ONCE MORE IN CUSTODY

Delaney is Captured Near Creston and Brought to Nelson

Escaped Prisoner Had Hard Time Out on the Hills--Wilson's Plucky Act Ended Dream of Liberty

William Delaney, alias R. J. Johansen, is once more an inmate of the provincial jail at Nelson. He returned by the Crow's Nest train last night in charge of provincial constable Young, who received him at Kootenay Landing yesterday from provincial constable Wilson of Creston, who arrested him near there Sunday afternoon about 6 o'clock.

Johansen escaped from the jail about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon March 25th, and enjoyed, or rather suffered, exactly a fortnight of uneasy and uncomfortable liberty. The first four days, according to his own story, were spent in Nelson in hiding in a Chinese shack below the railway track, near the mouth of Cottonwood creek. After having dug up clothes, blankets, and a gun, which had been "planted" for him in advance by faithful confederates, he travelled on foot to Procter. As he did not care to risk conversation with any one he kept away from all dwellings and lived by killing chickens, which he cooked himself.

After reaching the shore of the main Kootenay lake, he still avoided regular means of travel. He built a raft and, using one of his blankets for a sail, crossed the lake on that frail craft, landing near the mouth of La France creek. Again he had to tramp through woods and over hills, trusting to his gun for food.

Having reached Creston he thought he was out of danger and entered the town. There he was apprehended by constable Wilson who had been informed that he was near there by warden Lemon. The warden declines to reveal the sources of his information.

When constable Young arrived with his prisoner last night a representative of The Daily News was present by special invitation of warden Lemon, and, in company with the warden interviewed the prisoner, Johansen, who is a good-looking man, of medium height and slender build, showed the effects of his rough journeying in the torn state of his clothing, and his general air of weariness and depression. His chin was covered with a beard which he had evidently not bothered about trimming.

In reply to questions by the warden and the reporter, he told his story tersely, and evidently frankly. He said:

"I got out by unlocking the doors with keys I made myself. I got a file from outside. I hid near a Chinese shack down below the track. I stayed in town four days. I got other clothes and blankets and a gun that had been planted outside for me. I knew where they were. At the end of four days I started out for Procter at night. I walked the whole way, generally on the railway track. I had a pretty hard time. I didn't carry anything to eat. I shot chickens.

"I threw my keys away in the hills. I don't know exactly where, and couldn't find them if I tried. But I know where I left my clothes. I have told Mr. Young. You (to the warden) can easily get them back.

"I made a raft and rigged up a blanket for a sail. The steamer passed near me, and the people on board saw me. After I got to the other side I tramped again, from La France down to near the Landing, then I struck in to Creston.

"Mr. Wilson caught me there Sunday. He walked up behind me. I had the gun but I didn't try to use it. I didn't want to make bad worse.

"I am sorry I made the break. I'd rather put in an extra month here than five that fortnight over again. I suppose I'll have to stand worse now."

When he was told that in six weeks he would have been liberated on ticket of leave, Johansen shook his head very sorrowfully, and remarked: "I guess I have made a pretty bad break."

The rest of the story was told by the warden as follows: "Delaney, that's the name he goes under here, is a very clever man, and a model prisoner. He is a Norwegian, and can speak four different languages. He is skilled in many trades and generally a handy man. He was employed here as cook. He never gave any trouble. He was always intelligent and obedient. He was allowed to go out in the morning to get his own wood.

"I have learned since that he was supplied from outside with nearly everything he wanted, except whiskey. He got opium regularly, and finally he had to have medical attention. Then he asked for a heavier and warmer coat and was given one. He still wore the regulation corduroy trousers.

"He must have had a good many confederates on the outside for he was well supplied with means to get out, and to hide first, and then get away without detection after he was out. We may be able to locate some of the people that helped him.

"I'm rather sorry that the impression got abroad that prison officials were remiss in their duties. I went to the provincial police office within three minutes of the discovery of the escape, and notified the outside guard at once. I also got word to chief Jarvis at once.

"I wish to say that chief Jarvis and the other city police did everything possible to assist in the search.

"I am sorry for Delaney, but he will have to be severely punished now, and made to regret his attempt to escape.

"No, he won't be employed as cook again."

