulfilled my most sanguine expectations, and their future is assured."

In all parts of Africa the railway is wresting ground from the caravan and cart. Live calves carried 175 miles in sacks hung over the backs of mules; the camel and the donkey and the two-wheeled cart as active competitors for freight and passenger traffic will soon be things of the past. The Cape to Cairo railway, like the midrib of a leaf, joined with numerous east and westward branches terminating in its ocean margin, will soon carry over the whole of the dark continent the life of modern civilization and build up empires of wealth and culture.

No single enterprise has in recent years achieved greater international importance than the Bagdad or Anatolian railway. The first 90 miles of this gigantic project of 1,500 miles of railway between the sea of Marmora and the Persian gulf were constructed by the Turkish government during the seventies of the past century. In 1888 a German syndicate purchased the lines as far as Ismid and secured a charter for its extension. During the next four years the line was extended to Angora, the seat of the Galatians, to whom St. Paul addressed his epistle. In 1896 the main line was opened for traffic to Konia, and on July 27th, 1903, construction was resumed on the succeeding section from Konia to Ereglia, the entire route being divided into sections of about 200 kilometres each. It seems reasonably certain that the entire line will be constructed, reducing the time between London and Bombay to eleven and possibly nine days, and gradually restoring Mesopotamia to its ancient economic importance.

The expenditure of some $12,000,000 has been authorized for Russian railway extensions, and a powerful syndicate of Russian and foreign capitalists is projecting numerous transverse lines to intersect with the Siberian railway. Financially, the Russian system has not been successful, and the estimates excess of railway expenditures over receipts has been placed at 60,000,000 roubles, or $30,900,000, for 1903. In a statement reported to have been made before the imperial council, the minister of finance ascribed this situation mainly to the enforced construction of railways of a political and strategic character during the last decade. The construction of railways which are of economic value, he said, need cause no apprehension, and for a long time to come Russia will have to build several thousand versts annually of this kind of railway if she will hold her own against foreign competitors.

The past year in the railway world of China was, what it will probably continue to be for years to come, a period of international rivalry in securing privileges and concessions. The concession granted in June, 1902, to the American-China Development company, rear-admiral Evans writing from the Asiatic naval station, regards as "the most important single interest we now have in this section of China." This is a line about 700 miles in length, between Canton and Hankow, over a route which Chinese traders between the north and south of China have for centuries followed, and along which numerous large commercial cities have grown up. The company started with a paid capital of $3,000,000 in gold, and is authorized to issue bonds guaranteed by railway property to the extent of $40,000,000 in gold, bearing 5 per cent interest. The concession is for 80 years, when it reverts to the Chinese government on payment of the market value of the stock, but the government reserves the right to purchase it on the same terms at any time after 40 years. Efforts are being made to complete the railway in three years. The management of affairs is entirely in the hands of Americans.

The German-Chinese railway company embracing the Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and 10 other strong German financial institutions, was incorporated in Berlin with a nominal capital of $2,500,000 for the purpose of financing Chinese state railways. The Russo-Chinese Bank raised a loan of 40,000,000 francs in Paris for the construction of the Ching-Tai railway, a western branch of the Lu-han railway, the trunk line between Hankau and Pekin, in which French and Belgian capital is heavily interested. In June, 1903, the British government asked China to grant to the Pekin syndicate railway a guarantee of 5 per cent on the same terms as had been granted to the Russo-Chinese Bank for the Chiag-Tai railway. At the same time England asked for "favorable running powers" over certain railways, a share in the concession for the Yen-Pu railway, and "preference" in providing capital for the Hu-pei-Sze-Chuan railway in case the assistance of foreign capital is required. In a word, the railway problem in China today is primarily a question of maintaining a modus vivendi between competing foreign capital.

Legislation providing for a great transcontinental railway is the most important recent railway event in Australia. The transcontinental railway act was passed in November, 1902, and bids for the construction of the line will be received until May 2nd, 1904. Americans are competing for the contract. The projected railway extends from Oodnadatta, in South Australia, to Pine creek, in the northern territory, closing the gap between Adelaide and Port Darwin on the south and north coasts respectively. The existing line between Adelaide and Ooodnadatta is 688 miles in length, and that from Port Darwin to Pine creek 145½ miles, which, together with the projected connecting line of 1,200 miles, will bring the total up to about 2,000 miles or approximately equal to the distance between the head of lake Superior and the Pacific coast.

