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THE DAILY NEWS

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AGREEMENT IS REACHED

Written Undertaking is Given by Machinery Company

Power Plant to be Installed by New Date or Penalty Attaches -Lengthy Conference Now Over

The completion of the city's power plant cannot now be loked for until some time in August, at the earliest. The delay is not the fault of the city council, nor that of the local representatives of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company. The explanation as far as obtainable, seems to be that the cause of the delay is partly a series of misunderstandings, not due to any act of the council or city officials, partly—and chiefly—that every machinery firm on the continent has more orders on its hands than it can conveniently fill, and even with the most conscientious efforts delays are unavoidable.

The result of another conference between the council and the representative of the company, and a day of negotiations, carried on by mayor Gillett, is a definite written undertaking from Mr. Uhl, the agent of the company, that the machinery will be shipped by July 1st, with a substantial forfeit in case of further delay of a month.

The council met at 9:30 a.m., mayor Gillett, in the chair, and aldermen Hume, Selous, Irving and Rose present.

Mayor Gillett briefly reported on the visit of himself, the city engineer and the representatives of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company to the power plant, and negotiations as to financial arrangements. The city engineer said that the exact cost of the temporary stop gate had not been estimated, but it was agreed by himself and W. F. Uhl that the building of a permanent structure of that kind was impossible at the present time.

The mayor and city engineer further reported that Mr. Uhl had admitted that his company had no right to accept the contract for the time specified. They had found it impossible to make it in the time agreed upon.

Mr. McCulloch stated that the only other plants of the same kind in existence were those at Niagara Falls and at Bonnington, machinery for both of which had been made by I. P. Morris and company of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Uhl, Gillies and Reider then arrived in response to a telephone message. Mr. Uhl asked to see a copy of the contract between the company and the city, which was granted.

In reply to the mayor, Mr. Uhl said that he had received no reply to his telegram to Milwaukee, but he had just informed Dr. Rose that the company could not place any security for the completion of the hydraulic installation by August 1st, when a telegram arrived for him. Mr. Uhl after reading it immediately informed the council that the telegram was simply a renewal by the company of the promise made by him that the machinery would be installed by August 1.

In reply to Ald. Irving, Mr. Uhl contended that the contract was conditioned by the understanding always insisted upon by the company, that contract time dated from the receipt of all necessary information. He stated that the company had been furnished with two alternative plans, and with no detailed descriptions or directions. The company had submitted plans for approval. The city should have supplied definite and detailed specifications.

Mr. McCulloch replied that no changes in respect to the hydraulic machinery had been made since the contract was awarded and only one, as to the supply pipe, between the date of tendering and the signing of the contract. The city had furnished only one, not two, plans. Two had been made by Clemens Herschel, both of which may have reached the company, but not from the city.

Ald. Selous—Mr. Uhl, do you then contend that the penalty clause in the contract is inoperative

Mr. Uhl—Yes; the city is also at fault. The plans furnished us were preliminary, not working drawings.

Ald. Irving—Are you still waiting for working drawings?

Mr. Uhl—No; we always give our customers the benefit of our experience, by making suggestions as to the plans. We have done so in this case. We shouldn't be given the worst of it?

Ald. Selous—How are we doing so?

Mr. Uhl—By asking a new agreement.

Ald. Selous—Is your contract to ship on Feb. 11 no good?

Mr. Uhl—Your grievance is not as great as you think. You are not ready for the machinery yet. Your power house is not completed. The draft tube was shipped on April 2 and will be here in time.

Mr. McCulloch—The draft tube and turbine should be installed before the superstructure is completed.

Mr. Uhl—I disagree; you can't dictate to the company how we are going to install the machinery.

Ald. Selous—I concede that the company cannot be expected to install each piece of machinery at a different time.

Mr. Reeder suggested that the prospect of payment was sufficient incentive to the company to lose no time unnecessarily.

The mayor—The company should name a date and stick to it.

Mr. Uhl—We want your good will. We are doing our best, and have no doubt of being able to keep the promise we are making.

Mr. Uhl also complained of the city's exercise of the option to delay part of the machinery, the electric. He was reminded by the mayor that there were two separate contracts.

Mr. Uhl—We are already certain to lose money on this contract, but our reputation is at stake.

The mayor—So is ours.

Ald. Selous—We are trustees for the city and must have some definite assurance. How is it that you contracted to ship on Feb. 11th, and made your first request for a plan in March?

Mr. Uhl's only reply was a reiteration that two plans had been furnished and no definite instructions given.

The mayor—Well, can you absolutely fix any date now?

Mr. Uhl—July 2nd. My promise is binding on the company. I can't make any forfeiture clause.

The representatives of the company then withdrew. After some informal discussion by the council further negotiations were left in the hands of the mayor.

Ald. Selous then raised the question of the expediency of the city's leasing or purchasing the land contained in the city's dumping ground, and in the pest house. The land was being placed on the market by the C.P.R. company. He had secured from H. & M. Bird, C.P.R. land agents, a reserve in the city's favor until action could be taken.

On motion of aldermen Selous and Rose, the mayor was authorized to negotiate for the property or either part of it.

The council then adjourned to its next regular meeting day, April 16.

Pursuant to the resolution of the council the mayor at once reopened negotiations with W. F. Uhl, to make the best possible terms under the circumstances. In the course of an informal and friendly conference he became convinced that Mr. Uhl's offer was the best that the company could possibly make. Mr. Uhl, on his part, conceded the reasonableness of the council's desire for definite assurances. The result was a written undertaking given by Mr. Uhl, as fully accredited representative of the company, in the form of a letter to the mayor and council, as follows:

Nelson, April, 4th, 1906.

To His Worship Mayor Gillett and the City Council of the Corporation of Nelson.

Gentlemen—Referring to our discussion of the time of shipment of the hydro-electric unit which the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company have contracted to furnish you; we now give you assurance that we will endeavor to ship the last of this machinery not later than July 2nd, 1906, and we will guarantee shipment not later than Aug. 1st, 1906, and will agree to forfeit the sum of $50 for every day of delay after Aug. 1st, for which the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company is responsible; providing, however, that such delay is not caused by strikes, accidents or other causes not in the company's control.

ALLIS-CHALMERS-BULLOCK, Ltd.
Per W. F. Uhl, Representative.

HOLY WAR IN ZION CITY

ELIJAH DOWIE RETURNS TO FIGHT THE USURPERS

VOLIVA SEIZES UPON ALL PROPERTY OF THE PROPHET

Ocotlan, Mexico, April 4—The following statement was made by John Alexander Dowie last night regarding the action of certain of his followers in deposing him as their leader at Zion City. John Alexander Dowie, first apostle of the Christian Apostolic Church in Zion, has treated with contempt, the powerless allegations of his opposition by six of his overseers, aided by Voliva.

Dowie admits having taken the following action: First, he has officially dismissed overseer Voliva, Piper, Evell, Bradfield, Cantel and Speicher; second, he has cancelled Voliva's power of attorney; third, he has dismissed Granger from the office of general financial manager; fourth, he has appointed deacon Fielding Wilhie, as Granger's successor and has given him power of attorney; fifth, he has taken the necessary legal steps to protect his estate and the vast interests of Zion; sixth, deacon, James F. Peters, general manager of Zion railroad affairs, is arranging transportation for the immediate return of the first apostle and his party to Zion City.

He will probably give further information on Thursday and meanwhile asks his friends throughout the world not to be anxious concerning Zion or himself.

Chicago, April 4—It was decided today by overseer Voliva of Zion City, that in view of the announced intended return of John Alexander Dowie from Mexico, and Dowie's declared intention of making a fight against the action suspending Dowie from office, the present overseer shall be appointed receiver of the church of Zion and of all the public properties standing in the name of the church.

It was also asserted by the officers of Zion City that if Dowie returns and begins legal action against the present officers of the church, or attempts to oust them, they will cause his arrest and prosecution on the charge of misuse of funds. Voliva, acting under the power of attorney, he holds from Dowie, today filed in the office of the county recorder of lake county, an assignment to deacon Alexander Granger of all the annuities and bequests that have been made to Dowie and are still unpaid.

Cincinnati, April 4—Soon after the return from Zion City, Ill., today of deacon W. D. Yerger of Cincinnati, there was filed a deed for all property of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, situated in Cincinnati, transferring it to Alexander Granger, financial agent. The deed was signed by J. Alexander Dowie, by his attorney, Wilbur G. Voliva. The consideration named was $1.

WINNIPEG TRAM STRIKE

Negotiations Are Still Veiled in the Utmost Secrecy.

Winnipeg, April 4.—The strike situation is unchanged from yesterday. Peace negotiations are still being carried on by the ministerial committee, but it is thought that the result of their efforts will be withheld for another day at least. Great secrecy is being manifested by all parties but it is understood it has narrowed down to difference on but one of two points. These points are said to be the wage scale and any partial recognition of the union by the company. The insertion of the compulsory arbitration clause in new agreement presented by the men is also said to be distrusted.

Rev. Dr. Patrick of the ministerial committee, stated this morning that there was no ground for disagreement in the negotiations. The public generally is hopeful that a settlement will be brought about. About 30 cars are running but the passengers are few. The weather is fine and everything is quiet.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TENDERS

Railway Commissioners Submit Report to the Government.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, April 4.—The report of the railway commissioners on the sections of the transcontinental railway for which tenders were called has been submitted to the government. The report is not unanimous. The lowest tenderer for the western section is J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg, and for the eastern section Macdonald and Hagen.

The Grand Trunk Pacific are said to be nearest to the estimates of the government engineers. The matter is likely to be straightened out soon. It is thought that the Grand Trunk Pacific will get the contract.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF ELY.

London, April 4.—The Rt. Rev. lord Alwyne Compton, bishop of Ely, is dead. He was born in 1825.

BUELOW IS GRATEFUL

Declares Germany Has Won all it Asked for at Algeciras

Poses as the Benefactor of Europe and Denies That France Has Got Anything Germany Was Inclined to Refuse

Berlin, April 4—Chancellor von Buelow today gave the following estimate of the results of the Algeciras conference:

"The principle of equal privileges for all countries in Morocco has been maintained. That was the contention of Germany from the beginning, the one thing that German diplomacy strove for. We placed it beyond our power to ask for anything for Germany that we did not ask for all countries. So powerful was the simple statement of the principle of equal privileges, that France, Great Britain and all countries admitted it at the opening of the conference as regards the open door for trade; but the question then arose, how was the door to be held open? What guarantees could we give that no one would afterwards step into the open door and block the way? Two guarantees only appeared adequate to the German government, namely, international control of the bank of Morocco and international supervision of the police. These guarantees have been accepted by France and all the other participating countries."

Prince von Buelow continued: "While Germany has obtained those things which she sought, France has obtained first, recognition of her special position as a neighbor of the sultan by the international legitimization of her right to maintain order adjacent to the Alegrian frontier, a right which Germany never contested; second, a larger share in the state bank, and third, by having entrusted to her the instruction of the police in company with Spain and under international supervision. Throughout the long controversy, the European powers have been aware that president Roosevelt was ready to assist in any proper manner in the effort for an agreement. The American government's advice and attitude were helpful, especially during the latter stages of the conference. Mr. White was a conciliatory force."

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

The canoe, for which tickets have been sold, will be raffled at the Queen cigar store at 8 o'clock tonight.

H. Bird, has purchased the land on which the old C.P.R. land office stands, on west Baker street, and will erect a residence there.

Col. E. S. Topping, formerly of Trail, and now in charge of the Tel-Kwa Mines property, in Bulkley valley, is a guest at the Strathcona.

J. G. Whiteacre, western manager for the Mason-Risch Piano company, leaves this morning for an extended trip to the eastern states, via Montreal.

R. Barnwell of Winnipeg and W. O. Miller of Vancouver, of the C.P.R. fuel department, and J. A. Knox of Revelstoke, timber inspector, were in the city last night.

Miss Mazie Jackson, W. F. Frith and S. H. Eaton of the Frith-Eaton concert company, who perform at the theatre this evening, arrived last night and are at the Hume.

The annual ball in aid of the Kootenay Lake general hospital, will be held in the armory on Thursday evening, April 19th, under the auspices of the Women's hospital aid society. Every effort is being made to ensure the success of the dance. Energetic committees are hard at work arranging all details and the ladies confidently hope that with the usual kindly and hearty co-operation of the citizens in this good cause to make the ball the most popular and successful yet given by them.

G. E. Revell, late engineer in charge of the construction work on the new plant of the West Kootenay Power and Light company, who is retiring from the company's service, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the other members of the staff on the occasion of his departure. The presentation was made by Col. Bing in a neat speech and Mr. Revell made a happy response. The watch, purchased from J. O. Patenaude, was an exceptionally handsome one and was suitably inscribed.

BOER WAR SCANDAL.

Horse Buyer G. L. Jordan Arrested After Seven Years.

New York, April 4.—A scandal dating back to England's preparations for the Boer war was recalled today in the arraignment of George L. Jordan, who disappeared from this city seven years ago, while buying horses for use in the British army in the Boer war. Jordan was arrested last night charged with forgery in the first degree, having been indicted in 1899 for the forgery of a promissory note for $20,000. He escaped arrest and the police suspected he had left the country. During the seven years of his disappearance Jordan has been living in New York city under the name of Mark Dennis.

MANCHURIA OPEN DOOR

Tokio, April 4.—The long expected announcement of the open door in Manchuria it is confidently believed will take place in the very near future. The delay in making the announcement, it is unofficially stated, has been prompted solely on the part of the Japanese government, by a fear of complications arising while the transmission of troops was going on.

EARL GREY IN WASHINGTON

Washington, April 4.—Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, and lady Grey and party, who were guests of the president over night, visited the British embassy today and later lunched with the French ambassador and madame Jusserand. A part of the program for the entertainment of the visitors includes a trip to Mount Vernon tomorrow aboard the U. S. ship Dolphin.

NATIONALISTS PROTEST

INVOLVED IN A CONTROVERSY WITH SECRETARY BRYCE

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED CONDEMNING HIS PROCEDURE

London, April 4—Trouble has broken out between James Bryct, chief secretary for Ireland, and the nationalist party. The latter wanted the dismissal of 27 temporary assistant land commissioners, appointed in 1903 for a term of three years, which has just expired. They almost all were obnoxious to the nationalists because of belonging to the land owning class, and the nationalists hoped chief secretary Bryce would replace them with commissioners more to the Irish wishes in the administration of the land act.

Secretary Bryce, however, only accepted the resignations of eight of these men and reappointed the others. John Redmond presided at a meeting of 60 members of his party tonight which adopted resolutions condemning chief secretary Bryce's action and calling for the removal of the objectionable commissioners.