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the taking of Delaney was a plucky act. Provincial constable Joseph Wilson knew that the escaped prisoner was in the neighborhood, was well armed, and had expressed the determination not to be taken alive. When the constable started out to look for his man on Sunday he was joined by Fred Little, an old timer at Creston. Suddenly the two saw Delaney coming towards them with his pack on his back. "There's our man," said Wilson to Little, "take the handcuffs and I'll hold him up. He's dangerous." Both men got close to Delaney before the escaping prisoner took much notice of them and Wilson drew his gun and getting the drop on Delaney yelled "Hands up." Delaney's hands shot up and the pack tumbled off his back, but as his hands went up he made a last effort to draw his gun from its resting place in the breast of his coat. Wilson was on his man in a hurry and fired a shot past his head, at the time grasping the man's hand now almost on the gun stock. The shot startled Delaney and before he could recover himself the irons were on his wrists and he was disarmed. Fortune favored the constable, otherwise the capture might have resulted differently, and all credit is due Joe Wilson for his plucky act.

YESTERDAY AT OTTAWA

RAILWAY MEASURES EXPLAINED IN COMMITTEE.

WANT A CHANGE IN FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, April 10.—R. G. Macpherson, (Vancouver) who has charge of the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon railway bill, explained its object this morning in committee. He said it was for the extension of the time and for the building of branches, one branch from main line between Anderson lake and Green lake, along Lillooet lake, Lillooet river and Harpoon lake, and thence southeasterly to the international boundary; another branch starts from the main line between Lillooet and Quesnelle and runs to Tete Jaune Cache; another from a point between Cottonwood and Willow rivers to Barkerville, and yet another from a point near Willow river to run along the Fraser rive to Tete Jaune Cache, and thence though the Yellowhead pass to Edmonton. A clause was inserted in the act providing for the commencement of work within three years and completion in five years.

In railway committee today an act to incorporate the Kamloops and Yellowhead Pass road was discussed. The incorporators are citizens of Vancouver. They purpose to build from Kamloops thence running in a northerly direction following the valleys of the North Thompson river, Canoe river and McLellan's creek to a point near Tete Jaune Cache in the province of British Columbia. J. T. C. Thompson, an Ottawa lawyer, explained the bill.

Duncan Ross (Yale-Cariboo) asked him as to the difference between this bill and the one which the company had obtained from the local legislature.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson said that this explanation would be necessary because they ought not to pass legislation behind the back of the province.

Mr. Thompson said that the bills were the same. There were some obligations in the provincial bill not to be found in this one. For instance, a deposit of $10,000 had to be made under the local bill if the work were not commenced on a certain date.

On motion of W. A. Galliher (Kootenay) who had charge of the bill, it was referred to a special committee.

The Crawford Bay & St. Mary's Railway company's bill was adopted. W. A. Galliher had charge of it. The bill asked for power to build from Fort Steele, B. C., by a convenient route, through the Rockies to Lethbridge in Alberta. It was amended to confine the bill to the use of the north Kootenay or south Kootenay passes.

At the dominion election laws committee today, Frank Oliver and R. J. Watson (Parry Sound), were examined with a view of ascertaining who should be made returning officers at elections. There was a difference of opinion on the question. The liberals wanted to let the law stand as at present. The conservatives held that the sheriff, deputy sheriff and superintendent of mounted police should be named. Mr. Oliver objected to involving the police in election matters which, he said, would impair their efficiency.

Ralph Smith favored the law as it now stands in British Columbia.

STAKING CLAIMS.

Result of Free Gold Discovery—Fruit Lands Being Bought Up.

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, April 9.—It has been stated that fully four miles square of mineral claims have been staked out in the immediate vicinity of the Never Slip property, owned by Joseph Simpson and others, on which free gold was found recently, creating some excitement in mining circles here.

The Kettle River Irrigation Fruit Lands company, limited, are purchasing a great deal of land in the Midway section. They have just closed a deal for 500 acres of farming lands, the former owners being P. T. McCallum and Donald McCallum of this place. It is understood the consideration was $9000. This land will be sub-divided into five and ten acre lots and placed on the market.