In South America the Transandine project plays the role of transcontinental railway. The termini are Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, and, when completed, will reduce the time between these two cities to 48 and possibly to 36 hours.

POPE RECEIVES BEGIN.

Prelate Tells Pontiff of Affairs of Church in Canada.

Rome, March 22.—The pope today received in private audience archbishop Begin, of Quebec. Archbishop Begin reported to the pope the condition of Catholicism in Canada, especially in the archdiocese of Quebec. The archbishop, having stopped some time in Paris, the pope expressed to him his sorrow at the condition in France, saying that the government there seems to be entirely in the hands of the anti-religious elements.

The pontiff knowing that archbishop Begin was indisposed, asked him to remain in Rome until his health is entirely restored. After the private audience the archbishop presented to the pope several priests from Canada, and Mr. Huot, the painter of Quebec, Mrs. Huot and Miss Huot.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Editor, The Daily News: It is evident that, directly and indirectly, something over $1,000 per annum is paid by the people of Nelson for the up-keep of the Nelson Public library, which undoubtedly is an institution of merit and worthy of support.

But since this amount of money is required for the library's existence would it not be better business to spend it on a library and building of different character and scope than the present quarters afford.

A man named Carnegie, with so much lucre that he no doubt feels the burden of it, is said to have a particular weakness for libraries, but he requires the cities in which he builds his reading palaces to pay for up-keep 10 per cent per annum on what he puts up.

Now, if the Nelson library costs this city nearly $1,500 per annum, that amount expended in the same direction would pay the 10 per cent required for up-keep on a $15,000 Carnegie library building. This would bring to our city a handsome library building, the cost would be little or no greater than at present, and the sphere of usefulness of this institution would be greatly extended.

Or, this man of means might be induced to put up a building which would also contain recreation rooms, lecture hall and gymnasium, to meet the requirements of conditions in a mining country.

CIVIS.

Nelson, B. C, March 21, 1904.

INFERNAL MACHINE FOUND.

Anarchists at Liege Try to Kill a Police Commissioner.

Liege, Belgium, March 22.—Another anarchist outrage was attempted this morning, but the infernal machine which was placed on the window sill of the residence of police commissioner Binet was discovered in time to prevent any damage being done. The machine was identical with the one which was exploded on the morning of March 18th outside the residence of commissioner of police Laurent, and which wrecked the house, killing an artillery officer, major Papin, and severely wounding half a dozen other persons.

NELSON IRON WORKS

NELSON, B. C.

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Don't forget Prof. Hepburn's dancing academy is open daily for instruction. You can join at any time. The reports that his school is to be closed is false. He has a lease on the property for two years. The hall can be rented for parties, etc., with use of dining room, kitchen, silver and dishes.

MINNEDOSA SCHOOL BURNED.

Valued at $10,000, and Insured for Only $1,000.

Winnipeg, March 22.—The west ward school at Minnedosa, valued at $10,000 20 years ago, was destroyed by fire this morning. There is $1,000 insurance in the Commercial Union. The cause was overheated furnace pipes.

CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH.

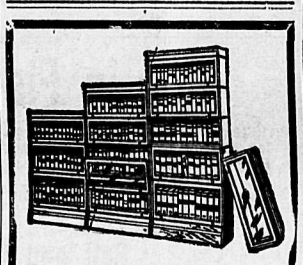
New York Paper Purchased by E. B. Thomas.

New York, March 22.—The control of the Morning Telegraph has been purchased from the estate of the late Wm. C. Whitney by E. B. Thomas. This announcement was authorized last night by Wm. B. Lewis, the editor of the paper.

CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED.

Seoul, March 22.—Of 320 Koreans, formerly military students in Japan, who are accused of conspiracy against the life of the emperor and crown prince, for the purpose of crowning Euiwai, who is now studying in America, three have been executed and the others will be summoned to appear before a special tribunal.