CHINESE ARE INSISTENT

WILL NOT GIVE RUSSIA SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

NEGOTIATIONS IN PEKIN SO FAR ARE FUTILE

Pekin, April 4—The Russo-Chinese negotiations appear to have reached a deadlock. At any rate they are dragging along slowly. M. Pokotiloff, the Russian minister to China, and Tong, the Chinese commissioner, appointed to negotiate the agreement with Russia, regarding the northern Manchurian frontier, have conferred only two or three times during the past month. Russia has the upper hand, because she holds nearly all the privileges she contends for, while demanding that China officially grant them. The Chinese, on the contrary, were never so determined to withstand all foreign encroachments. Both parties are trying to keep the details as secret as in the case of the Chinese-Japanese treaty. One bone of contention is believed to be the mining and other concessions, which the Tartar generals in Manchuria gave to Russian corporations, and which Russia wants the Chinese government to ratify. The Chinese, however, insist that their government never sanctioned these concessions and that, therefore, they are invalid.

MAGISTRATE IS EMPHATIC

Declares York County Loan Case to be Fully Worthy Investigating

Toronto, April 4—When the York County Loan case was resumed in the police court this morning, E. J. Burt, one of the York Loan officers, said the legislation as to forfeitures caused a big loss to the company. He denied that Phillips got any share of commissions for writing insurance in the Toronto Life Assurance company. Crown attorney Curry pressed him hard to the point, and said he was prepared to prove that he got two-thirds of any commission amounting to $10,000.

"If I had as much evidence when I lodged complaint as I have now," said Mr. Curry, "I should have charged Phillips with conspiring with Georgina Hudson, Lillian Hudson and L. Burt to defraud the shareholders of the York County Loan.

Mr. Jones pleaded that the crown attorney was not fair to the defence.

"It is only extra work for myself," said the magistrate. "In my experience I have never came across a case so mixed up, so complicated and where everything apparently was done for the purpose of defrauding. There has never been before such a secret complicated method of perpetrating fraud brought before me and it should be fully investigated. There is no object in my continuing this investigation except to get facts."

CANNON BALL EXPRESS

Runs into an Open Switch and is Totally Destroyed

Norfolk, Va., April 4—A wreck ocurred on the Norfcolk & Western railway between suffolk and Norfolk today, when the Cannon Ball train, bound from Richmond to this city, ran through an open switch at Juniper siding and is reported to have been completely destroyed, the wreckage afterwards catching fire and almost the entire train, consisting of two passenger cars and a baggage and mail car, being consumed.

It was said at the office of the road here this afternoon that no one had been killed and that only three passengers had been slightly injured. Nothing was reported concerning the crew of the train. The railroad officials say they have no information concerning the burning of the wrecked train.

FOREIGN BRUTALITY

Chinese Are Stirred up Over the Nanchan Murders

Pekin, April 4—The Nanchan affair of February last during which a Chinese magistrate met his death as the result of a dispute with French Catholic missionaries, which caused a riot and the killing of several French and British missionaries, continues to inflame the Chinese. The native papers in the north of China this week print pictures of the magistrate's corpse, showing his wounds, with sensational articles, written in a style which appeals to the lower classes, exhorting the people not to forget the outrage and to prepare to defend themselves against foreign brutality.

LIPTON CUP RACES

Canada Will Build a 21-Footer for the Event

Chicago, April 4—All doubts as to the entry of a Canadian boat in the next Lipton cup races were removed yesterday when E. S. Balcom of the Columbia Yacht club, returned from Hamilton with a signed contract from J. H. Fearnside of that city to build a 21-footer and sail it in the series.

TAHITI HURRICANE

Honolulu, April 4—The steamer Moana which arrived here today reports that 121 persons were drowned during the hurricane which recently swept over Tahiti and the neighboring islands.

BRICKLAYERS STRIKE.

Hamilton, April 4.—Building operations are practically at a standstill by the strike of bricklayers who demand 50 cents an hour.

MEN MAY GIVE WAY

Reported That Anthracite Miners Now Make Concessions

President Mitchell is Non-Committal but Declares That Situation in Both Coal Fields is Satisfactory to Him

There was no noteworthy features on Wednesday in the labor troubles in the anthracite coal regions. Nearly all the mines in those fields remain tied up and there are no indications that work will seen be resumed. The miners committee held an all-day session in New York considering plans and at the conclusion of the meeting it was reported that the mine workers representatives had decided to modify their demands. President Mitchell declined to make any statement on the situation and also refused to confirm or deny the reports of the concessions. The sub-committees of the miners and the operators will hold another conference Thursday afternoon. The mine workers' leaders were much pleased when they learned that president Roosevelt had declined to take a hand in the soft coal strike, as long as the situation remained as at present. Slight disturbances were reported from several points in the anthracite and bituminous regions, but as a whole the strike affected territory remains quiet.

New York, April 4.—It is the belief of those who are closely watching the situation about the anthracite miners' headquarters in this city that the miners have definitely decided to modify their demands and will present them to the operators probably tomorrow. Some of the members of the committee privately admitted before coming to New York for the present negotiations that the original demands of the union were greater than the miners really expected to get, and that the leaders could afford to trim them down and still leave the workers enough to be satisfied. It is believed that, if the operators will meet the men half way on some of the demands they have made, such as a reconstruction of the reconciliation board, an eight hour day, and an increase in pay for some classes of labor, the miners would seriously consider the proposal of renewing the strike commission award for not more than one year. The miners all along have asserted that they would not bind themselves to any agreement for three years. When the report that the miners would modify their demands, and other rumors to the effect that they would suggest that the difference between themselves and their employers be arbitrated, and that a convention of anthracite miners would be called within a few days, were brought to the attention of the members of the committee, they referred enquiries to president Mitchell, who, when approached, would shake his head and say: "There is nothing I can say at this time."

Preparation for another meeting tomorrow between the sub-cimmittees representing the anthracite operators and the miners kept the Shamokin scale committee of the miners busy today.

All the district leaders received reports from the anthracite fields during the day and evening, and, notwithstanding reports that more coal was mined today than yesterday or Monday, they declared the situation was entirely satisfactory to them. The leaders show the utmost confidence in the ability of the union to keep the anthracite regions tied up as long as they care to keep it in that state. President Mitchell is devoting just as much time to the situation in the bituminous fields as he is to the hard coal regions. He is hourly in receipt of telegrams from his lieutenants and from coal operators in the west. When asked tonight how matters stood in the soft coal regions, he said:

"I am constantly receiving information from all the soft coal districts, and can say that matters in those sections are entirely satisfactory to me. Everything is turning out as I expected, and I believe the situation in the west will soon be cleared up."

When president Mitchell was informed that president Roosevelt had declined to interfere with the sofe coal troubles, he showed great interest and inquired if the text of the president's communication had been made public. He refused to comment on the president's action but he plainly showed he was much gratified at the stand the president had taken.

Among Mr. Mitchell's visitors today was J. L. Marston, one of the Texas & Pacific Coal company officials. He had a short conversation with Mr. Mitchell over the matter of signing the 1903 scale, but, if a conclusion was reached by them it was not disclosed. Francis L. Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal company, who led the operators who were in favor of giving the soft coal miners an advance, is expected to visit Mr. Michell while here.

Washington, April 4.—It is reported at the White House that the president has made a reply to the telegram received from the coal operators, and that while the text will not be made public, there is authority for the statement that the president has decided not to interfere so long as conditions remain as they are now.

Philadelphia, April 4.—Anticipations that a satisfactory agreement would be made by the operators and miners' representatives when they again meet in conference tomorrow in New York, prevail throughout the anthracite regions. Unlike the years 1900 and 1902, when both strikes were preceded by pronounced agitation, the mine workers appear to believe that when the conferees finish their deliberations they will have adopted a plan, which, if it does not comply with all the demands of the mine workers, will at least grant concessions resulting in a resumption of mining operations. This feeling is due in part to the reported conciliatory attitude of both parties to the conference and also to the reassuring statements made by the returned delegates to the Indianapolis convention. While hopeful of peace, however, the miners are preparing for war, as is evident by the fact that picketing has become general throughout the region. In many cases men on their way to the mines were stopped by these pickets today and compelled to prove that they were exempted in president Mitchell's order suspending work. At Yatesville, near Wilkesbarre, a number of pumpmen employed at the Fernwood colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal company were assaulted by foreigners, which resulted in a call for the state police. No arrests were made. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company today received at its office here, first reports dealing with disturbances in Schuylkill region where the company's collieries are located. These reports contained information that a miners' train at Minersville, had been partly destroyed by fire during the night, that the Burnside breaker had been stoned by breaker boys and that a stick of dynamite was found beneath the wheel of a cabin car which stood on a siding at an ash pit. The company is investigating the occurrences.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Pittsburg Coal company has signed the scale demanded by the mine workers and the announcement that the men would return to work at once not more than half that company's operations are under way. This, it was said tonight, was due to the conflicting orders that had been sent out by the contesting officers of the local district in which there has been a factional fight. Patrick Dolan, who is one of the contesting officers of the local district and who was charged with holding the miners from returning to work made a statement tonight in which he denied that he sent out any orders restraining the miners and advising them to return to work at once.

A further development in the soft coal situation in this district that appeared tonight is indicated in the statement of an independent operator who has been present at the meetings of this body and was one of the charter members of the organization formed last night. He said: "It will be all over by next week. If the Pittsburg Coal company gets all their men back to work by next week, there will be nothing left for the independents to do but sign the scale." It was the general sentiment tonight that between the orders sent out by the local district yesterday, ordering the men to return to work and the statement issued by Dolan, the men in the Pittsburg district will return to work at once.

Irwin, Pa., April 4.—Last night was one of disorder and terror at Edna mine No. 2 of the Pennsylvania Gas & Coal company, where several hundred men are on strike for recognition of the union. The strikers kept up all night a continuous fusillade of firing. No one was injured. There was a clash tonight between the guards of the Pennsylvania Gas & Coal company and a crowd of 150, and as a result lieutenant Rhodes of the guards, was struck on the head with a stone. The Coal company immediately had more guards sworn in. The guards have been patrolling the railroad to keep the strikers from molesting the men at work.

Tonight three men alleged to represent the railroad company ordered the guards off the railroad property. They were backed up by the crowd, and when the guards refused to move, stones were thrown. The crowd was finally dispersed. Tomorrow an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with men at work or destroying property will be applied for by the Coal company. The disorder of last night was today attributed to the prevalence of liquor in the town, and today a close watch was kept to prevent the peddling of intoxicants.

VISITING BANFF.

Banff, April 4.—His royal highness, prince Arthur of Connaught, and suite, left Castle Mountain at 8.30 this morning and arrived at Banff at 10 o'clock. Two of the party, captain Wyndham and Mr. Lampson left the train at Sawbuck mountain and with Indian guides again enjoyed a mountain climb and a hunt for mountain sheep. They were, however, not as successful as yesterday and returned with empty bags.

The prince, admiral Seymour, general Kelly-Kenny, and others of the party, escorted by a guard of Royal Northwest Mounted Police, drove to all points of interest in the park adjoining Banff, and also visited the Bankhead coal mines. On Thursday morning the royal party will proceed to Calgary, where a public reception has been arranged.

MONTREAL'S CONTRIBUTION.

Montreal, April 4.—The board of trade fund for the relief of Japanese famine sufferers today reached $12,000.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR

Miner is Rescued After an Entombment of Twenty-Five Days

Victim of Courrieres Disaster Finds His Way Out--Mining Engineers May be Prosecuted by Government

Lenz, April 4.—Another living survivor of the mine disaster at Courrieres on March 10, was discovered this morning and brought out of the pit.

The finding of another miner alive, after 25 days entombment, caused intense excitement. His name is August Berton, and when found was in fairly good condition. According to his first statements he suffered less than the preceding rescued men.

As the news spread through the region it caused extreme exasperation against the engineers who have been directing the salvage work. M. Leon, the state engineer when he arrived at the pit was surrounded by a crowd of people who cursed and swore at him, one woman going so far as to strike the engineer.

Berton was found in the following manner: One of a party of salvage men was working in the mine this morning when he felt the touch of a hand on his shoulder and a man, who turned out to be Berton, said: "I am saved." He was at once taken to the pit and the doctor summoned. Mme. Berton, his wife, was also sent for and an affecting scene occurred. When the engineers came to the surface at noon they were attacked by a crowd of women crying, "Death to the murderers." They were rescued by a squadron of dragoons. The people are intensely excited. They believe that there are other men alive in the mines and serious disorders are threatened.

The crowds several times during the day broke throught the cordons of troops surrounding pit No. 4, excitedly questioning the salvagers who stated that no further trace of survivors had been found. Several bodies of miners were discovered. They were in good condition. The crowds dispersed at midnight except for a few women.

Paris, April 4.—The minister of justice has directed the public prosecutor of Douai, department of Nord, to investigate the methods followed by the salvage engineers at Courrieres with a view of prosecuting them under the criminal code for negligence and manslaughter.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE.

Premier Scott Tells Why Haultain Was Passed Over.

Regina, April. 4.—Premier Scott continued his speech in the debate on the address today and enlivened proceedings with an explanation of why former premier Haultain was passed over by lieutenant governor Forget in summoning Mr. Scott to form a government. It happened at Woodstock, Ont., when Mr. Haultain made a famous speech in the Oxford bye-election in which he issued threats against the Ottawa government and threatened to tear the constitution to pieces.

Price Albert election was also ventilated amidst an acrimonious debate, in the course of which Scott challenged his opponent to produce evidence of the charge that members of the government were associated with crooks and he would immediately resign.

TELEPHONE STRIKE.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, April 4.—The Bell Telephone company have been sent the following telegram by Mackenzie King, now at Winnipeg: "The dominion labor department is informed you are bringing to Canada aliens under contract from the United States to take the places of Canadians now on strike. I am instructed to direct your attention to the clause in the Alien Labor Law fixing a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars for the violation of this act of parliament."

SEEDING IN ALBERTA

Winnipeg, April 4—Seeding operations are general all over northern Alberta today and in the Saskatchewan valley, from the boundary line of Saskatchewan, to the limit of settlement on the west, the crop is going in rapidly and under favorable conditions.

The Kensington Land & Development company affers to build a street railway in Brandon, ten miles in length, the estimated cost of which is $200,000.

BAD FOR POWER PLANT

Milwaukee, April 4—One thousand men employed on the construction work of the Allis - Chalmers - Bullock company's new shops at West Allis, walkd out yesterday because they allege that one of their number was brutally assaulted by five guards hired to prevent trouble between the union and nonunion men at the shops. All construction work is completely tied up.

A NOVEL STRIKE.

Port Hope, Ont., April 4.—Eighty employees of the Port Hope brewery went out on strike today because the management cut off the supply of beer which was served out to the men six times a day. The complaint was that they spent too much time in consuming it.

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Nelson Branch J. M. Lay, Manager

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Capital Paid up, $10,000,000. Rest, ...$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
HON. GEORGE A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

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Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates. MONEY MAY BE DEPOSITED AND WITHDRAWN BY MAIL. Amounts received in this way will be promptly acknowledged. Interest credited half yearly.
NELSON BRANCH, J. L. BUCHAN, Manager.