Contractor Hill, formerly of the Granby smelter, who severed his connection with that institution some weeks ago on account of ill health, has purchased a large furniture business at Saskatoon, Assa., where he will now make his home.

J. W. Morrison, formerly a local merchant, and who is now a prosperous business man of Seattle, is here looking after his remaining interests in Grand Forks.

Contractor J. W. Jones has just returned from a ten days trip through the American Okanagan where he went to purchase some heavy draught horses. Mr. Jones says that good horses are very scarce just now in the district named, and that he has found difficulty in securing men for grading work.

Provincial engineer Gamble has reported that by building the big bridge over the Kettle river at Fifth in place of Fourth street, a saving of $1000 can be effected. The cost will be $7000.

Local Englishmen are preparing to celebrate St. George's Day, probably with a banquet.

A despatch from Rev. T. G. McLeod, received here, announces that gentleman's acceptance of the call from Knox Presbyterian church.

E. R. Knight has gone to Bonanza mountain to develop his copper property there.

Miss St. Clair, public school teacher, was thrown from her bicycle recently, and badly shaken up.

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

REGULAR METHOD OF ADVERTISING THE CITY

AID OF COUNCIL INVOKED BY MEMBERS OF 20,000 CLUB

The 20,000 club, feeling more assured of its own stability from the recognition it is receiving generally from the citizens, got down to real business last evening. It was decided definitely that the purpose for which it exists is for advertising the city of Nelson and so bring up its population to 20,000 or more; that to this advertising all the money raised is devoted; that the advertising is to be done on a regular method; that this regular method is the sending out of circulars, first a general folder attracting attention and then specialized folders featuring some particular aspect of the advantages of Nelson and that all other forms of advertising are subsidiary to this. Having thus particularized their reason for existence and the object for which they wanted money, the club, finding that it already possessed a general folder, "Glorious Kootenay," written for the Tourist association by Mr. Beeston, determined to ask Mr. Beeston to get out a draft of two or three more folders, on mining, power, and fruit, for approval at the next meeting of the executive.

There were present J. M. Lay in the chair, F. M. Chadbourn, secretary, E. W. Widdowson, W. W. Beer, S. A. Kelly, J. Coxhead, S. M. Brydges, M. S. Parry, S. S. Fowler, W. H. Jones and L. S. de Veber.

The advertising committee recommended the adoption of a button by the members of the club. It further recommended that a folder be got up and that the offer of J. Fred Hume that a shelf be placed in his hotel for 20,000 club literature, be accepted.

The recommendation as to the shelf for literature was adopted with the suggestion that the Strathcona hotel be also approached. As to the club button, the secretary was instructed to get prices. The folder proposal was referred back to the committee to get up a dummy for submission to the general committee and to engage Mr. Beeston to do the work.

W. W. Beer thought that fruit growing should not be allowed to occupy the whole of the folder. He said that the beautiful climate here and the schools which were second to none in the province, as proven by the examinations, should be noticed. These things were in themselves first class attractions to a settler. The folder should contain references to every feature of Nelson.

W. H. Jones said there should be a regular plan of advertising. Let there be a general folder to attract attention. Then when enquiries came in a folder should be ready for each branch, fruit growing, mining, lumbering, advantages for manufacturers, residential advantages as to climate and education, and sport, fishing and shooting. Now there was already a general folder and the next one should deal with that aspect which is most pressing.

F. M. Chadbourn said that the letters he was receiving nearly all dealt with fruit culture.

It was the general sense of the meeting that Mr. Beeston be asked to draw up folders on fruit, mining and power, which orders are to be discussed and criticised at the next meeting.

A possible smoker on Easter Monday was negatived, the feeling being that a smoker may follow later and be preceded by a first class concert, or some other entertainment at which ladies could be present.

The secretary was authorized to put up a larger and better signboard for the 20,000 club at the union station.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the union station was badly lighted and to the absence of the tram car when it should meet the trains. Both would be advertisements to the city and the latter a source of revenue. A special committee was appointed to wait upon the mayor in this connection.

SUNDAY'S FISHING.

Big Catches of Trout Reported all Along the Arm and River.