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



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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.

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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.

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SEWING MACHINES to rent $3 per month. Needles and repairs for all makes of Sewing Machines kept in stock. The Singer Mfg. Co., Baker street.

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WANTED—Coat makers. Apply Taylor & McQuarrie, Nelson, B.C.

WANTED — Machinist. Apply Kootenay Engineering Works.

WANTED—Engineer, holding third class certificate, wants employment in compressor or mill plant. Address, Engineer, The Daily News.

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. Address Postoffice, Nelson, B. C.

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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.

FRUIT TRESS AND NURSERY Stock.—Anyone requiring Nursery stock or anything in the fruit tree line would do well to communicate with Wm. Stubbs, Nelson, 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.

IF YOU WANT to buy first class dry wood ring up 148 or call on Joe D. Rochon, Room 2, Bellevue House, Hall street.

FOR SALE—Forty acres of land, one-quarter of a mile from Creston; 30 acres cleared; 150 fruit trees; good barn and stable; cabin; also seven head of cattle, one team of heavy horses. For further particulars apply to David Learmonth, Creston, B. C.

FOR SALE—Hay Ranch in Lardo Valley, close to Poplar Creek, on railroad; 160 acres meadow lands; has shipped 50 tons hay each year for five years, can treble output. Very easy terms. Write for price. E. R. Vipond, owner, Trout Lake, 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.

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNING—Mr. Jas. R. Muir, piano tuner will attend to all orders left with Morley & Co.

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.

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS

APRIL 1 TO 5

Fare and One-Third

FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Tickets on sale March 30, 31, April 1, 2, at all Canadian Pacific Railway offices, Port Arthur to Vancouver, and all intermediate branch line points.

GOOD RETURNING UNTIL APRIL 5, 1904

J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver.

Spokane Falls & Northern Railway

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic.

Buffet cars run between Spokane and Northport.

Effective June 14th, 1903.

Leave		Arrive
8.45 a.m.	Spokane	6.15 p.m.
10.40 a.m.	Rossland	4.35 p.m.
7.20 a.m.	Nelson	7.20 p.m.
10.35 a.m.	Grand Forks	4.00 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	Republic	6.15 p.m.

In Connection With

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS.
SHORT LINE TO
ST. PAUL, DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST, SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, PORTLAND AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars.

2 FAST TRAINS DAILY 2

For rates, folders and full information regarding trips, call on or address an agent of the S. F. & N. Railway.

or

H. A. JACKSON, G. F. & P. A., Spokane, Wash.

H. BRANDT, G. P. & T. A. 701 W. Riverside, Ave., Spokane, Wash.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
OPERATING
K. & S. RY. CO.
I. N. & T. CO.

EFFECTIVE MONDAY, MARCH 7.

K. & S. RY.

Lv. 8.30 a.m...SANDON..Ar. 4.25 p.m.
Ar. 10.45 a.m....KASLO...Lv. 2.00 p.m.

STEAMER KASLO.

Lv. 1.30 p.m.....KASLO...Ar. 11.00 a.m.
Ar. 4.30 p.m...NELSON....Lv 8.00 a.m.

P. H. WALSH, Superintendent.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

C. P. R. ATLANTIC S.S. LINE (From St. John)
L. Champlain.April 2 Lake Erie....April 16

ALLAN LINE (From St. John)
Ionian.....April 2 Bavarian.....April 9

DOMINION LINE (From Portland)
Dominion.....April 2 Southwark.....April 9

AMERICAN LINE
New York....April 9 St. Louis.....April 2

RED STAR LINE
Finland.....April 2 Vaderland.....April 9

CUNARD LINE
Etruria.....April 2 Lucania.....April 9

WHITE STAR LINE
Arabic.....April 1 Oceanic.....April 6

FRENCH LINE
La Touraine...April 7 La Lorraine..April 14

ALLAN STATE LINE
Laurentian....Mar. 31 Numidian.....April 14

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

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

FOR RENT

PIANO FOR RENT—For particulars apply J. F. P., P. O. Box 236.