We will Buy

25 Canadian Smelter	$125.00
2000 Rambler-Cariboo	.20
1000 Western Oil	35.00
10 American Marconi	.6
2000 Nicola Coal	.3
5000 Sullivan	.13
1000 La Plata	.1¼
5000 Lardeau Mines	.29
1000 California & N. Y. Oil	.13
2000 Homestake Ex	

We will Sell

100 Granby	$14.50
100 Le Roi	9.50
1000 International Coal	.33
100 Canadian Marconi	8.75
100 De Forest Wireless	5.00
100 Rocky Mountain Oil	.90
1000 Kootenay Coal	.3½
50 Hurst Switch	1.00
1000 Dominion Copper	.57
100 Spokane & Inland Railway	90.00

SHARP & IRVINE

Nelson, B. C. MINING BROKERS

THE DAILY NEWS

Published at Nelson Every Morning, Except Monday by F. J. DEANE

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RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

The Toronto Globe has recently successfully defended an action for libel arising out of the publication of a statement issued by the fruit branch of the dominion department of agriculture.

In January last a statement was issued by this department to the effect that a certain Ontario fruit packer had been guilty of violating the Fruit Marks Act by shipping out apples marked No. 1 which were little better than trash. The Globe, in common with many other newspapers throughout the dominion, published this statement.

The fruit packer entered action against the Globe for libel and it is this case that has just been decided in the Globe's favor.

In addressing the jury, the trial judge, Mr. Justice Clute, said in part:

"I charge you that it is not the law, in other words, it is not the right of a public newspaper to publish an item of this kind, obtained in the manner in which it was obtained, and be entitled to privilege, whether it be fals or not. * * * In matters of public interest a paper may fairly comment. Then it is a matter of right, and not a question of privilege. A clear distinction must be drawn between a report of judicial proceedings or parliamentary proceedings, and a matter of public interest. In the one case it must be without comment, but if it is a matter of public interest, and there is comment, and it is fair comment, there is no libel at all. * * * Here we are not dealing with the exact words of the report (whatever it was) which was made by the inspectors. Had that been the matter for your consideration I would have told you the mere matter of publication of that report would have been a matter of qualified privilege, and if no malice were proven it would be an answer to the action. * * * * It cannot be doubted that it is a matter of very great importance that trade should be carried on honestly. A man pays too high a price for his wealth—more than a hundred cents on the dollar—if in his effort to get wealth he sacrifices his character. Character is the foundation of the success of a great people, and without it no people can reach a position of greatness."

It seems an extraordinary state of affairs that a newspaper should be liable to prosecution for libel for giving publicity to a statement emanating from a government department, but according to Mr. Justice Clute's interpretation of the law that is the case.

In commenting upon the outcome of the trial the Globe says:

"No journal ought to be put to the trouble and expense of proving before the courts the substantial truth of a government bulletin. The government cannot acord to have that burden rest upon the public press. Several of the more important departments would have their work seriously handicapped were they to lose the sympathetic co-operation of the newspapers. The press is ready to co-operate in the creating and educating of public opinion on the dozen or scofe of matters similar to the Fruit Marks Act, and the Act respecting the adulteration of foods, but not at the risk at present involved. The publication of a government statement should be made a matter of privilege for the newspapers."

This is a view of the case that will meet with general approval. The press is frequently called upon to give publicity to just such matters as the one in question, and in so doing the press renders a valuable service to the public. It certainly is not right that in rendering what is admittedly a service of great public importance a newspaper should be placed in the position of having to prove the accuracy of these statements and to show that in publishing them it was not actuated by malicious motives. The minister of justice should lose no time in amending the law in this particular.

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Improved Lots Near New City Park

A few choice lots have been put in my hands for immediate sale. The improvements to be made at the Park and various industrial enterprises which are about to be established, make this a splendid investment. Money should be doubled in a year.

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"He Loved But One," by Moore..
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"The Missourian," by Lyle, cloth..$1.50

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The ladies who have used Newbro's Herpicide speak of it in the highest terms, for its quick effect in cleansing the scalp of dandruff and also for its excellence as a general hair-dressing. It makes the scalp feel fresh and it allays that itching which dandruff will cause. Newbro's Herpicide effectively cures dandruff, as it destroys the germ that causes it. The same germ causes hair to fall out, and later baldness; in killing it, Herpicide stops falling hair and prevents baldness. It is also an ideal hair dressing, for it lends an aristocratic charm to the hair that is quite distinctive. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is to be hoped the dominion government will promptly accede to the request of the Kaslo and Nelson boards of trade that the plant for the proposed light railway to open up the Duncan valley district be admitted free of duty. The German firm contemplating this undertaking is one of world-wide reputation and in the event of the experiment proving successful it will undoubtedly lead to the construction of several additional light railways in portions of the province not now served by railways, the development of which is retarded on that account. The assistance asked for is so modest and withal so entirely reasonable that it is not conceivable that any objection will be raised thereto. The revenue of the country will not be affected by the remission of the duty as it is entirely improbable that such a plant would be imported if the duty had to be paid. The dominion government in this case have an opportunity to materially assist in the opening up of an important section of the province and we feel sure that if the matter be properly presented the opportunity will be taken advantage of.

Presumably Hon. Wm. Templeman is now engaged in working out a scheme for the establishment of a department of mines. This is a matter in which this province as a whole, and more particularly southern British Columbia, is specially concerned. We want to see the new department organized upon a thoroughly sound basis and the work taken hold of with vigor. There is a great deal for this department to do. Special attention should be given to the matter of publicity and at as early a date as possible the minister of mines should have prepared a series of authoritative brochures upon the mineral resources of the dominion.

We again call the attention of our readers to the request made yesterday for correspondence dealing with the "beauty spots" of British Columbia. We want to secure data regarding every point of interest to the tourist and sportsman in the Kootenay districts.

SHIPMENTS INCREASING

LEAD RETURNS AT LOCAL SMELTER FOR MONTH OF MARCH

HIGH PRICE ON LONDON MARKET KEEPS BOUNTY LOW

The lead returns from the Hall Mines smelter for March show a healthy increase in the shipments. The amount of lead ore treated during the month was 1642 tons, with a lead content of 668 tons. The price of lead on the London market during the month varied from £16 3s. 9d. to £15 10s. As the price was above £16 more than half the time, and the bounty during the remainder of the month varied from 3 cents to $2 a ton, the amount due from the government will be very small.

The minimum prices during 1906, to date have been: For January £16 5s.; for February, £15 15s., and for March, £15 10s. In March, 1905 the price was £11 17s. 6d. During the advance since then the high mark has been £17 15s., which was reached on Dec. 28. The present price is approximately £4 a ton, or nearly four cents a pound above the price of a year ago.

The returns for the month at the Hall Mines smelter, in pounds, follow.

Mine	Ore	Lead
Alice	25,586	16,145
Arlington, Slocan	45,244	3,755
Arlington, Erie	236,768	7,457
Emerald	41,206	26,969
Hewitt	38,107	1,715
Lorna Doone	8,458	7,319
Majestic	36,743	25,610
Mammoth	19,233	5,533
Mountain Boomer	43,939	3,955
Pioneer	39,215	1,176
Reco	84,788	38,512
Ruth	40,369	9,406
St. Eugene	1,961,480	1,028,325
Silver Cup	49,766	6,071
Skylark	41549	3,739
Standard	79,549	44,052
Sunset	83,000	36,188
Sunshine	81,855	47,552
Whitewater	62,105	4,812
Wilcox	186,164	17,797
Ymir		
Total	3,284,124	1,336,319

Of the total 51 pounds of lead from the St. Eugene belonged to February's shipment.

PILLSBURY LANDS

The following self explanatory letter has been forwarded to Nelson for inquiry, together with a supply of the pamphlets, maps and circulars, already familiar to the Nelson public.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 22, '06

Mr. M. H. Brant, Smithville Ont., Canada.

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry of recent date we enclose herewith a booklet, descriptive of our fruit and wheat lands and of the Pillsbury Investment Plan. We should like to have you read this booklet carefully and fully investigate our plan.

We also enclose a phamplet covering our Introductory Offer of 20 acres for $30 in the Kootenay country. These 20 acre tracts are being taken very rapidly and if you wish one or two it will be to your interest to send in your order at once. We will fill your order promptly, selecting for you the very best thart there is at the moment your application is received.

We hope that we may be favored with an order for some of our fruit or wheat lands, or for one or two of our introductory tracts. Yours truly,

Pillsbury Western Canada Land Co.

It will be noted that the company states that the 20 acre tracts—of really wild land—are being taken up rapidly, so that in all probability mere will yet be heard of mountain peak lands for homesteads.

If the company honestly desires not to mislead unfortunate purchasers they will state plainly the character of all their holdings and describe in detail what lands they consider of commercial value.

It should be clearly understood: 1. That deeds must contain a description by metes and bounds in order that they may be registered and they must be registered in order to make title. In order to get this needed description a survey must be had and it has been stated by those in a position to know that it will cost more to survey out the lands than they are worth, that is the lands held by the company in this neighborhood. Possibly when the company has gone over the report Mr. Hammond said he sent them, they may be induced to alter all their plans. If purchasers in Minneapolis choose to buy lands without knowing anything more about just what they are buying than appears in the literature published by the Pillsbury land company, they can hardly expect to get president Roosevelt's "square deal."

In all probability The Daily News will be forced to take up the matter again, but in the meantime the company should be allowed time to consider the report of the whole case which their representative, Mr. Hammond, stated that he sent on to them, while he was in the city.

AT THE THEATRE

The Frith-Eaton Concert company should be greeted with a full house at the theatre tonight, and judging from the press notices which the company have received, those attending will be assured of a treat.

The Victoria Colonist—This company contains talent enough to outfit an organization ten times its size. Each member is an artist in his or her way.

Winnipeg Free Press—Mr. W. Francis Frith was a distinct surprise. He has a wonderful baritone voice of great range, which he uses with great intelligence.

The Victoria Times—As an impersonator, S. Homer Eaton cannot be excelled.

The Edmonton Bulletin—The Frith-Eaton entertainment was far in advance of anything given in Edmonton for some time.

TO AMEND RAILWAY ACT

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES

MINISTER OF RAILWAY'S BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

Last week in parliament Hon. Mr. Emmerson made a lengthy explanation in introducing the bill to amend the railway act, 1903. The majority of the sections, he said, were designed to correct little difficulties in the administration of the railway act, but the most important changes had reference to control of telephone companies. Later sections would be found to correct what must be recognized as a grievance in connection with the telephone administration in this country. It would be seen that the bill did not go as far as some would expect, but at any rate it would be a distinct advancement. Without being revolutionary, the bill recognized the public interests, and he trusted all other interests would be found to be preserved. The first section of the bill gave leave to appeal from the railway commission to the supreme court on the question of jurisdiction. The second section permits acceptance of evidence in the form of affidavits or declarations where a witness is not convenient to Ottawa or the place of the commission's meeting. Section three permits directors of railways to declare dividends, which is now done in practice, but is not legal. Section four gives the minister power to accept route maps of railways in sections instead or for the whole line.

The board is given authority in another section to provide for uniformity in construction of rolling stock by a railway, and for uniformity of rules for the operation and running of trains; also to make regulations designating the number of men to be employed; also authority to require coal to be used on all locomotives instead of wood in any district, and generally for the operation of trains and accommodation and safety of the public and employees. Provision is also made for reporting to the Canadian Railway Commission by head officers of railways of all accidents in which any person is killed or injured, or traffic interrupted, with a penalty of $200 per day for delay. Another section requires fuller returns to be forwarded to the government of statistics of traffic and the company's affairs. Section 13 added the provision that in fixing compensation to be paid by a telephone company for entering a railway station no consideration shall be given to any contract whereby the railway company gives exclusive privileges with respect to its station to any other telephone company or person. "That," said Mr. Emmerson, "had been a matter of serious complaint in many sections of Canada, if not in all sections, and it has been a matter of some irritation. It is hoped that this provision will remedy the abuse which has grown up."

Other sections provided for interchange of traffic, subject to a standard of efficiency being reached by the company desiring the interchange; regulation of all telephone rates by the Railway Commission and for direct oral communication in case of connection between two of more companies.

Hon. John Haggart complained of the powers given to the minister to say what the location of a railway might be.

"It does not change the law in that respect," Mr. Emmerson replied.

W. F. Maclean said that when the telephone commission was appointed last year the country was led to believe public ownership of telephones was about to arrive, and that the then postmaster general would be its apostle. No step of that kind had been taken. On the contrary, that postmaster general had disappeared from public life, and had been succeeded by Mr. Aylesworth, who had promised in North York to carry on the policy of his predecessor, notwithstanding that he had appeared before the telephone commission as representative of the Bell company, and said public ownership was an unmitigated nuisance. Some grievances had been remedied by the new bill, but the greatest grievance of all was not removed, as no provision had been made for trunk lines to carry the messages of independent lines. The Bell company were seeking a large increase in stock, which he believed was largely water. The late postmaster general had advocated public ownership of both telephones and telegraphs, but today the Bell company were more strongly entrenched than ever. In Switzerland, under public ownership, telephone rates were one-fourth what they are in Canada. If this was the country of the twentieth century, why were not twentieth century principles applied to the solution of our problems?

R. L. Borden said the Railway Commission was perhaps the most important judicial tribunal in Canada. There seemed to be quite as much need for regulating telephones as for regulating railways—perhaps more. If the present bill did not give as thorough control over telephone rates as the commission now had over railways rates, he would support any amendment necessary for that purpose. The government had not see fit to embark on the principle of public ownership, as had been expected when the late postmaster general moved the appointment of a telephone committee. Perhaps that view had not been shared by his colleagues. The house did not know how far that might have affected sir William Mulock's retirement. If the government did not adopt public ownership there was only one alternative, and that was the most effective control that could be devised by statute of what was in most cases a monopoly.

Richard Blain thought the time was opportune to give the Railway Commission control over the Intercolonial.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick added some words of explanation of the bill. He said he expected to submit other amendment later on, and expected to provide that the Railway Commission should report to the house. It was quite proper they should have such a report. He quite agreed as to the importance of the Railway Commission. Its appointment was the greatest step in advance made in any country in the world with respect to control over railways, short of public ownership.

As to the telephone clauses in the bill Mr. Fitzpatrick said: "These clauses go as far as possible in the direction of combining the principle of private ownership with effective government control. The intention is by way of these amendments to meet the difficulty that was revealed in Port Arthur's case, that is to say, when a telephone company applies for leave to enter a railway station it will be in the power of the commissioners to take into account when determining the compensation any executive contract between the railway company and another telephone company; thus the difficulty of Port Arthur's case is out of the way."

"Will it apply to contracts already made?" asked R. L. Borden.

"Any contracts in existence," the minister of justice replied, "if there are no contracts no harm is done. The government intend to provide for complete and effective control of rates, as complete and as effective as we now have with respect to passenger and freight rates on railways. Secondly, the bill is intended to provide control over all rates charged by telephone companies or persons operating telephones."

"It means you cannot reduce, but can refuse to approve the schedules of rates?" Dr. Sproule asked.