Sunday's catch of fish in Nelson waters was so great that serious fears are entertained that, if the local expert fishers are not restrained, by injunction, or otherwise, all the trout of Kootenay lake and river will be gone before the first thousand tourists arrive. The fish are reported to be plentiful and very game. As yet they have not selected any favorite spots, and the stranger who trolls in the open is just as likely to meet with good fortune as the experienced anglers who are familiar with every one of the favored pools of former years.

Enumeration is impossible but at a conservative estimate there were at least 200 sportsmen out on Sunday along the banks of the arm and the river from Procter to Slocan junction, while other parties, to get away from the crowd, went to Cottonwood lake.

The honort of the day went to E. W. Monk, who went out to Procter on Saturday and remained over Sunday. Mr. Monk caught five fine large trout, none of which weighed less than 13 pounds, the total weight being about 82 pounds.

The trains returning to the city during the evening from Procter and from Slocan junction all brought crowds of tired but happy fishermen with well filled baskets.

Those that came back from Cottonwood lake had been on the average, more fortunate, while none of their fish were singly of great weight, everyone had caught a big string.

As a result of the unusually successful day, and the general reports of a big run of trout, fishing parties are now being organized for the Easter holidays.

C. P. R. LANDS

Company Proposes to Lessen Speculation in Future.

Winnipeg, April 11—It is stated that the Canadian Pacific land department, which of late has been withholding from sale large parts of the company's lands located along the line of the C.N.R. and the projected line of the G.T.P., has been conducting an inquiry into the value of the lands with a view to putting it on the market at prices that will secure to the settler and land seeker fair cash that has heretofore gone to speculators. The company has not gone the length of eliminating the speculative element altogether by selling only to settlers, but the settler will be able, speaking generally, to buy direct from the C.P.R. at a lower rate and on more favorable terms than from the speculator. There will, of course, be a very great demand for these lands when the lines now under construction are completed.

SATISFACTORY ENDING

PILLSBURY COMPANY MAKE GOOD TO ALL PURCHASERS.

WILL OFFER NO MORE KOOTENAY LANDS TO PUBLIC.

That a satisfactory solution of the Pillsbury company's Kootenay land sales has been reached is clearly shown by the following letter and enclosed circular received by The Daily News yesterday from the company.

The letter is as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., April 5th, 1906.

Nelson Daily News, Nelson, B. C.

Dear sir: Enclosed letter was sent to all purchasers of wild land from this company and explains itself. We have withdrawn all the land in lot 1240, group 1, from sale and are refunding money to all purchasers of the 20 acre tracts thus ending any controversy about the matter.

We never claimed to anybody that these were fruit lands or agricultural in any way. On the contrary we sold them strictly as wild lands.

We ask you to give this what publicity you conveniently can in justice to us.

We are selling no more land in the Kootenay district at all. Yours truly,

PILLSBURY WESTERN CANADA LAND COMPANY,

By J. L. Hirsch, Secretary.

Note: We have also withdrawn the fruit lands from sale since the enclosed letter was sent out.

The circular referred to in the above letter is dated Minneapolis, March 29th, and reads as follows:

Dear sir: We find that there is a great deal of misapprehension in regard to the sale of our 20 acre tracts of wild land in lot 1240, group 1, township 24, Kootenay district, B. C.

The idea of making this sale originated in the advertising department of this company and it was carried out very hastily. It was done purely for advertising purposes and to promote interest in our guaranteed fruit and wheat land, which we intend to make the feature of our business. For some reason we failed to make our point clear to some of the purchasers and some of them claim to have thought that they were buying fruit land at $1.50 per acre, which, of course, is preposterous. We, therefore, have withdrawn this land from sale and wish to return the money paid in on the 20 acre tracts and take up the contracts, or we will allow the payment to apply on one of our guaranteed fruit tracts, which are at present selling at $25 and upwards per acre. Yours truly,

PILLSBURY WESTERN CANADA LAND COMPANY.

The Daily News declined to comment on the company's new position until the officials had time to grasp the report of the situation given them by Mr. Hammond, who it will be remembered came here from Minneapolis about two weeks ago to look into the whole matter on behalf of the company. Apparently Mr. Hammond reported the real situation in sufficiently forcible style and the company has promptly published above in full the advice tendered them. The Daily News is glad to give the same publicity to the company's letter and circular as it did the wonderful offer originally made of mountain peaks and hillsides for homesteads and fruit lands. All's well that ends well.