PLUMBING

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

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

A CHEAP TYPEWRITER is never a real economy, as its final cost will prove. We claim that, dollar for dollar, the Remington is the best investment. Its reputation of supreme merit is founded on the test of service. Catalogue and prices on application to F. C. Winkler, Nelson, Sole Dealer for Southern Interior of B. C.

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

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

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 [illegible], upon payment in advance of $7.50 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

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

The claim shall be recorded within ten 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 river diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

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

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

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

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

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged 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 each 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 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 of 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 three miners may work their claims in partnership by filing notice and paying a 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 $100.

A certificate of 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.

PRIVATE BOARD

PRIVATE Board and Rooms, electric light; also table board. Apply on Silica street, 2nd door west of Ward.

NOW READY

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON'S

Russo-Japanese War Map

This is an entirely new map, and it shows in the most distinct manner the countries that are so much before us in the present great struggle, viz., Japan, Korea, and Manchuria. The Map is carefully colored, and shows prominently all features in the present dispute. Railways are inserted up to date, and the line under construction through Korea is shown. Enlarged insets of Tokio, Seoul, Port Arthur, and Nagasaki and Sasebo are given.

MORLEY & CO.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

NELSON, B. C.

CALT COAL

AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.

Terms Spot Cash.

W. P. Tierney

Telephone 265

Baker Street.

PRICE OF METALS

New York, March 22.—Bar silver, 56 3-6; electrolytic copper, 12 1-2; Amalgamated copper 47 1-8; Spelter, quiet, domestic $5 to $5.05.

London, March 22.—Lead £12 2s. 6d.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Frank W. Teetzel left for the coast last night on a business visit.

The funeral of Mrs. Adcock took place at Slocan City on Saturday afternoon.

W. S. Riblet has taken A. L. McCulloch's residence, corner of Ward and Mill street, for the summer.

Dr. Armstrong, dominion veterinarian, returned from a visit to Rossland and the Boundary, where he has been for several days on an official visit.

J. D. McDonald, contractor of Grand Forks, is spending a couple of days in Nelson, visiting his daughters, Miss McDonald and Miss Mable McDonald.

H. W. C. Jackson, at one time editor of the Rossland Miner, and who has been spending the last year in the east, has come west again and is now in Spokane.

John Elliot returned last evening from Rossland where he has been for the past few days attending the court of revision as counsel for the government in the railway appeals.

E. Mobbs, who fell and broke his left leg three weeks since, while boarding the steamer at Kaslo, has so far recovered that he has left the hospital and has gone to his home at Gerrard.

M. R. McQuarrie, of Taylor & McQuarrie, has arrived here from Nelson to take charge of the Nelson branch of the firm, while J. E. Taylor takes a trip on the road in the interest of the firm. Mr. Taylor leaves for Ymir today.

F. W. Rolt, mining broker, and William F. Thompson, manager of the Rossland-Kootenay mine, Rossland, came over last night and are registered at the Strathcona. Both the Rosslanders will remain in this city for the next few days on mining business.

The application of the defendant company at Vancouver yesterday, before a judge in chambers to have the five pending test damage actions against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company tried without a jury, was adjourned until Thursday next at the request of the plaintiff's solicitor.

Electors are again reminded that the provincial registration list, which will be used in the next dominion election, will be closed on Monday next, March 28th. Persons not already on the lists and who are desirous of getting on same, should at once apply to the local mining recorder at the court house. C. D. Blackwood, who is the official collector of votes.

John H. Mackenzie, formerly general manager of the Le Roi mine, and who a year ago resigned his position and opened an office as consulting mining engineer in San Francisco, is expected to arrive in Rossland today. It is said that Mr. Mackenzie has come north to verify the recent good reports given out about Rossland's big mine.