The minister of justice replied that with railways the schedules of rates had to be submitted to the commission for approval; until they were approved the railway had no right to collect anything. That would be the condition with regard to telephones when the bill passed. "In addition to the control of the rates," Mr. Fitzpatrick went on, "it is intended to provide for the interchange of traffic between the existing telephone companies; and, thirdly, to provide for direct oral communication. It is intended to provide that there shall be interchange of messages between two telephone companies, subject of course to conditions to be fixed by the board of Railway Commissioners. The equipment of telephone companies seeking to obtain this privilege of direct oral communication with another company must be up to such a standard as will give effective communication, and not be a nuisance for one company to listen to the other. I look upon the telephone at present as an essential requisite under modern conditions, as necessary almost as water and light. That is my view of it. When we are making provision for an effective control over private telephone companies as we can have, consistent with private ownership, I think myself that private ownership with sufficient government control is the ideal system."

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A happy home is a most valuable possession that is within the reach of mankind, but you cannot enjoy its comforts if you are suffering from rheumatism. You throw aside business cares when you enter your home and you can be relieved from those rheumatic pains also by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will give you relief and its continued use for a short time will bring about a permanent cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Our James R. Muir will be in Nelson for a few days. Orders for piano tuning and repairs may be left with the Standard Furniture company, or the Mason-Risch Piano Co., Ltd.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Wash oilcloths and linoleums with warm water and Sunlight Soap, rinse clean and wipe dry. The colors will be preserved and the surface unharmed.

Common soaps fade the colors and jure the surface. Sunlight Soap cleans, freshens and preserves cloths and linoleums.

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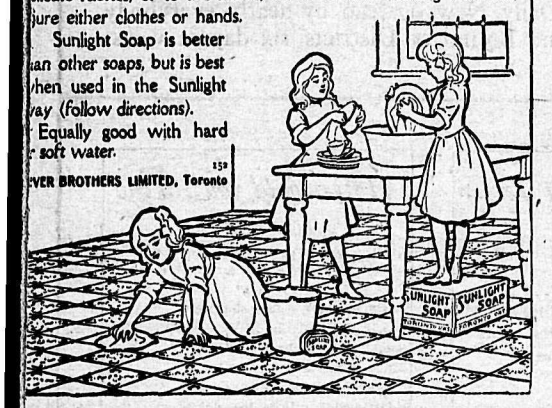
Equally good with hard soft water.

150

VER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto



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TEXT OF JUDGMENT IN MIDWAY-VERNON CASE

The following is the full text of chief justice Hunter's written judgment delivered at Victoria in the matter of the Midway and Vernon railway subsidy:

Having regard to the fact that it is very important to all the parties directly concerned in this undertaking, and to the government, as well as to the *residents of the Okanagan valley*, through which this road is being constructed, that the matter of this question should be set at rest at once; and also having regard to the fact that the appeal court will be sitting shortly, and that my opinion will be subject to review by that court, and that no doubt having regard to the circumstances of the case, that court would permit a speedy appeal, I think it proper to give judgment now.

In the year 1901 the Midway & Vernon Railway company were duly incorporated by an act of the legislature of British Columbia; that act was passed on May 11th of that year. The act provides among other things that the clauses and sections of the British Columbia Railway Act should apply to the company in the same manner and to the same extent as if the same had been set forth clause by clause in this act. By section 20 it is provided that a deposit of $10,000 should be made before the *1st of October, 1902*, to secure construction of the railway. It is admitted that that deposit was not made; and therefore the later clauses of that section came into force which declare that the act is null and void; and the act did become null and void by reason of that proviso, on the 19th of May, 1902. There is a section also, by which it is provided that the construction of the railway was to begin at Vernon, and be carried on from Vernon to Midway. That portion of that section was repealed by an act passed in the year 1904. One argument which Mr. Bodwell put forward in connection with that was that the fact that the legislature in 1904 chose to make that amendment must be regarded as a recognition by the legislature that the Aid Act which was therein referred to, was still in force. In view of the consideration I have come to on the other questions, I do not think it is necessary to enter into that. The act came in force by the provisions of section 24 on the 19th of November of the same year.

In the next year the subsidy act called the Midway & Vernon Railway Aid Act, 1902, was passed; and by section 3, notwithstanding the lapse which had taken place with regard to the former act, that act was in all respects "revived and confirmed as if it had been hereby specially re-enacted."

The Aid Act goes on to provide that the company shall commence work on the railway within six months after the subsidy, satisfactory to the company shall have been granted by the parliament and government of Canada in aid of the construction of the railway, and shall duly and diligently prosecute the same until completed to the satisfaction of the lieutenant governor in council.

It goes on to provide that the government may pay, at their option, $5000 in cash or debentures, or inscribed stock of the province, for every mile of railway not exceeding 152 miles.

There is another provision to the effect that the railway should be commenced within six months after the parliament of Canada have granted aid satisfactory to the company, and that the railway should be completed within three years thereafter.

And then we come to sub-section (m) of section 3, by which it is provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the act, if the said company have not begun the construction of the said railway before the first day of January, 1904, this act shall be null and void.

Now, the sole question submitted by his honor the lieutenant governor for the opinion of the courts, is whether or not this act was in force on December the 7, 1905; in other words, whether the construction of the railway was commenced on or before the 1st af January, 1904.

In 1903, the dominion act, chapter 57 of that year, was passed by which the government of Canada was empowered to grant subsidies to a number of different railway lines throughout the country, of which the Midway & Vernon railway is one. By chapter 152 of that year the undertaking was declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

On December 26th of that year, according to the evidence, Mr. Wood and Mr. Ashcroft proceeded to Vernon. Mr. Ashcroft on the instructions of the syndicate, located some five miles of the line south of Vernon in which work he was engaged for some two months. Part of that route, some thousand feet or more, was located by him at Rocky Point, a place on Long lake, about three miles south of Vernon. He completed some five miles of survey, and two men were employed upon the actual grading of the proposed route.

No plans or profiles were filed of this survey of the five miles before the 1st of January, 1904; in fact, they were not filed until March the 3rd of that year; and they were filed with the department of lands and works.

Now, we have the positive testimony of Mr. Ashcroft, and the testimony of one of the men who were doing the work upon this railway, that the actual work of grading was commenced on the 28th day of December. The witness Seydel produced a memorandum book, which on inspection by the court, was to all appearance a book of original entry, in which a charge is made against the syndicate promoting this undertaking for work done upon the last three days of December, and the different days during the successive 15 months. It is sworn by that witness, and not contradicted, and not in any way impeached in cross-examination, that the sum of $2,754.64 was paid by this syndicate to these men for that work.

It is also stated that Mr. Ellison, a member of the legislature, and resident of that district, formally inaugurated the commencement of the construction of this railway on January 1st. It is sworn, and not contradicted, that the work of grading was prosecuted by these two particular men for the space of 15 months.

On the 3rd of March, as I have said, the plans were filed in the department of lands and works.

Upon the 16th of May, 1904, there was a contract entered into with the Atlantic Contracting company; but nothing came of that. And it has been suggested that it was through the influence of a rival railway that the parties to the contract were induced not to carry out their engagement with the syndicate. As to that I am not called upon to enter and I do not propose to speculate. That contract was finally abandoned by the Atlantic Contracting company in December of that year.

In February, 1905, there was an interview with the premier by Mr. Smailes. Of course, exactly what took place at that interview I am unable to say, because I have only heard the evidence of one party to it. There was also an interview by the company's solicitor on March 15, when it appears that the solicitor went to the premier to get an assurance of some kind or other from the government that the government considered that the Subsidy Act was still alive. It would appear as far as I can make out from the evidence, that at that early date the government did have some doubts as to whether the Subsidy Act was alive. At any rate, however, that may be, on the 9th of October, in an interview with Mr. Arthur, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Macdowall the government intimated that they thought a reference to the court ought to be had in order to setle the question. And that was followed up by a peremptory statement, it appears, in Montreal in which a member of the government took the position that until the matter was properly decided by a competent court they would not consider themselves obligated to pay any moneys under the Subsidy Act.

It appears, further, too, that sometime in July, Mr. Cain, and Mr. Arthur called upon Mr. McBride, the premier, to see if the government would not enter into a contract—a sort of subsidy contract similar to that what they had obtained from the dominion government on July 28 of the same year; but the government had taken apparently the same stand, and refused to enter into any such subsidy contract. The reason, of course, why the promoters desired to have a subsidy contract was to set the matter at rest; and according to their statements they preferred to have the cash which was authorized by the statute, rather than the stock or debentures. However that may be the government apparently took the view at as early a time as February, 1905, that there was some doubt as to the obligation of the government to give the aid that was empowered by the Subsidy Act; and they, quite justifiably in my opinion, thought it proper to refer the matter to the court.

Now, it is undoubted, according to the evidence, that some $5000 was expended for exploratory surveys, and some $3500 in actual construction; and a sum of money was spent in furtherance of this undertaking. In July, after the plans were filed with the dominion government, and the order in council was secured, authorizing the payment of $3200 a mile, a contract was entered into with the Okanagan Construction company, and under that contract somewhere about $90,000 has been expended in the construction of the railway. And it is also shown, and it has not been suggested that it is not so, that some ten miles of this railway have actually been graded from Midway and that the whole line has been located, and that plans covering the whole 152 miles have been deposited with the minister of railways.

I am also informed that the actual construction of this railway will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of two millions and three-quarters and when equiped properly will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of four millions.

Now, of course the sole question, as I have said, that I have to consider, is whether or not, following out the terms of sub-section (m) of section 3 of the Railway Aid Act, the construction of this railway did actually commence before the 1st of January, 1904. Now, as I have just said, the evidence is indisputable that two men were put to work upon actual grading, and that they did work continuously for a period of 15 months. It is true that they only graded some quarter of a mile; but that work cannot, so far as I can see, be referred to any other intention than an intention to commence and complete the construction of this railway. As I have said, some $2400 was paid to these men for that work; and therefore, as a matter of fact, it seems to me I must hold that the construction of the railway did actually commence in point of fact on or before the 1st of January, 1904.

Now, it has been suggested by the learned counsel for the government that the legislature intended that there should be a substantial amount of work done, to show beyond any question that there was a bona fide intention to commence and complete this railway, and that a comparatively microscopic amount of work, such as this admittedly is, and which if prosecuted at the same rate would require some six or seven hundred years to complete this railway, was not the kind of construction contemplated by the legislature. All I can say about that is this, that it is a well known principle in connection with the construction of statutes, that if the legislature has required the doing of a certain act as a condition for the acquirement of a right or privilege, and the act has in fact been done, it is not the duty of the court to hold that it has not been done simply because it might have been done in a better or more satisfactory way. There is no doubt, of course, that a great deal more money could have been expended on the commencement of this project. Of course a large number of working men might have been put on on or before the 1st of January and a great deal of construction actually done before that stage arrived. But that is not what the legislature required. All that the legislature required was that the actual construction of the railway should commence on or before that date. It would have been a comparatively simple matter for the legislature, if it had seen fit, to require that construction to the value of $10,000, or whatever sum it chose, should be completed before a particular date, in order to secure that a substantial construction should commence. But that is not what the legislature in its wisdom has seen fit to do. It has simply required that the construction should commence on or before that date. And I take it in the case of the largest undertakings such as the Canadian Pacific railway itself, the undertaking must have originated in the comparaticely small and in some sense insignificant act of turning the first sod.

Now, there has been something said about charter-mongering, by people that had no money. And it was also suggested that it was quite evident from the financial capacity of these people that there was no serious intention of going on, that they could not possibly have gone on in view of the amount that this road required for its construction. But we must remember in this country where railroad construction costs huge sums of money, that the only possible way in which railways can be built, and in which they originally are built, is that the residents of the particular locality that desire it to be built bring the advantages of the proposed railway to centres of capital such as London and New York, where the money is to be had. If this country were to wait for the building of railways until the people are in the country could build it out of their own resources, then I fancy a great many of us would not live to see any new railways built at all. It is quite common in ordinary course for local residents of the district where it is thought that a railway would be a benefit, to bring the project before the legislature and get themselves incorporated as a company, and then endeavor to interest financiers in England, New York or elswhere, who of course would not have known anything about it had not the local people brought it to their attention. And I think that the legislature is perfectly well aware of the fact that the vast majority of people who come seeking for charters and for aid are local people who have local knowledge but who have not means sufficient to actually construct the railway, and the legislature knows perfectly well that the money has to be secured from abroad.

Now, there is another point, though, about which I have had a little more doubt, and that is the contention which has been raised by the learned counsel for the government that what is meant by the term "construction" in the forfeiture clause is construction in accordance with the B.C. Railway act, or with the Dominion Railway act. And while his preference seemed to be for the proposition that the Dominion Railway act was incorporated into the act, still it did not seem to make any difference to him for the purposes of his argument, because the fact undoubtedly was that before the 1st January, 1904, there were no plans filed either with the British Columbia authorities or with the dominion authorities, and his contention was that before the construction contemplated by the section could be said to have commenced it necessarily involved the depositing of plans either with the British Columbia authorities or with the dominion authorities, and that no plans having been filed with either of these authorities, there was no construction within the meaning of the act. Now, upon the best consideration that I can give to the matter, I do not think that is so. I think that what the legislature meant was simply that construction should in fact be commenced on or before the 1st of January, and that it did not intend that it should be construction of such a character as would not invite lawsuits from any possible source. It might easily be even though plans had been filed with one or the other of these authorities, that persons through whose land it was proposed to build this railway might have been in a position to come into court and get an injunction against the inception or prosecution of the work. But I do not think that that is what the legislature was contemplating. I think that it simply meant that there should be bona fide commencement of construction of the railway in fact. And if any one chose to complain, either the authorities, or the people through whose land the railway was proposed to be built—if any of these people did choose to complain, and secure an injunction—of course that would have been a misfortune to the people who were claiming the subsidy. But the construction having actually begun, and as I find bona fide begun, I do not think it was the intention of the legislature to require that the construction should be of such a character that it should be said that all the preliminary is required by either of these acts were carried out.

Some reference was made to the case of Stratford vs. Perth, in Ontario. In that case the learned judges in the court of appeal were divided in opinion, upon a case somewhat of the same kind, as to whether the plans which were called for by the act should have been filed before it could be said that construction was commenced. I must say that the opinion of Mr. justice Moss appeals to me more than the opinions of the other learned judges, and I desire to adopt a portion of his judgment. I gather from his judgment that his view is that the cardinal object in requiring these plans to be filed is to notify the public and all who might be concerned, where it is intended to build the railway and to give an opportunity to those people whose land it is proposed to condemn, to object if they see fit to object. He says, at page 170 of the report in 38 V.C.R.: "I am not satisfied, having regard to the whole scope and object of these provisions, that the true construction may not be simply that their extraordinary powers may not be used until the deposit has been made. I can perceive difficulties in the way of this construction, and it is easy to see numerous and grave inconveniences, without counterbalancing advantages, in a construction which absolutely prohibits any work upon the railway, until a full plan and book have been deposited.