ON FRUIT AND POULTRY

INSTRUCTIVE AND VERY PRACTICAL ADDRESSES GIVEN

PROCEEDINGS OF WEST KOOTENAY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The farmers of West Kootenay were favored yesterday by a visit from the deputy minister of agriculture, J. R. Anderson, and R. Thompson, an expert Ontario farmer, temporarily engaged as travelling lecturer by the provincial government.

The subjects discussed were fruit and poultry, the two branches of agriculture most in vogue in the Nelson district. The addresses were full and interesting and eminently practical. The fact that they were desired and appreciated was evidenced by the large number in continuous attendance.

The institute was called to order at 11 a.m., with 30 members present, the number increasing with the later sessions. In the absence of president James Tarry, T. M. Sturgess, vice-president, took the chair.

J. R. Anderson, in a brief opening address, referred to the value to agriculturists of frequent meetings and discussions on the subjects of daily interest to them. R. Thompson then gave an address on "Poultry houses and incubators." In opening he expressed the opinion formed from his trips through the province that up to date the people of British Columbia have made more money out of poultry than out of fruit. He thought the two industries might well go together as both are very profitable, and neither requires a large area. He recommended small poultry houses, which might be inexpensive, but must be roomy and airy. Six square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird. Therefore a building 12 feet square would accommodate 24 birds.

Ventilation was a matter of the greatest importance. No wind or draught should be admitted but the air should be kept always fresh. The windows should be long and low, the bottoms 18 inches from the ground to get the first and latest sunshine of winter days and so avoid sudden changes of temperature. Roofs should be low and the roofs of all the poultry houses on a level not more than 3 feet high. The floors should be kept perfectly dry, either by being raised, or preferably by gravelling and draining. Roosts should be of two inch scantling, with rounded corners. Everything about the houses should be loose to permit of easy and frequent cleanings. The best spray, he thought, was a solution of carbolic acid, of two per cent strength.

On the subject of incubators Mr. Thompson advised that they should not be too small; each should hold from 150 to 200 eggs. The eggs should never be more than 10 days old. For the first half of the incubating period, airing should be limited, in the last half it should be increased. Mr. Thompson was very emphatic on the subject of feeding young chickens. He said they should not be fed until 60 or 72 hours after hatching, and then only with very fine cracked grain, or granulated meal.

After the lecture there was an informal discussion, Mr. Thompson answering many questions on the subject of poultry generally.

J. R. Anderson, referring to the agitation of Kootenay for a resident fruit inspector, presented recently at the central institute in Victoria, informed the members that such an appointment was impossible, at least, for the present, no appropriation for that purpose having been made.

Adjournment was then taken to 2.30 p.m. when again a good number of members and others were present.

J. R. Anderson, speaking on the conservation of soil moisture, emphasized the importance of preserving and increasing the element of humus or decayed vegetable matter, or animal matter. Dairying, he said, not only took practically no elements of nutrition from the soil, but provided a constant source of enrichment. Grain, hay and straw, on the other hand taxed the fertility of the land to the utmost, and could restore nothing, unless it were allowed to rot on the land.

Leguminous plants, vegetables, had the peculiar effect of taking nitrogen, the most valuable fertilizing element, from the air and introducing it into the soil. Clover was particularly valuable in this respect, and it, or some other legume of equal or nearly equal value, should have a place in every system of rotation.

Mr. Anderson referred at some length to the short-lived experiment made with nitrichate, a German invention, to enrich soil for special purposes. As the result of many experiments and much observation, he was convinced that it had no value as a fertilizer. It was useful for inoculating exhausted soil, but there was no necessity for its use in any part of British Columbia, where ordinary intelligence was used in varying the crops.

The speaker also spoke of the use of guano, fish refuse and lime. Each was valuable, but none alone sufficient. Every fertilizer releases and makes available one element of plant food, nitrogen, potash or some other. The frequent result of the persistent use of one material for fertilizing was that the crops soon exhausted the element of plant food released by it.