James Johnstone is still being inundated with letters of enquiry from all over the American continent concerning the Nelson district as a field for ranchers and settlers generally, as a result of the letters he has written the C. P. R. on the subject, and on account of the prominent stand he has taken in all such matters locally. A New Hampshire man, who states that he has three distinct callings at all of which he is an adept, is the latest applicant for information. He writes Mr. Johnstone that he is an expert carpenter, printer and editor, and that at the present time he is holding down the last named calling with fair success, but would prefer to come to the land of promise, i.e., the Kootenays, about which he has heard a good deal but wants to know more. As the result of the correspondence Mr. Johnstone has finally written the applicant to pack his grip and come west.

Speaking of the situation in Rossland and in the Kootenays generally at the present time, mine manager William F. Thompson said at the Strathcona last evening that the outlook for mining and for business generally was never brighter for the past six years than at the present time. "And," he added, "I could speak even more strongly and yet be well within the mark."

The Interior District Liberal Council will commence their convention at Rossland this morning. J. A. Macdonald, the president of the council and leader of the opposition in the provincial house, will preside over the deliberations. F. J. Deane, one of the delegates from this city, went over to Rossland last evening, and S. S. Taylor, K.C., and M. S. Logan go this morning. About 20 prominent liberals are expected to attend.

The meeting of the directors of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial Association called for this evening at 8.30 o'clock in the city offices, should be largely attended. Secretary Annable said yesterday that it was most important this year to get an early start so as to make the exhibition this coming fall a marked success, and at the meeting this evening the preliminary work will be gone over and divided up between the respective committees appointed at the annual meeting held in January last. It is intended that as soon as these committees have the work intrusted to them in readiness, to call another meeting and arrange for the program in detail. The first exhibition held by the association last year proved so great a success that the directors are anxious to make elaborate arrangements in advance this year so as to not only equal but greatly excel last year's fair. All the resident directors should be in attendance at the meeting this evening.

TELEGRAPH FOR TROUT LAKE.

A delegation from the board of trade, consisting of J. M. Lay, president; Fred Starkey, vice-president, and H. G. Goodeve, secretary, called on superintendent Busteed of the C. P. R. yesterday and had a conference with him in regard to the extension of the telegraph lines of the Caandian Pacific telegraphs from Gerrard to Trout Lake. The committee desired that the extension be made as early as possible so that it could be used as soon as the open season begins and trade livens up. The committee further stated that they had applied to another department but so far had received no satisfaction. They further explained that owing to the fact that there is only a tri-weekly service between here and Trout Lake City that if a telegraph line was put in there would be a great deal of business for it, and that it would greatly expedite business. Mr. Busteed said that R. Marpole, the general superintendent of the Pacific division, would be in Nelson in about a week and that he would call his special attention to the need of the extension of the service to Trout Lake. The committee could also then call upon him and point out the great necessity for the convenience to both the people of Nelson and of Trout Lake.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HUME HOTEL

NELSON, B. C.

Hume—J. L. Johnston, Harry Fisher, Montreal; T. C. Peck, Rossland; J. Fleishmann, H. A. Small, Vancouver; Mrs. Harry Reniemall, Fort Steele; R. E. Beattie, J. F. Hutcheroft, Cranbrook; T. N. Wilson, W. Manhart, Spokane; Jas. Addison, Calgary; Mrs. Miller, Nakusp.

THE STRATHCONA.
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)

Strathcona—F. W. Rolt, William F. Thompson, Rossland; T. G. Langton, Fernie; J. F. Whiting, Berlin; Fred Smith, Toronto; J. H. Poff, Victoria; A. D. Wheeler, and wife, Ymir.

Lakeview—E. Jamison, John Johnston, Venus mine; W. Stewart, Kaslo.

Tremont—C. A. Oliver, Brandon; R. McLeod, Ainsworth; Robert Campbell, Spokane; J. Campbell, Ymir; John Atkinson, Maple Creek; Fred Kaiser; J. Hambly, Poplar.

Queens—G. Olson, G. Blane, Sandon; T. Cragg, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Charles Miner, Rossland; P. Chapman, Trail, Bartlett—J. Kennedy, Moyie; J. Steer, C. P. R.; D. Kennedy, Sandon.

Nelson—J. F. Pourier, Trail; R. Bowie, Smelter Junction.

Madden—Alex McDougall, Ymir; John Henderson, Pete MacGregor, Spokane.