"But granting that, upon the strict letter of the statute, the company could not lawfully proceed with the execution of their railway (whatever that may exactly mean), I am of the opinion that the object does not destroy the company's demand. They had in fact performed work on construction on lands, for the purchase of which they had contracted." Here of course, they had the permission of the authorized agent of the owner and so far as I can see in that view of the matter they were proceeding perfectly legally. He also says "the contracts actually made were for the acquisition of the land of the vendors required for the railway, and were within the statute. The owners could not object," etc. "I do not rest my opinion that this objection should be disregarded upon this ground alone. I think that the corporation should be required to show some damage or prejudice before it is made effectual to defeat this bylaw and destroy the enterprise. It is to be borne in mind that a strict compliance with the bylaw did not require a commencement within a year," etc.

Then again I put it in argument to Mr. McLean this way and he was unable to give a satisfactory answer. The legislature must have contemplated the probability of parliament taking over the control of the railway in the event of a parliamentary subsidy being given. I suppose that the promoters had completed their plans and were about to comply with all the preliminaries of the B. C. Railway act. Upon commencing construction when ready a few days before the term set for commencing the construction parliament had brought the railway under the provisions of the Dominion Railway act at a time when it would have been impossible to comply before the day set with all the preliminaries required by that act. Can it be supposed that the legislature intended anything so unlikely as that the promoters would clearly be disallowed from earning the subsidy, the object of the act being to encourage the building of the railway? I think not.

That, then, in short, is the view I have come to about the meaning of that word "construction." Whether it is to be considered in the light of the B. C. provision or in the light of the Dominion provision, it simply means that there should be bona fide commencement and construction as a matter of fact, and that it did not require such a construction as could not be made a subject of a lawsuit by anybody or by any governmental authority. I do not think the government were called upon to complain so far as the granting of the subsidy is concerned, of the non-filing of plans. If they had regarded it in the public interest that the railway should not be allowed to proceed farther before the filing of plans, they would, of course, have taken the appropriate proceedings.

As to the suggestion made by Mr. Bodwell that the forfeiture clause itself is not self-executing, I do not think I need enter into that, in view of the conclusion I have come to on the other contentions.

My view, then, is that upon the 7th day of December, 1905, this Subsidy act was in force; and I shall so certify to the lieutenant governor.

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LARDEAU-SLOCAN NOTES

LONG TUNNEL OF THE RAMBLER IN OVER 4350 FEET.

RECORD FOR LOG HAULING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The long tunnel at the Rambler mine is in over 4350 feet and from the engineer's estimate the trend of the lead as determined in the upper workings should be tapped before the middle of the coming month. It is the intention of the management of the mine to remove the mill to the railroad track at McGuigan and to erect a tramway from the mine to that point thereby saving haulage. This should prove an era of prosperity for the town of McGuigan, as there will be in the neighborhood of 200 men employed in the workings of the Rambler this summer, many of whom will be employed as mill hands at the town. Kaslo, being the supply point for that district, this will prove a great factor for the advancement of the mercantile interests of the city.—The Kootenaian.

Work at the Index mine, South Fork, is being energetically pushed, under the superintendency of Frank Helm and from the latest reports this mine will be in a position to ship as soon as weather conditions permit.

Work on the Province mine is going steadily ahead. The ore bins are filled with some 700 tons of zinciferous ore which is ready for immediate shipment, but owing to the inclemency of the weather and impassibility of the road, the immediate removal of this ore is held in abeyance. A force of men, however, is at work blocking out more ore and getting the same ready for shipment.

The lessees of the Flint mine are once more steadily at work. They expect to ship a large quantity of high grade ore during the coming season.

Messrs. Thibidou and Hugh McLellan, lessees of the R. E. Lee mine have returned to work, and it is their intention to actively prospect the property and there is every probability of their being large contributors to the shipping list of mines this year.

C. W. McAnn and T. Doyle have given a bond and option to eastern capitalists on the Scranton group of mineral claims situated on Woodberry creek.

Things are getting in shape for the season around the Payne, and it looks as if Walker Smith, the lessee, will revive interest again in the Slocan's dividend payer, says the Sandon Standard. Work commenced a few days ago on the ore body in No. 8, Fred Macdonell and Jack McLeod having a contract to sink 50 feet. Sinking has begun some distance away from the vein, the wet, spring-nature of the ledge making sinking theron almost impossible, or at a cost too excessive. A perpendicular shaft will be sunk 50 feet to one side of the vein, and from the lay of the ledge it is expected to be tapped about the distance below that the contract calls for. It is also calculated that very little trouble with water will be experienced, and it is confidently hoped that the ore body may be profitably worked. The vein in No. 8 is the richest discovered on the Payne ground. It was cut into about the same time the zinc separator plant expenditure depleted the once fat Payne treasury. The cost of exploiting it was considered by the company, but was thought to be too heavy. Some time after the mine was closed down, and the No. 8 vein remained practically untouched. The including in Smith's lease of 200 feet below No. 8, implied that work would be done on the vein and digging has started now. The ore, when discovered, gave assay returns of over 300 ounces in silver, and we hope "Smithey" will be amply rewarded for his venture.

The concentrator is being overhauled by Tom Carley and will soon be in running order. The mill feed will be supplied by back fillings from some of the old stopes, the contract for supply being given to Alex Forrest, who has commenced work. There is ample water just now for all milling and mining purposes, and when the mill starts, the compressor will also be in operation and cut down expenses at the mine.

The first carload of mill machinery for the Silver Dollar has been hauled to Camborne, the consignment including two mortars weighing four tons each which are the heaviest pieces in the outfit, says the Camborne Miner. The machinery has been stored here and will be taken to the property when the snow is off the trail, which will not be long as the sun is now getting great action on the beautiful. At the mine work is going along satisfactorily.

The biggest load of logs ever stacked and hauled on sleighs in this province was put up and hauled yesterday at camp 3 of the Bowman Lumber Co., situated about 2 1-2 miles below Camborne. The load consisted of 42 cedar logs six tiers high and seven logs to a tier, and measured 16 feet, 3 inches from the ground to the top of the load with a width of 14 feet 10 inches. The logs were 16 feet in length and the number of feet contained in the lead was 15,377. It was hauled by two horses and photographs of the load were taken by Mr. Tuker of Arrowhead, and the Miner has arranged to have cut made of the different views which will be reproduced in a future issue, together with a descriptive article. The load was put up by J. G. McCarthy and his men who now hold the record of British Columbia for the biggest load of logs hauled. A load of 40 logs comprising 10,818 feet was hauled some days ago at Wallace Dickinson's camp, at Galena Bay, a photograph of which was also taken.

WORK FOR MI LION CLUB

INFORMATION SOUGHT ON BEHALF OF INTENDING SETTLERS

NELSON NATURALLY REGARDED AS CENTER OF ORGANIZATION

Nelson's 20,000 club, Vancouver's 100,000 club and British Columbia's 1,000,000 club, are all engaged in different departments of one great work, that of attracting as many as possible of the best and fittest people to make their homes in British Columbia. It is not for any attainment of a large population for statistical purposes or to gratify the vanity of the residents of any town or district or of the whole province, that these clubs are working.

It has been repeated so often as to be almost tiresome now to say or hear, that the resources of British Columbia are as yet almost untouched. To even begin their real development requires a population many times greater than the present. British Columbians are not selfish in the matter. They do not desire to depopulate other provinces of Canada for the aggrandisement and enrichment of their own. But there are in the British islands thousands, who have no reasonable hope in their present environment of improving their economic condition, and who gladly seek a wider and freer field for their talents and energies if they knew definitely of the opportunity. It is with the object of reaching such people and advising them of the promise of British Columbia, that the various clubs referred to have been organized.

Partly from the circumstance that the 1,000,000 club was born in Kootenay, and partly because of the enthusiasm with which the idea was received in Nelson, this city has come to be regarded, outside the province, at least, as the center and headquarters of the organization.

Mayor Gillett received two letters yesterday, both from Montreal, as follows:

"Dear Sir—In our Montreal newspapers yesterday there was a short announcement to the effect that the people of Nelson were stirring themselves to secure a large proportion of the new life that is coming into Canada.

It so happens that I am in correspondence with the mayor of my native town in Scotland, regarding an organized and well selected party of fifty or a hundred families, and it is my intention to start very soon for the Northwest to see about land for them. They will settle together and form a community, and it is my present intention to live in the community myself. It is, however, no charity movement. I shall personally control the selection of the people, but if you think it worth while I should be pleased to hear from you about a district in British Columbia. Most sincerely yours,

M. P. MURRAY.

Montreal, March 29, 1906.

And the following:

"Dear Sir—By a paragraph in the Montreal Star of this date, I see a Million club is being formed to promote immigration to British Columbia. Will you kindly send me any literature and particulars of the province and of the island of Vancouver, which you may be circulating. Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply and for the literature, I am, sir, yours truly,

L. FEVEZ.

Montreal, March 28, 1906.

The letters and the requests contained in each illustrate very forcibly the desirability and even the necessity if anything of real value is to be accomplished, of the 20,000, or the 1,000,000 club, executive committe having always available literature of the kind required. It should be attractive in form, as a matter of course, but it must contain definite and accurate information as to the resources of each district of the province, especially of the agricultural resources. No reasonable cost of production should be considered too great to secure a sufficient supply of such literature, properly prepared, and if the members of the new clubs believe in themselves and their objects, they will see to it at once.

A YOUTHFUL SENATOR

The youngest member called to a seat in the senate since confederation is Hon. Dr. Roy one of the new senators just appointed. He was born in 1868 at St. Francois de Montmagny, went through a course of study at Le College Ste Anne de Lapocatiers, and afterwards studied at l'Universite Laval, of Quebec where he obtained his degree as doctor of medicine. After a long stay in Paris, where he improved himself and received the title of specialist for eye diseases, he came back to Canada in 1898 and settled at Edmonton, where he is still residing . In 1900 he married Miss Helen Young, daughter of Mr. Harrison Young, inspector of fisheries at Edmonton, and granddaughter of the Hon. John Young, ex-minister of public works under the McKenzie government.

Hon. P. Roy took an active part in all the political campaigns of the province, and by establishing Le Courrier de l'Ouest, he contributed largely to the complete victory of the liberal party in Alberta.

CAUGHT COLD WHILE HUNTING A BURGLAR

Mr. Wm. Thos. Lanorgan, provincial constable at Chapleau, Ontario, says: "I caught a severe cold while hunting a burglar in the forest swamp last fall. Hearing of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I tried it, and after using two small bottles, I was completely cured." This remedy is intended especially for coughs and colds. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than by any other treatment and is a favorite wherever its superior excellence has become known. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

GREY GOES TO WASHINGTON

New York, April 3—Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, left New York for Washington this afternoon, and will remain at the capital for several days.

GRIP QUICKLY KNOCKED OUT

"Some weeks ago, during the severe winter weather both my wife and myself contracted severe colds which speedily developed into the worst kind of la grippe with all its miserable symptoms," says Mr. J. S Egleston of Maple Landing, Iowa. "Knees and joints aching, muscles sore, head stopped up, eyes and nose running, with alternate spells of chills and fever. We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, aiding the same with a double dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grip." Sold by all druggists and dealers.

THE MAN WHO SMOKES

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

THURMAN

TOBACCONIST

FOR SALE OR RENT

A FARM, on Easy Terms

Containing 149 acres, about 3-4 seeded with Timothy. Suitable for fruit growing. House and outbuildings in good condition. Situate at Craigellachie, a few miles west of Revelstoke. Apply B. TAPPING, Revelstoke.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "Florence Billings' northeast corner," about one mile east of Joseph Genelle's purchase claim on the southeasterly bank of the Columbia river, thence south 20 chains and 2 links; thence east 54 chains and 12 links; thence north 40 chains; thence west 38 chains and 20 links more or less to the bank of the Columbia river; thence following bank of the Columbia river 20 chains more or less in a southwesterly direction to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres more or less.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1906.

FLORENCE BILLINGS,
KENNETH L. BURNETT, Agent.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "Mary Tireman's N.E. corner post," on the southeasterly bank of the Columbia river, one mile east of Joseph Gennelle's purchase claim, thence south 57 chains and 46 links; thence west 40 chains; thence north 13 chains and 21 links more or less to the bank of the Columbia river; thence northeasterly following said bank 60 chains more or less to the place of beginning, containing 120 acres more or less.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1906.

MARY TIREMAN
KENNETH L. BURNETT, Agent.

NOTICE

Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Starting from W. BZ. Pollard's S.W. corner post, situate on the north side of lot No. 1078, on the north side of the West Arm of Kootenay lake, about two miles from Procter, thence 20 chains east more or less to the N.E. post of L. 1078, thence 20 chains more or less to N.W. post of L. 9498, thence east 20 chains more or less to N. Clark's S.W. post, thence north 30 chains more or less, thence west 20 chains more or less, thence south 30 chains more or less, thence west 20 chains more or less; thence south 20 chains more or less, to point of commencement.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1906.

W. B. POLLARD,
J. E. TAYLOR, Agent.

NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Starting at a post marked "J. R. McBain's Northeast corner post," on the south bank of 6-Mile creek, about two miles from Kootenay lake; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains south, more or less; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north, more or less to point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1906.

J. R. McBAIN.
W. T. BUGGINS, Agent.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "O. A. Maybee's northwest corner," at the northeast corner of Joseph Genelle's purchase claim on the southeasterly bank of the Columbia river; thence south 20 chains and 86 links; thence east 40 chains; thence north 54 chains more or less to the Columbia river; thence following said bank of Columbia river in a southwesterly direction 50 chains, more or less to the place of commencement, containing 153 acres more or less.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1906.

O. A. MAYBEE.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "Jessie M. Tireman's northeast corner post," on the west side of Arrow lake opposite Nakusp, thence west 20 chains more or less to the northeast corner of the Y.C.L. company's timber license No. 5140; thence south following the east boundary of the said timber license 80 chains; thence east 20 chains more or less to the shore of Arrow lake; thence following said shore 80 chains more or less, in a northerly direction, to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1906.

JESSIE M. TIREMAN.
KENNETH L. BURNETT, Agent.

FINAL NOTICE

All holders of tags, certificates or coupons redeemable for premiums are requested to send them in for redemption without delay and get their premiums, as we will positively close our premium department on April 20th, 1906, after which date no tags, certificates or coupons will be received or redeemed.

The American Tobacco Co., of Canada.
The Empire Tobacco Company.
The B. Houde Company.

A plate of Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal, and a pleasing dessert, without any trouble. Can be had at all grocers at a very low price

The Frith-Eaton concert company will appear in the Nelson opera house Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. The company has only three members but each is an artist. They have won very favorable comment wherever they have appeared. The company is well known to the majority of Nelson theatregoers, having appeared here two years ago, when their concerts were well attended and highly appreciated.

WHY DON'T YOU PUT IT IN

THE DAILY NEWS

WANT ADS in The Daily News bring prompt returns, because The Daily News is read by nearly everybody in the Kootenay and Boundary Districts six days a week.

Let Your Newspaper Do things for You.