Referring to the soil of the Nelson district, Mr. Anderson said that the red sandy loam of the lower hillsides was very rich in every element of plant food except nitrogen. He therefore advised the planting of clover on such soil for two years to introduce nitrogen.

He regretted the condition developed in some parts of the province where early settlers had recorded all the water rights and were hurting their crops with too much water, while others could not get enough. He described the dust mulch used in Arizona to conserve the little available soil moisture by keeping the surface loose and preventing evaporation.

In applying fertilizers to the roots of fruit trees, it should be supplied not near the trunk, where its effect is wholly harmful, but about 15 feet away where the feeding root system ends; wood ashes were highly recommended for the purpose. The growing of grain crop in connection with an orchard was strongly deprecated, as grain takes away the very elements required by the trees.

In reply to a question by James Johnstone, Mr. Anderson said that the use of patent fertilizers should be very careful, as it rarely happened that the soil required every element. R. Thompson informed Mr. Johnstone that samples of any fertilizers would be analyzed at the department of agriculture in Ottawa. He also said that patent fertilizers were still to some extent in the experimental stage.

J. L. Stocks asked as to the value of meat, blood and bone fertilizer. Mr. Thompson replied that it was very valuable provided that it contained sufficient bone.

The meeting then adjourned until 7.30. An account of the evening proceedings appears elsewhere.

PATSY CLARK INTERESTED.

May Purchase Never Slip Ground—Free Shade Trees—Granby Pay Day.

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, April 10.—It is reported today that the owners of the Never Slip free gold property are negotiating with Patsy Clark, the well known mining man, for the sale of the entire group. Several citizens have just returned from a personal inspection of the claims and have brought to town some exceedingly rich samples of gold bearing quartz. There are now many claims staked in this gold belt and all are now anxiously waiting for the result of the negotiations for the Never Slip group.

At a meeting of the city council last evening it was decided to purchase 150 ornamental shade trees to be donated to citizens for planting, the only condition required by the council being that applications for these trees be handed in by next Monday evening and that those receiving trees take the necessary care of them.

Today is pay day at the Granby smelter and the town is fairly alive with smelter employees cashing their checks. The monthly payroll now aggregates $40,000.

The citizens of Cascade are at last putting in a water system for fire protection. Already two large gal anized tanks have arrived, with a combined capacity of 200,000 gallons. These tanks will be placed at an elevation of some 30 ft. and will furnish ample fire protection.

A despatche received here yesterday from Strathcona, Alta., states that Norman McLellan, formerly an alderman here, had met with a serious accident, receiving a fracture of the skull, and was in a critical condition.

John Miller, accompanied by his wife, who have been visiting their son, E. Miller, city solicitor, for the past two weeks, left yesterday for their home in Vancouver.

OPEN OFFICE IN SPOKANE

Sharp & Irvine Will Locate a Branch in Washington

A company with headquarters in Nelson and a branch office in Spokane sounds gratifying to the ambitions and hopes of the metropolis of Kootenay. That will be the position of Sharp & Irvine by the 1st of May. H. T. Irvine will take charge of the Spokane branch.

Asked the reasons for the firm's decision, Mr. Irvine said yesterday: "We have been thinking over it for some time, and have come to the conclusion that it is a good move, and that the time is ripe.

"Spokane is the most important mining center in the northwest, and Nelson is easily second. The great and rapidly growing activity in mining stocks is divided between Kootenay and Idaho, the Coeur d'Alenes district. At present we have to divide with Spokane brokers on Idaho business, and they with Nelson men on Kootenay business. A firm with branches in both places will have a great advantage, and we propose to be there first if we can.

"There is another very important consideration besides the growing activity in mining stocks. Spokane is the center to which the stream of immigrants come from the east, looking for available lands. There is no question now, even in Spokane, that Alberta offers far greater attractions to such people than either Washington or Idaho can offer. But the immigrants don't learn that until they reach Spokane. So we think that people on the spot interested in Alberta lands and on the lookout for settlers, could do a good business in that line. We have an interest in 40,000 acres near Pincher Creek.

"The combination of close touch with the mines on both sides of the line, and with the farm lands and the settlers, ought to be a strong one, and is at all events worth trying. We have no hesitation at all in saying that the growth of our business, which has been fairly satisfactory, is almost entirely due to extensive advertising and we intend to continue it."