Grand Central—R. Grant, Spokane; H. L. Lindsay, Kaslo.

LARGE WHEAT YIELD.

Territorial Bulletin Shows it Was 16,111,569 Bushels.

Regina, N. W. T., March 22.—The territorial department of agriculture issued their final bulletin today on crop of 1903. Statistics are compiled solely from returns made by threshing machine operators under provisions of the threshers' lien ordinance, consequently the figures show the actual results of threshing.

The total yield of wheat was 16,111,569 bushels, or only 600,000 bushels less than was estimated in the last bulletin issued on September 1, 1903, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions which afterwards prevailed. On the other hand oats went better than estimated by 800,000 bushels.

The Regina-Moosejaw district has the highest average for the past six years, the average yield having been 22.10 bushels to the acre for that period. The estimated crop area for 1904 is placed roughly at 1,706,100 acres, as against 1,383,434 last year, an increase of over 300,000 acres.

ACCEPTED AN EDITORSHIP.

Toronto, March 22.—Rev. W. J. McKay, D. D., of Stratford, has accepted the editorship of the Canadian Baptist and will assume his new duties on May 1st.

Don't miss the "Experience" social under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid at the Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. There will be a good program and refreshments. No charge for admission.

RECEIVED TODAY

SMOKED HALIBUT
SMOKED KIPPERS
NEW CELERY, SPINACH,
GREEN ONIONS, CABBAGE
YELLOW DANVER ONIONS
APPLES, ORANGES
BANANAS.

T. S. McPherson

PHONE 10.

H. & M. BIRD

DISTRICT AGENTS FOR C. P. R. LANDS—Lots in Nelson; terms one-third cash. Agricultural and Timber Lands.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION—Loans on Real Estate, 8 per cent interest, first mortgage.

OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION—Sickness and Accident policies.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Best in the world. Ask for rates.

FIRE INSURANCE

Best Canadian, Scotch and English Companies.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE

$525—A lot at the top of Carbonate Street, two blocks above Park street, containing 200x180 feet, or the equivalent of 10 ordinary lots, well adapted for fruit trees and gardening. For sale at $525. This offer only holds good for a few days and is a bargain.

$2300—Five lots and a six-roomed house in the Hume Addition. Lots fenced and planted with 100 Fruit Trees and Small Fruits.

FOR RENT

$16.50—Four roomed flat on Baker St.

$8.00—Four roomed cottage, corner of Ward and Gore streets.

$10.00—Four roomed cotage near car barn, very handy to smelter.

$30.00—Seven roomed furnished house on Carbonate Street.

WANTED—Desirable properties for sale. We have purchasers.

MARCH 26

The fishing season opens on March 26th. We are well stocked with all the latest Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Baskets, Etc., Etc.

Rods.....from $2.00 to $12.00
Lines.....from 10c to $1.50
Hooks.....from 5c a doz. Up
Reels.....from 50c to $8.00
Baskets.....from $1.50 to $3.00

McLACHLAN BROS.

It's a Pleasure

To have a good Watch and to have it keeping right time. You are assured this pleasure if you use one of our Standard Watches.

We will also guarantee you satisfaction with your old watch if you allow us to do the necessary repairing on it. Watches and repair work are equally guaranteed.

PATENAUDE Bros.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS

Flower and Garden Seeds

WHITE CLOVER AND LAWN GRASS SEED. Now is the time to start your early seeds. Let us have your orders early.

Canada Drug & Book Co.

TORONTO PRICES.

Some Interesting Things

It will interest you to know that you can buy a $5.00 Lady's Watch at J. J. Walker's for $3. This price is special. The watch is our regular first-class stock. None better. If you do not want a watch, perhaps there is something else we can show you.

Fine watch repairing a specialty.

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

Cut in Fish for Lent

MARSHALL'S CANNED—Fresh Herring, Herring a la Sardine, Kippered Herring, Herring in Tomatoe Sauce, Herring in Shrimp Sauce, Herring in Anchovie Sauce, Fresh Herring, Smoked Haddock, Finnan Haddies, Soft Shelled Crabs, Carabus.....