When this newspaper has given to you the last word about the events of the day—when it has acted as a sort of Central Office in "connecting" you with "all of Creation"—it has done much for you, of course.

But it can do more than that.

It can help you run your store, your office, your factory or your house.

It can carry your "little worries" for you—and never turn a hair.

You do not fully use your newspaper if you simply read it.

You don't really KNOW your newspaper until you have used its want advertising columns.

It can dispose of things for you—it can secure things for you.

It can find lost things for you, find any kind of help you need, find buyers for your house, your lot, your horse, you furniture your shop or store, leasehold or interest or equity.

In short, any day, every day, this newspaper stands ready and able to DO THINGS FOR YOU!

How would you like to Have 100 new Customers?

Is your store in such shape that ONE HUNDRED NEW CUSTOMERS would "turn the tide" for you? Are things with you only just "so-so?" Bills maturing too fast—sales a little too slow—too many people going past your doors—lack of "snap" and "go" and "hustle" around your counters?

Are Fixed Expenses coming to be a burden—while they should be merely an incident—in your business?

If you feel these symptoms—no matter whether you are a big merchant or a little one—YOU NEED A TONIC!

PUBLICITY, in just as large doses as you can stand, repeated EVERY DAY, will change the whole situation for you.

It is idle to suppose that you cannot secure the ONE HUNDRED NEW CUSTOMERS—regular customers—who would "turn the tide" for you. YOU CAN GET THEM IN A WEEK—but not by wishing for them. It's not so easy as that. Nor by distributing hand-bills, or putting up posters, or buying space in programmes—it's not so easy as that. You must spend some money—more than you have ever spent—for ADEQUATE ADVERTISING SPACE IN YOUR DAILY NEWSPAPER.

THE DAILY NEWS

Ramsay's Princess Chocolates

THERE ARE NO OTHERS QUITE SO GOOD

Princess Chocolates have delicious soft, creamy centres with an outer coating of the finest blended chocolate. Sold by leading confectioners everywhere Ask for them.

Synopsis of Regulations Governing the Disposal of Dominion Lands Within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia.

A license to cut timber can be acquired only at public competition. A rental of $5 per square mile is charged for all timber berths, excepting those situated west of Yale, for which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre per annum.

In addition to the rental, dues at the following rates are charged:

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet B. M.

Railway ties, 8 and 9 feet long, 1 1-2 and 1 3-4 cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents a cord.

All other products, 5 per cent. on the sales.

A license is issued so soon as a berth is granted, but in unsurveyed territory no timber can be cut on a berth until the licensee has made a survey thereof.

Permits to cut timber are also granted at public competition, except in the case of actual settlers, who require the timber for their own use.

Settlers and others may also obtain permits to cut up 100 cords of wood for sale without competition.

The dues payable under a permit are $1.50 per thousand feet B.M., for square timber and sawlogs of any wood except oak; from 1-2 to 1 1-2 cents per lineal foot for building logs; from 12 1-2 to 25 cents per cord for wood; 1 cent for fence posts; 3 cents for railway ties, and 50 cents per cord on shingle bolts.

Leases for grazing purposes are issued for a term of 21 years at a rental of 3 cents per acre per annum.

Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres may be acquired by one individual or company.

Royalty at the rate of 10 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds is collected on the gross output.

Entries for land for homestead purposes may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the minister of the interior at Ottawa, the commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district within which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

A fee of $10 is charged for a homestead entry.

A settler who has received an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

It is the practice of the department to require a settler to bring 15 acres under cultivation, but if he prefers he may substitute stock; and 20 head of cattle, to be actually his own property, with buildings for their accommodation, will be accepted instead of the cultivation.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of th Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Application for a patent should be made at the end of three years before the local agent, sub-agent or a homestead inspector.

Before making an application for a patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Ottawa, February 14th, 1906.

NOTIC

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days [illegible] date the undersigned intends to appl[y] the honorable the Chief Commissioner [of] Lands and Works for permission to p[ur]chase the following described lands. The West Arm of Kootenay lake, star[t]ing from location post west 25 chains, runn[ing] along J. Harris' north survey line, nort[h] chains more or less, thence east 25 cha[ins] then south to point of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1906.

JOHN E. TAYLOR, Locator
M. R. McQUARRIE, Agent

NOTICE

Sixty days from date I intend to ap[ply] to the Honorable the Chief Commissio[ner] of Lands and Works for permission to p[ur]chase the following described lands: [Si]ate on the south side of the West Arm Kootenay Lake, about one mile f[rom] Nelson, commencing from southwest [cor]ner of Lot 909, west 20 chains, then north chains more or less, then east 20 cha[ins] then south 20 chains more or less to p[oint] of commencement.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1906.

FRED STEVENSON, Locat[or]
WM. T. BUGGINS, Agent.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT

Fourth of July No. 4, Jenny Long No[rth] and Tauro Mineral Claims, situate [in] the Slocan Mining Division of W[est] Kootenay district. Where located: [on] the North Fork of Lemon Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, C. D. Blackw[ood] acting as agent for A. T. R. Blackw[ood] Free Miner's Certificate No. B87845, [and] A. E. Teeter, Free Miner's Certificate [No.] B69326, intend, sixty days after date he[reof] to apply to the Mining Recorder f[or] Certificate of Improvements, for the p[ur]pose of obtaining Crown Grants of t[he] above claims.

And further take notice that action, [un]der section 37, must be commenced be[fore] the issuance of such Certificates of [Im]provements.

Dated this 10th day of March, A.D., [19]06.

C. D. BLACKWOOD, Nelson

..Plastic Form..
Clothing

UNION LABEL ON EVERY GARMENT

M. NEWITT & CO.
SOLE AGENTS
Opposite Madden House
NELSON, B. C.

EYE EXAMINATION

Eyes should be examined every two years. The eyes change. Glasses exactly right last year, may be injurious now. Whether you wear glasses or not your eyes should be examined at least once every two years.

We Are Eye Experts. We Can Afford You Perfect Sight

J. J. WALKER
JEWELER - - - - OPTICIAN

PINEAPPLES

These are all fresh stock and the last shipment of the year from Cuba.

S. H. SEANEY
Phone 206.

TO OPEN DUNCAN VALLEY

GERMAN ENGINEERING FIRM MAY BUILD LIGHT RAILWAY.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY ON PLANT ONLY AID ASKED FOR

A special meeting of the council of the Nelson board of trade was held yesterday to consider a resolution adopted by the Kaslo board of trade in reference to the opening up of the Duncan Valley district by a light railway.

John L. Retallack and G. O. Buchanan were present, representing the Kaslo board of trade.

Mr. Retallack briefly outlined the scheme, pointing out the nature of the resources of the Duncan Valley district and alluding to the efforts made in the past to secure transportation facilities for that section of the province.

He then read the resolution adopted by the Kaslo board of trade, which it was hoped the Nelson board would be able to endorse.

This resolution read as follows:

That, whereas, the resources of the Duncan River valley are known to this board to be of great importance in minerals, timber, and in agricultural possibilities:

And, whereas, this valley has remained practically undeveloped for many years on account of lack of transportation:

And, whereas, being a cul de sac, it is very unlikely that transportation facilities will be afforded this valley by the railway system now doing business in this section:

Therefore, be it resolved that this board of trade do hereby

(1) Reiterate its former expressions as to the importance to this section and to the dominion generally of the speedy development of this large and rich area, which can only be brought about by the provision of adequate transportation facilities.

(2) Place on record its opinion that a system of light railway is better adapted to overcome the physical and economic conditions to be dealt with than a standard guage system.

(3) Endorse the specific request of the promoters of the plan for the installation of a system controlled by Messrs. Koppel & Co., of Germany, viz., that the machinery and plant should in this instance only be permitted to be imported free of duty, this being in accordance with precedent already established.

In further explanation of the subject Mr. Retallack read the following letter, being a copy of one forwarded to W. A. Galliher, M.P., at Ottawa, by E. H. Loyhed, secretary of the Kootenay Development and Tramways company:

"W. A. Galliher, Esq., M.P., Ottawa:

"Dear Sir,—Our company, the Kootenay Development and Tramways company, beg leave to call your attention to the following extract from a letter just received by us from Messrs. Arthur Koppel Co., of Berlin, Germany. This letter is now with our solicitors, Messrs. Pringle & Guthrie, of Ottawa.

"E. H. Loyhed, Secretary, Kootenay Development & Tramways Co., New York City:

"Referring to our several conversations regarding the financing of the above enterprises, which matter has been referred to us by our home office, we have taken the matter up with the British consul and find the duty almost prohibitive. We would therefore ask you to ascertain whether it is not possible to have the duty on the material required for and in connection with the construction of this railroad rescinded.

"This should not be a hard task. We know that most of the governments, for instance the British government in India, either grant a subsidy or a fixed guaranteed interest on such material, or allow the material to be imported free of duty.

Kindly investigate this question of duty, and let us know at your earliest convenience what success you have met with.

"I have taken the liberty of calling attention to Messrs. Arthur Koppel's Album of 1900, which you will notice is published in six languages, in addition to endorsements in several other languages including Chinese and Japanese.

"This great firm has lately established another branch house in Chicago and contemplates establishing one in the dominion. They are probably the greatest manufacturers of light railways and light equipment in the world. After a correspondence with the home office in Berlin the matter has been taken up by the New York office. They have as I am fully assured very broad views in constructing this first experimental line on the Duncan river. If this proves a success and after they have become possessed of actual knowledge of the value of the resources of the province of British Columbia, and after their experiment shall demonstrate the best equipment for that country and the best methods of handling light construction, in the snow and during the rainy seasons, they will then be prepared to demonstrate satisfactorily the most efficient methods after this expensive experiment is concluded. If they should decide to build other lines they would of course expect to pay the usual tariff on such other lines. I may say that while our charter allows construction in two other valleys, namely the south fork of Kaslo river, and on Crawford creek, and that Messrs. Koppel expect later to build in those valleys, the only concessions from tariff asked are in one valley, the Duncan valley, and this for the experimental reasons stated above.

"I have convinced Messrs. Koppel of one thing that you and all students of British Columbia are well aware of, namely:

"1. Its great resources in timber and mineral.

"2. The resources and inaccessibility of a vast portion f this natural wealth owing to its topography.

"3. The uselessness of attempting to exploit these valleys with such expensive methods as standard construction, standard motive power and rolling stock.

"4. That when there is such standard construction the ordinary mine or timber owner who is but a few miles distant is often prevented from shipment owing to the expense of moving his product to the railway.

"5. Standard trunk lines as a rule do not have time or apparent inclination to run out feeders of light construction for short distances. In case Messrs. Koppel should finance the Duncan River line and furnish the material, they would do so with a view of furnishing the mine owners with facilities for reaching the main line with their output thereby making this short main line the most highly developed in the province and perhaps in the dominion.

"I would also call your attention to the difficulty of securing foreign capital for experimental work in an undeveloped country, and bring to your notice the splendid success that has attended my efforts in interesting these practical men of unlimited capital. I am sure that you agree with me that if Messrs Koppel shall develop the proper method of light construction in that mountainous province, Canadian manufacturers will immediately receive an enormous increase in their orders for light equipment and that local as well as foreign capital can be at once secured in sufficient sums to quickly develop the latent riches not only of your district but of your entire province.

"May I hope that you will at once call the attention of your associate members and of the proper department to the opportunity of securing an experimental station of this character on the Duncan river, and that steps will be taken to bring this matter to a successful ending.

"The policy of your government admits free many articles of iron, brass and steel not manufactured in Canada. For instance, placer mining machinery, machinery for making charcoal, machinery for making linen, also machinery of every kind and structural iron and steel for the beet root sugar factories, etc.

"While this experimental road requires steel rails and locomotives which might be made in Canada the style of rail must be made to suit the locomotive to be used on this line and vice versa. In fact the "plant" will be one complete whole, and must be manufactured and assembled with that end in view. When completed it will show to Canadian manufacturers and capitalists without cost to themselves in the way of experiment the methods and designs by which like results can thereafter be produced at home.

"If by taking off the duty for the rails and equipment, Messrs. Koppel may be induced to establish this experimental line, it will work no hardship on Canadian manufacturers, because but little of this kind is now made here, owing to the slackness of the demand but with the impetus which the installation of this system will give development in British Columbia a great demand will arise for such material, thereby stimulating an industry which today is practically non-existant. Illustrating this point you will notice 174 kinds of cars in their catalogue No. 77. Messrs. Koppel's experience in other quarters of the globe, will assist them in choosing the proper kind of car to use to the best advantage along the Duncan.

"I trust that after you have investigated this matter, here set out somewhat at random, we may secure your cordial assistance towards securing the granting of an order that the goods which Messrs. Koppel find necessary to in establishing a first class experimental road in the Duncan Valley, shall be admitted to Canada free of duty. I have the honor to be, etc."

G. O. Buchanan corroborated the statements made by Mr. Retallack in regard to the resources of the Duncan valley and pointed out that the assistance asked for, in the shape of exemption from duty on the plant, would probably not amount to more than $50,000, a very modest request in view of the importance of the work to be undertaken.

In the general discussion that ensued it was the unanimous expression of opinion that the Nelson board of trade should assist in every way possible in facilitating the opening up of the Duncan valley district and that the Kaslo board of trade's resolution should be endorsed and the B. C. members immediately notified of this action.

STOCK MARKET STRONG

QUOTATIONS CONTINUE HIGH AND RANGE LIMITED

PRICES OF GRAIN AGAIN ADVANCE FOR ALL OPTONS

Today's movements on the stock exchange were largely a repetition of yesterday's, and no decided change upward or downward is indicated. The opening prices were again high, above the high marks of Tuesday. After the day's trading began there was no regularity. Some stocks rose and then declined. Others fell only to rally a few hours later. The result was no general change. Margins were very narrow and a few stocks lost finally, while the others gained to about the same extent, and many suffered no change at all. Amalgamated, U.S.S., common, St. Paul and Southern Pacific were among the losers; Reading and Pennsylvania made substantial gains. The two last named are "coalers." Their rise indicates either that no serious losses are anticipated from the strike in the anthracite regions, or else that determined efforts are being made by holders of the stock to maintain prices in spite of the strike.

The grain market today was marked by an unexpected forward movement, slight but general. Wheat, for both May and July deliveries, advanced a half cent per bushel.

STOCKS—Sugar opened at 141, advanced 7-8 and closed 141; Amalgamated opened 113, sold to 111 1-4, closed 112 3-8; U.S.S. common opened 43 3-8, sold to 2 3-44, closed 42 7-8, preferred opened at 108 7-8, closed 108 1-4; B.R.T. opened at 88 3-8, sold to 87 3-4 at close; St. Paul opened at 178 3-4, closed 177 3-8; U.P. opened at 159 1-4, sold to 158 1-4, closed 158 1-2; Missouri Pacific opened 96 1-4, advanced to 97 1-2, closed 96 1-4; Erie opened at 45 1-2, sold to 45 1-4, at close; Southern Pacific opened at 70 1-4, sold to 69 1-4 at close; C.P.R. opened at 173 1-2, sold to 172 1-4 at close; Penn. opened at 140, sold to 139 3-4, closed 140 5-8; Reading opened 137 1-2, advanced to 139 1-2, closed 138 3-4.

WHEAT—May wheat opened at 77 7-8, advanced to 78 5-8, closed 78 3-8; July wheat opened at 77 1-4, advanced to 78, closed 77 7-8.

SUBURBAN LOTS OFFERED

C. P. R. Reserve South of Nelson Placed on the Market

The land belonging to the C.P.R. company, adjoining Nelson on the south, and extending from Cedar street on the east to beyond Cottonwood creek on the west, has been placed on the market for sale. H. & M. Bird, local land agents for the C.P.R., received instructions to that effect several days ago. The actual settlers on the land were given the first opportunity to buy at the prices fixed by the company. Today the whole tract is thrown open and will be sold in parcels to the first comers offering the price asked.

A part of the land was once the property of the city, but was exchanged with the company for the lots included in the recreation grounds, which were valued for the purpose of the change considerably below the figure at which they were assessed by the city.

The values set on the land by the company vary from $100 to $225 an acre according to location and the character of the land. Part of the tract, that which lies nearest to the city limits, has been surveyed into building lots and provision made for the continuation of the lines of the city streets.

The tract includes the lot which has been used for years as the city dumping ground. A bid has already been received for it but the agents are reserving it to allow the city first opportunity. The isolation hospital is also located on the land now offered for sale. Several members of the council favor another site nearer the Kootenay Lake general hospital, and there may be no effort made to retain the present site.

H. Bird stated yesterday that many inquiries have already been made by local investors. The tract contains the land most likely to be sought for residence lots as Nelson grows to the stature of a city of 20,000 inhabitants.

MUST BE INTERESTING

"No contrivance or institution that has either importance or stability was ever developed over night," said a retail shoe men recently, "and usually the time between the first appearance of it was crude and unsightly, and it is only by improvements here and there and covering a long time, that the perfect model or organization is reached. It is so in every branch of human endeavor and it is as true in preparing advertisements as it is in building locomotives or typewriters.

"We look over old advertisements and we see that for the most part they are simply catalogue items of articles in stock, or else they are claims of bargains unsupported by any reason and they had little or no value. Today we have found, at least many of us should have, that advertising has a news value To be of any good at all it must have an element of interest to our readers and to have this element of interest it must be newsy.

"It might be said that it is hard to find any news for the general public in shoes, but a little thought would show the incorrectness of this statement. Not only is it genuine news to tell the people what shoes will be in good taste, say for example, for the present spring season, but also how it is possible to get those shoes and what they will cost. This of course is pure advertising, since the way to get the shoes is to buy them at your store, and the cost of them are the prices that you fix.

"While advertisements should be newsy and of news value it does not mean that they must have a type distinction. In fact this is not an advantage, good display and lots of white paper are helps to an ad, but the main point in preparing an advertisement, a matter more important than display or anything else is in having something to say."

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY

EASTER EXCURSION RATES

Fare and One-Third Round Trip

On Sale April 11-16
GOOD RETURNING UNTIL
April 17

Tickets on sale at all Canadian Pacific Railway offices, Port Arthur to Vancouver, including Kootenay division points.

For full particulars apply to local agents or write

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

WEAR GOOD CLOTHES

At the Price of Poor Ones

1000 SAMPLES
to select from

Your measure taken and a perfect fit guaranteed

The Workingman's Store
W. PARKER
Baker Street. P. O. Box 628

Grand Baazar

Under the auspices of the

The Catholic Church

will be held on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
April 17, 18, 19 and 20

Look out for future announcement.

BOOTS and SHOES

We have added to our already large stock, the celebrated

Imperial and Beaver Brands
at $4.50 and $4.75 per pair

Boys' Strong Boots from $1.50 to $2.25.

GEO. M. GUNN,
The Shoemaker Ward St.

SAMUEL A. WYE
HEATING ENGINEER
and
PLUMBING
First class heating plants and modern sanitary appliances. Twenty years' experience.
Phone 181. Opera House Blk., P.O. Box 409

DREWRY & TWIGG
MINING ENGINEERS
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors
NEW DENVER, B. C.

BOAT BUILDER

H. L. LINDSAY, Builder of and Dealer in Boats and Launches. Phone A18.

PIANO REPAIRER

GEORGE M. BERRY is here to doctor all crippled pianos. He is well known as an efficient repairer; no satisfaction, no pay. P. O. Box 21.

DAILY NEWS WANT ADS.

Use The Daily News Want Ad Columns, the most and cheapest means of making your wants known to all the people in the Kootenays. Rates, 1 cent a word, each insertion.

WANTED

IF your Want Ad is here it will not be long until "Things are coming your way."

NELSON Employment Agency.

WANTED—Carpenters, men for smelter, bush, sawmill and railroad. Woman cook.

WANTED—An experienced gardener, good all round worker, would like work on a fruit farm, or in nursery. Apply B., The Daily News.

WANTED—Reliable boy, Apply Electric Messenger Co., Stanley street.

WANTED—Carpenter, Good bench man, inside work. Apply box 508, Nelson.

WANTED—Men and women to learn Barber trade in eight weeks. Graduates earn $15 to $25 per week. Cat. free. Moler System of colleges, 403, Front avenue, Spokane, Wash.

WE WILL PAY CASH for cast iron, scrap brass and copper. Boundary Iron Works, Limited, Grand Forks.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell superior high grade nursery stock; complete outfit furnished free; cash weekly; write today for choice territory. Capital City Nursery, Salem, Oregon.

WANTED—Five teams for six months' work in woods at Creston, B. C. Bushman can get good contract. C. E. Miller, Nelson, B. C.

WANTED—A vanner and table man with some experience on jigs, seeks job in concentrator. Apply J.A., Daily News.

WANTED—Two girls to do sewing. Apply to Miss Anderson, over Queen Studio.

WANTED — Lady wants position in an hotel as housekeeper, or will take care of rooms. Apply K.Y., Daily News.

FOR SALE

Count the words in this paragraph; then write your advertisement in the same number of words and it will cost you thirty cents to insert it in this column once.

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

FOR SALE—Choice young berry bushes, Miller's Red, London Red, Taylor & Erie Blackberries, $3.50 per hundred, best varieties up to date. Appleton Bros, Phone G68.

FOR SALE—Mendelssohn Piano, good as new. Apply P. O. Box 513.

FOR SALE—190 acres of choice fruit land at Alice siding, near Creston. This land is well watered, must be sold within next 10 days. Apply John Hampson, Hume hotel or Alice siding.

FOR SALE—Six room cottage and two lots corner property, on car line, nice lawn and some fruit, fine situation and lovely view, $3700. Will include furniture at this price to induce quick sale. Apply T., The Daily News, or corner Stanley and Observatory streets.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, pure bred Buff Orpington, Buff Leghorn and White Wyandottes, $2 per setting, fertility guaranteed. D. Wadds, Nelson.

FOR SALE—One h.p. gasoline engine complete, suitable for row boat; also oars, row locks, second hand boats, canoes and new Peterboro boats. W. G. Adams, Nelson boat house.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a well improved and well stocked chicken ranch on Slocan lake, 180 chickens, incubator, brooders, etc. For further information apply to M. Hauck, Slocan City, B. C.

FOR RENT—Singer Sewing Machine, all attachments, $1 per month. Taylor & McQuarrie, Baker street.

FOR SALE—One good second hand Singer sewing machine, $20. Singer Sewing Machine Co., Baker street.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. Heavy laying strain white Wyandottes, $2 per setting, incubator lots. Sunflower poultry ranch, box 796, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE—First prize winners at Nelson fair. White Rocks' eggs $1.50 per setting. F. Deacon, Stanley and Delbruck street.

FOR SALE—Tomato plants in early spring. Also Cauliflower, cabbage and other vegetables, flowers, lilacs and grape vines. Prices reasonable. Apply W. S. Johnson, Front street greenhouse, near sawmill, Nelson, B.C.

FOR SALE — Black Minorca eggs for hatching, $1.50 per setting. Apply Mrs. T. J. Heddle, Box 235, Nelson.

FOR SALE—Fine opportunity for a person with small capital, wishing to establish in business. No risk, good turn over. For information apply to D.B., this office.

FOR SALE—Twelve back number of Lowery's claim and a copy of Float sent to any address for $1. Address R. T. Lowery, Nelson, B.C.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 122 acres of land, known as Squire's ranch, ten minutes row from town, plenty of water piped to house and through grounds, six roomed house in good condition, hot house, chicken houses, root houses and good cottage. Easy terms. Taylor & McQuarrie, Nelson.

PRUNING

FRUIT TREES pruned and grafted by L. Pogue, Victoria street, opposite city hall. Orders should be sent in early as possible.

DRESSMAKING

MISS FRENCH has experienced dressmaker late of Chicago. Latest styles in suits, evening dresses, shirtwaists, etc. Parlors on Water stret, near Willow St.

CARPET CLEANING

The house cleaning season is now on. Get your carpets thoroughly cleaned for 10 cents a yard. Nelson Steam Laundry, 'Phone 146.

MASSAGE PARLORS

MRS W. M. CANNON, Hair dressing, Manicuring, Shampooing, Vibratory and Automatic Massage. Graduate of Moler College, Minneapolis, Minn. Over Queen Studio, Baker street.

ASSAYER

E. W. WIDDOWSON, CHEMIST AND ASSAYER, Nelson, B. C.—Gold, Silver, Lead or Copper, $1 each; Gold-Silver, $1.50; Silver-Lead, $1.50; Zinc, $2; Gold-Silver, with Lead or Copper, $2.50. Samples arriving by express or mail will receive prompt attention. P.O. Drawer, 1106; Phone, 367.

HOTELS

DOMINION HOTEL, PHOENIX, B. C.—Mrs. P. L. McKelvey,, proprietress. The newest and most modern first class hotel in the city; lately furnished and with all conveniences. The bar, under the management of Mr. J. Wright, is supplied with the finest brands of wines liquors and cigars.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PHOENIX, B. C.—The leading hotel of Boundary's leading mining camp. Strictly first class, centrally located. John A. McMaster, Proprietor.

HOTEL BROOKLYN, PHOENIX—THE only up to date hotel in Phoenix. New from cellar to roof. Best sample rooms in the Boundary. Bath rooms in connection. Opposite Great Northern depot. James Marshall, Proprietor.

FALLSVIEW HOTEL, MARYSVILLE—Newly built, newly furnished, a new landlord. The only first class hotel in town, and the nearest to the depot. Terms moderate. F. J. Pringle, Proprietor.

THE UNION HOTEL ARROWHEAD—Special attention given to commercial men and tourists. First class sample rooms. Finest scenery in British Columbia, overlooking upper Arrow lake. W. J. Lightburne, Proprietor.

WHOLESALE HOUSES

PRODUCE

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

GROCERIES

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

CAMP AND MINERS' FURNISHINGS

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

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES

THE B.C. ASSAY & CHEMICAL SUPPLY Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.—Importers and Dealers in Assayer's Supplies. Sole agents in British Columbia for the celebrated Battersea Crucibles, Scorifiers and Muffles and Wm Ainsworth & Co.'s fine Balances Chemical and Physical Apparatus, C. P. Acids and Chemicals, Platinum, Sodium and Potassium Cyanide, Quicksilver, Carbonate and Bicarbonate of Soda, Borax, Borax Glass, Silver, Free Lead and Litharge.

WASHINGTON MACHINERY & SUPPLY

MININNG AND MILL MACHINERY Co.—Dealers in Engines, Band and Circular Sawmills, Atkins' Saws, Wood and Iron Pulleys, Leyner Compressors and Drills, Pumps and Hoists. Prompt attention. Reasonable prices. Courteous treatment. Spokane, Wash.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

GENTLEMEN'S suits repaired, cleaned and pressed. Goods called for and delivered. Agent for Crown Tailoring company suits from $15 up. A. J. Driscoll, opposite Queen's Hotel

SOCIETY CARDS

ABERDEEN HIVE, No. 12, L. O. T. M.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m of each month in K. of P. Hall, Vernon Street, next to postoffice. Visiting members cordially invited.
MINNIE E. RITCHIE, D.S.C
MARGARET SQUIRE R.C.
MRS. ELIZABETH ROSS, L.C

NELSON CAFE
(Under New Management.)

First-Class Lunch.....
From 12 noon to 2 p.m. 25 cents

BOARD and ROOMS from $1.00 per day up. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and refurnished.

A. AUDET, Prop.

The Canadian Metal Co. Ltd
Frank, Alberta, Can.

Purchasers of
ZINC
SILVER-LEAD
AND
MIXED
ORES

Address correspondence to Company's Office, Tramway Block, Nelson.

ROYAL HOTEL
TELEPHONE 63
MRS. WM. ROBERTS, Proprietress

The best meals that can be provided this market, cooked under the supervision of the proprietress, who is a famous caterer.

Nice airy rooms, newly furnished; bath for guests.

The best wines liquors and cigars to be obtained at the bar.

TERMS: $1 AND $1.50 PER DAY

COR. STANLEY AND SILICA STREETS
Cars pass the door.

LAKEVIEW HOTEL

Corner Hall and Vernon Streets
Two blocks from City Wharf. The two dollar a day house in Nelson.

NO CHINESE EMPLOYED

August Thomas
PROPRIETOR

GROVE HOTEL
FAIRVIEW

This hotel is entirely under new management and will be run as a strictly first class hotel. Good accommodations for steady boarders. The bar supplied with the best of liquors, cigars, etc.

J. W. CROW, Prop.
Late of the Arlington Hotel, Slocan City

CLUB HOTEL

The Big Schooner of Beer or Half and Half
10c

The only glass of good beer in Nelson Hotel accommodation second to none in British Columbia. Rates $1 per day. Special rates to monthly boarders.

CORNER STANLEY & SILICA STREETS

SHERBROOKE HOUSE
NELSON, B. C.

One minute's walk from C.P.R. station Cuisine unexcelled; 21 rooms, well heated and ventilated. Baths in connection.
RATES—$1 per day.

J. BOYER
PROPRIETOR

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

BAKER STREET
MRS E. C. CLARKE, Proprietress
RATES $2 PER DAY.

Large and comfortable bedrooms first class dining room sample room commercial men

TREMONT HOUSE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS 25c. ROOMS FROM 25c TO $1.

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors
Baker Street, Nelson

Madden House Baker Stre. Nelson, B.C.

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor

WALKER HOUSE
TORONTO, ONT.

Cuisine unexcelled. Two hundred well-ventilated, steam-heated bedrooms, a number with baths. British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta patronage specially solicited. Strict attention to ladies and children. Rates $2 to $3 per day.
GEO. WRIGHT & CO., Prop.
Late of Brandon and Winnipeg
T. M BAYNE, Manager.

Waldorf Hotel
YMIR, B. C.

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial men.
Most comfortable hotel in the District Sample rooms in connection.

GEO. COLEMAN, Prop.