2 Tins for 25 Cts.

Salt and Pickled Fish

Salt Mackerel, ...each 35c
Labrador Herring.....per doz 50c
Salmon Bellies.....per lb 12½c
Cod—Brick.....per brick 2 lbs 20c
Cod—Steak .....per brick 2 lbs 20c
Cod—Whole .....per lb 10c

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

TIMBER LIMITS

For Sale or Lease—2,000 acres of the best Timber Limits in British Columbia, on an open river. Particulars on application.

BRYDGES, BLAKEMORE & CAMERON, Limited

D. J. Robertson & Co.

Furniture Dealers

HIGH GRADE

Don't forget those Go Carts

PRICES RIGHT

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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Graduate of Myer's College of Embalming

NELSON, B. C.

Phones, Day 292, Night 142

Business College

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Etc.

CIRCULARS FREE

W. E. BOWINS, Business Manager.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

New Crop choice Seeds just to hand. All our Seeds are carefully selected and the choicest quality obtainable.

TIMOTHY, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, ALSIKE, ALFALFA, KENTUCKY BLUE, "B. & K." LAWN GRASS Etc., Etc. The best is the cheapest—our Seeds are best quality.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

AT LOW PRICES

Oranges AND Lemons

FANCY BRIGHT NAVEL ORANGES 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c per doz. $3.50 per case all sizes.

FANCY LARGE, BRIGHT LEMONS 30c per doz. all sizes; per case, $4.75

All Lines of GREEN GOODS IN SEASON.

Telephone 56. **Bell Trading Co.**

Rubbers! Rubbers! Rubbers!

JUST TO HAND

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Agents for
SLATER SHOES
BELL SHOES

The Royal Shoe Store

ANDREW & MORRISON, Props.

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

Riverside Nurseries

GRAND FORKS

MARTIN BURRELL, Proprietor.

Home-grown, thrifty, acclimatized Trees and Shrubs, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Etc. A fine assortment of Maples and other Shade Trees, Lilacs, Hedge Plants and other Ornamentals.

The secret of success in planting is, first, to secure good stock; second, to plant as soon as possible after it is dug. Trees obtained from our Nursery can be planted at Nelson two days after they are dug.

Price List and full information promptly given.

It Pays to Deal With RUTHERFORD

Household Ammonia.....quart bottles 25c
Benzine and Gasoline .....Big bottles 25c
Turpentine..... Big bottle 25c
Furniture Cream, extra good.....25c
Bug Poison.....Big bottle 35c
Copperas, Lye and Chloride of Lime, all ready for Spring House Cleaning.
Pure Baking Powder in bulk.....35c per lb.

Wm. RUTHERFORD, Druggist

WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.

PHONE A214. NIGHT PHONE B214

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!

HARRIS TWEEDS

Shipment of Harris' Tweeds to hand, needless to say one word in their favor. They speak for themselves. The finish, style and colorings are most perfect. They are the very latest for Spring Costumes. Ladies who wish to be in the latest style will come at once and make their selection. Designs are all good, still there is always a choice pattern or coloring.

We are showing a very fine assortment of Dress Trimmings, entirely new. Millinery Novelties with stylish, up-to-date Hats for this season.

KERR & CO.

Ward and Baker Streets, Nelson.

An Ever Widening Circle

of new customers—thoroughly pleased and satisfied customers—is the best and most positive proof of our facilities for giving the promptest and most satisfactory and economical service.

We are wideawake and alive to the needs of the trade, which we endeavor to meet in a manner which pleases the most exacting.

WE ARE NEVER TOO BUSY to take care of small orders. They are never pushed aside for the large wants, but have immediate and proper attention.

EWERT BROS.

Nelson, Trail, Rossland — Jewelers and Engravers

WE WILL BUY

100 Shares North West Coal $2.15
2 South African War Scrip $190

WE WILL SELL

25 North West Coal $2.25
1,000 St. Eugene 43
2 Imperial Development $600
2,000 American Boy 2½
1,000 Cherry Creek 17

M'DERMID & M'HARDY

MINING BROKERS. NELSON, B. C.