BARTLETT HOUSE
(Formerly Clarke House)

The best $1.00 per day house in Nelson. None but white help employed. The best is the best.

G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

WISE PEOPLE

are taking advantage of the QUEEN STUDIO'S offer to make their photos on post cards for $1.50 a dozen.

BE WISE

S. S. FOWLER
MINING ENGINEER
NELSON, B.C.

FOR SALE

On Kootenay river, 160 acres, about 40 acres cleared; abundance of water for all purposes. Small log house, good log stable and chicken house; about 50 fruit trees, some small fruit.

If you are looking for land it is to your interest to see this.

Geo. G. McLaren
K. W. C. BLOCK.

The Choicest Fruit Lands

are in the Crawford Bay district. The soil is deep and fertile, and large areas of good land are obtainable.

1400 ACRES OF THESE LANDS FOR SALE

Also farms on the Outlet and Slocan river.

H. E. CROASDAILE

Office Next Canadian Bank of Commerce. Phone 247 Nelson, B.C. P.O. box 626

GALT COAL

AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS

Terms Spot Cash

W. P. Tierney

Telephone 105 Baker Street, Nelson

SOFT SHIRTS

Our negligee shirts come from the best makers we know—best both in cutting and finishing.

Selling the best of Shirts brings us more business every season, lets us buy more shirts and, consequently, we sell better Shirts than we did the year before. New W. G. & R. Shirts just in.

THE HUB **Emory & Walley**

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, April 4—Bar silver, 61 1-4; casting copper, 18; electrolytic copper, 18 1-4 to 18 1-2; lead, $5.35.

London, April 4—Silver, 29 11-16; lead, £15 12s. 6d.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

The Nelson cricket club held its first practice of the season on the recreation grounds last night.

Le Roi shares were quoted in London yesterday at £1 15s. 3d., a gain of one point, 3d., over Tuesday's price.

A grand bazaar under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church will be held on April 17, 18, 19, and 20. Particulars will be announced later.

"The fool inherits, but the wise must get." Happily the verb "to get" is rather easily conjugated by those who make a wise and timely use of the little want ads.

The monthly cleanup of the Eva mill for March arrived from Camborne last night, and will be forwarded to the mint at Helena. Its value is between $4500 and $5000.

The only change in the metal markets yesterday was a further decline of four points in the price of lead on the London market. It is now £15 12s. 6d., and bounty is payable at the rate of $1.40 a ton.

On the day that you make your first purchase of real estate, you become important to the city, and the city becomes important to you. The real estate ads should mean much more to you than a mere number of lines of type.

The basketball match in the armory last night between the junior teams of the high school and the rangers, was won by the latter, who outweighed and outclassed their opponents, by 13-3. W. Swannell acted as referee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sons of England will be held in the K. of P. hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Several new members will be initiated, and final arrangements will be made for a banquet to celebrate St. George's day.

It is announced that the marriage of Charles E. McPherson of Winnipeg, general passenger agent of the western division of the C.P.R., and Miss Josie Troop, daughter of Howard D. Troop of St. John, N.B., will take place in St. John on April 11.

W. F. Uhl will visit the Blue Bell mine near Pilot Bay, today. Mr. Uhl has never visited British Columbia before, but expects to spend several months in the west this summer and may return. The Allis-Chalmers-Bullock company has contracted to supply machinery for a 60,000 horse power plant at Portland.

The members of Queen City Rebekah lodge were entertained by Mrs. James Bulger at her residence in Fairview yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Robert A. Mills, G.N.G. of Hope Rebekah lodge, Spokane. The afternoon was delightfully spent with music, dancing and conversation

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Fel's Naptha Soap

You have all had a sample of it left at your door and no doubt have tried it and find it to be the best soap of its kind on the market. It does the work quickly as you need use no boiling water and do very little rubbing. If you have not tried it do so. For sale in Nelson at

The Store of Quality

Hood & Teetzel

Groceries and Provisions

K. W. C. BLOCK NELSON. B. C.

PHONE 10

RESIDENCES FOR SALE

10 roomed house and lot on Silica street, close to Ward St. Price $1100.

Eight roomed house and three lots in good position. A well laid out garden, no hill to climb. Price $3500.

Term $1700 cash, balance easy terms.

Six roomed house and two lots on Silica St. Stone foundation and furnace Price $2400.

Terms $800 cash, balance easy terms.

H. & M. BIRD

To The Housewife

What tends more to the comfort of a home than cleanliness? This has no doubt appealled to you and we have anticipated your wants by having in stock a full line of Paints, Stains and Varnishes We also carry a full line of all colors of Alabastine and Muralo. See our window and if what you want is not there you will certainly find it if you call inside.

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Limited

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL TAR

Pitch, Paints and Creosote

We are the only producers of coal tar in the Kootenays. Write us for prices.

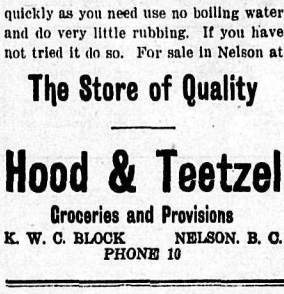
Nelson Coke and Gas Co'y

Dainty refreshments were served, plates being laid for about 35 guests.

Advertisers "D.B.," "C.M." and "W.C." are asked to call for letters received for them at the office of The Daily News.

The dance announced to be given under the auspices of the Nelson band, will take place in Fraternity hall tonight. The boys hope to realize enough to complete the payment for their new uniforms.

HUME—W. B. Strathearn, E, E. Chipman, Kaslo; F. McLeod, Pilot Bay; The Frith-Eaton Concert company; P K Ahern, Seattle; P. M. Lindsay, J. J. Thomas, Vancouver; J. Brown, Bankhead; G. Ager, Slocan; H. J. Marshall, Ymir; P. W Jones, Rossliffe; J. K. Devlin, Victoria; F. M. Stevenson, Midway; H. H. Pierce, Winnipeg.



STRATHCONA—W. O. Miller, E. S. Topping, Vancouver; W. Belt, Spokane; R. Barnwell, A. Price, W. M. Neal, Winnipeg; *J. A. Knox, Revelstoke*; S. E. Belt, Greenwood.

QUEENS—D. W. Grimmett, Vancouver; H. Bell, R. Bell, Salmo; M. McInnis, Ymir; P. Genelle, Nakusp.

SHERBROOKE — J. Hokey, Erie; W. Caffrey, Slocan Junction; P. Sentourse, Coleman; O. A. Seline, Koch siding.

CLUB—W. T. Davies, Phoenix; P. D. Williams, Midway.

ROYAL—F. Kichen, West Robson; E. *Bellington, Kaslo*; E. Henderson, H. Parker, Vancouver; J. Elliott, Ymir; A. Fillott, Cranbrook.

BARTLETT—L. A. La Rue, A. L. Kitching, Spokane; H. Wall, Seattle; R. Ray, Procter; W. McGinniss, Eholt.

GRAND CENTRAL—P. Lemieux, Rossland; B. Hilberg, New Westminster; A. McMillan, Salmo; G. L. Bremner, J. A. Callaghan, Ymir; C. H. Bruce, Winlaw; O. Anderson, Greenwood; C. A. Kyes, Spokane; A. McLaren, Phoenix; O. J. Alfsina.

NELSON—L. Wye, Spokane; A. Potocky, V. Kishnlinck, New York; H. Bruce, Halcyon.

MADDEN—J. Williams, Williams' siding; T. Needham, W. Mead, Eholt; M. McKinnon, A. M. Rogers, Slocan; C. Bickerton, Grand Forks; W. Jennings, Midway.

TREMONT— F. Wilbur, Pilot Bay; M. Christenson, North Bend; G. P. Thompson, S. Marusok, Trail; W. Fraser, Slocan Junction.

LAKEVIEW—M. Hanson, Miss Hanson, Moyle; W. S. Smith, Salmo; M. L. Krall, Jonestown; C. H. Goodwin, Kaslo; Farley, Montreal; E. A. Colpitts, T. Bishop, Winlaw.

A beautiful silk cushion to be drawn for at the bazaar under the auspices of the R.C. Ladies' Aid, is on exhibition in the window of Taylor & McQuarrie's store.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS

New York, April 4—Carmania, Liverpool. Antwerp, April 4—Zeeland, New York.

Squire's ranch for sale, easy terms, Taylor & McQuarrie, Nelson.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETING

Program Provided for Three Sessions to be Held on Saturday

An interesting program has been prepared for the regular meeting of the West Kootenay Farmers' Institute, which will be held in the board of trade rooms on Saturday, April 7.

There will be three sessions, at 11 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.. R. Thompson of St. Catherines, will deliver two addresses at each session, his subjects being: "Poultry ollmes and Incubators," "San Jose Scale and Orchard Pests," "Gathering and Marketing Fruit," "Successful Co-operation," "Orchard Pests," and "Conservation of Soil Moisture." J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, will also speak at the evening session on "Fruit Culture."

Wadds Bros., photographers, will cease to do business in Nelson on Saturday, 7th instant. Customers who have resittings to arrange for and other intending sitters should make their appointments at once.

Squire's ranch for sale, easy terms, Taylor & McQuarrie, Nelson.

WHEN GLASSES BECOME A NECESSITY

the most important thing is to consult a competent Retinoscopist who will diagnose for you the condition of your eyes in their minutest defect, then proper glasses should be ground to suit the case. Our examination and work cannot be better. We grind our own glasses.

Do Not Neglect Your Eyes

J. O. PATENAUDE

WATCHMAKER MANUFACTURING JEWELER OPTICIAN

PHONE 293

ROUGH LUMBER DRESSED

Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Shingles, Turned Work and Brackets. Complete and up to date stock always on hand. Mail orders promptly attended to.

A. G. LAMBERT & CO.

For Sale....

A well built House

On Hoover Street.

Large hall, drawing room, dining room, two large bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. All modern conveniences. Large woodshed attached to house.

Three lots 75x125 each, fruit trees, all fenced.

For particulars as to price, terms, etc. apply

Charles Morrison & Co.

Hudson's Bay Block. NELSON, B. C.

HAGAR SHOES

For Smart Dressers

If you like style, whether it is this style or any other, you will find it here in shoes. Suit your own taste, your purse too. All leathers.

Royal Shoe Store

R. ANDREW & CO.

Agents for Nettleton's, Slater's, Bell's

coffee

Try Our **Diamond Four Blend Coffee**

Special Value 35c per lb.

J. A. IRVING & CO.

Phone 161 Houston Block

Don't waste words telling the man that you want "something real nice in breakfast meats"—tell him to send

"PREMIER" HAMS AND BACON

J. Y. Griffin & Co.

LIMITED

NELSON, B. C.

Sengfelder's Chocolates

These are the very finest chocolates we can buy. A taste of them will convince you.

PUT UP IN

Half lb. boxes.
One lb. boxes.
Two lb. boxes.

C. Longhurst

Fruits and Confectionery

Phone 25, Baker Street.

Fruit Lands

I will offer for 10 days only the GREATEST SNAP in FRUIT LANDS that has ever been put on the market in this vicinity.

Call and get particulars at once.

If you want to invest in something that will make you money, now is your time.

NO POSSIBLE CHANCE FOR LOSS, and prospects good for doubling your money in one year.

J. E. ANNABLE

The House of Hobberlin

Spring Clothing

Just received our first consignment of Hobberlin high class suits; famous for fit, style and workmanship. All who have examined this clothing, acknowledge its superiority.

Drop in and try a coat on. You will find for style, and fit, an exact copy of the latest fashion plate.

J. H. WALLACE

MEN'S OUTFITTER.

Next Door to Madden House.

Young Chicks

The young chick season finds us well supplied with everything required to build them up quickly into fat hens and roosters.

Don't overlook our B. & K. Chick Food, a special mixture of Chopped Grain and Meal. Also have Cracked Corn, Cracked Barley and Broken Wheat and a full line of Mill Feed.

Try Myers' English Poultry Spice. It makes hens lay and will keep your poultry in prime condition.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.

(LIMITED)

Talking of Table Relishes

We carry the largest assortment of Pickles and Relishes in the city.

Our latest addition has a flavor all its own and will touch the right spot.

Crosse & Blackwell's sweet mixed 50c a bottle.

BELL TRADING CO.

Phone 58. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Fresh Vegetables

We are fast becoming the headquarters for purchasers of Gren Groceries. Telephone your wants to us.

Fresh Asparagus, per lb., 25 cents.
Celery, the largest and finest heads ever seen in Nelson, per bunch, 15c.
Fresh Spinach, 2 lbs. for 25 cents.
Fresh Rhubarb, 2 lbs. for 25 cents.
Grizzelle's Lettuce, per lb., 40 cents.

TOYE & BENEDICT

Josephine St. GROCERS Phone No. 7

It Pays to Deal With Rutherford

WE UNDERSTAND THE SEED BUSINESS

No mistake when you buy your garden seeds at

RUTHERFORD'S

Our flower seeds are now complete. Come in and get some prize winners. Mail orders filled promptly.

Wm. Rutherford

WARD STREET DRUGGIST NELSON, B.C.

McDonald's Exquisite Chocolates

MADE ESPECIALLY FOR YOU

We believe in quality. We talk quality. But best of all, we practice what we preach by making Chocolates of quality.

J. A. McDONALD

Nelson, B. C. Manufacturing Confectioner

U.M.C. Rifle and Pistol CARTRIDGES

"GOVERNMENT STANDARD."

United States and Foreign Government Inspectors, almost continuously stationed at our works, apply rigid tests to U. M. C. Ammunition, and affix the Government Stamp of approval.

When you buy Cartridges, whether small or large calibres, remember the U. M. C. Standard is the Government Standard.

Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

C. D. GOEPEL,

Western Representative

Pacific Coast Depot: 36-38 First St., San Francisco, Cal.

P. O. BOX 175 NELSON, B. C.

Spring Fashions!

You want your new suit ready by Master Time. We want your order now. It takes time to finish your clothes as we want them finished—as you want them finished.

Taylor & McQuarrie High Class Tailors, Nelson, B.C.

Thirty-Six Beauties

Arrived in their special cars last Friday.

Select one for your own home

More than one thousand others of these same choice, magnificent and soulful creations have been selected to adorn, entertain and advance the musical interest in the homes of your near neighbors.

We refer to the Piano of Achievement.

THE MASON-RISCH PIANO

The choice of professional, business and musical people. Let us tell you why these people have chosen The Mason and Risch. Let us show you some of these perfect beauties, and explain their points of superiority. Let us help you select that new piano. We have sample styles at the local agency.

The Standard Furniture Co.

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE HAVE

Choice Fruit Lands

FOR SALE

in 10 and 20 acre blocks. Prices and terms reasonable

McDermid & McHardy

NELSON, B. C.

House Cleaning Supplies

Household Ammonia Pints 15c Quarts 25c
Liquid Veneer
Clean All For Cleaning Carpets
Furniture Cream
Chamois Skins and
Disinfectants of All Kinds

Canada Drug and Book Co'y, Ltd.

Corner Baker and Josephine Streets