LOCAL MINING MARKET

COAL, OIL AND COPPER STOCKS ARE STILL THE LEADERS.

KOOTENAY PROPERTIES ARE FAVORED BY MANY BUYERS

The feature of the stock market for the past week has been the demand for coal and oil and copper stocks. In coal and oil the lower priced stocks seem to be the favorites and are being bought for their speculative value. In copper stocks, the opposite condition seems to exist, most of the orders being for the dividend payers. This is accounted for partly by the announcement made by the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting company that they would pay a dividend of 3 per cent on May 15.

Western Oil still holds the attention of more investors than any other oil stock on the local market, most of the orders coming from the east. Rocky Mountain Oil is in good demand, with very little of the stock being offered for sale.

Dominion Copper is still very active, one firm of local brokers having placed over 12,000 shares. Granby is quoted at $14, just $4 per share.

Hunter V., in which there has been practically no trading for the past six months, became very active during the latter part of the week. La Plata shares have also been in good demand, most of the orders coming from eastern Canada, and the price is steadily advancing.

Rambler-Cariboo is holding firm, with very little of the stock being offered for sale. Canadian Smelter is in good demand and at the close of the exchange in Toronto yesterday $137 was bid and $140 asked.

International Coal has sold off a few points, Eureka Copper is still being bought by local investors. Nicola Coal, North Star and Sullivan are also fairly active.

There has also been the usual demand for Arlington and Deer Park stocks.

The following are the quotations for the week just ending:

	Bid	Asked
Arlington Mines	$ .3	$ .4
Alhambra	.13	.15
American Boy	1	1¼
B. C. Copper	$.75	$.76
Canadian Goldfields	7	7½
Cariboo-McKinney	1½	2
Diamond Vale Coal	.29	.31
Denoro Mines	5	5
Deer Trail	2½	2½
Dominion Copper	.50	.55
Eureka-Boundary	.20	.25
Granby	13.75	14.00
Hunter V.	.30	.33
International Coal	.30	.33
Juno	2	3
Jumbo, Rossland	.30	.35
La Plata	.15	.20
Lardeau Mines	¼	1½
Marconi, Canada	2.50	4.50
Marconi, American	40.00	50.00
Nicola Coal	5	.10
North Star	4½	5
Olympic	4	5
Rambler-Cariboo	.38	.40
Rocky Mountain Oil	.85	.90
Sullivan	4½	5
Western Oil	.23	.25
White Bear	.3	.4
Yale-Kootenay Ice	7	8

BOAT CLUB PROSPECTS

Committee Preparing for First Regatta—N. P. A. A. O. Meets Here.

The members of the Nelson boat club are preparing for a record season. Besides the regular series of club regattas there will be this year the annual regatta of the N.P.A.A.O., which will be held in Nelson at a date still to be fixed sometime between July 14 and Aug. 14. On that occasion one or more crews will come from Victoria, Vancouver and Portland.

J. Teague, secretary of the club, was seen yesterday as to the prospects for the season. He said that the choosing of the brews for the spring regatta would be made in a few days, and immediately after that trying out of men would begin for crews to represent Nelson at the big regatta. Of last year's senior four two at least will not be available for this year. E. G. Robertson has been transferred from Nelson and D. McIntosh has stated that he will not have leisure to row this year. D. Manhart and W. H. Smyth are still here but it is not certain yet that either will care to go in for the hard training again. The prospects for the junior four are at present equally vague.

The final choice of crews is not, however, an urgent matter at present. The selection will be made later by E. C. Wragge and F. Nott, captain and vice-captain respectively.

The membership of the club last year was nearly twice as great as ever before and there is every reason to believe that there will be a still greater increase this year. It is expected that the date for the first club regatta will soon be fixed.

MINING RECORDS

Nine mineral locations and five certificates of assessment work were entered in the Nelson mining office, the locations all having been recorded at the suboffice at Trenton.

The claims recorded were the Old Dominion, Climax, Benhurr, Summit and Lost Chance, on the east side of Priest river, three miles north of the international boundary line, located March 15, and the Pocahontas, Sunnyside, Fairview, and Virginia, on North Star mountain, eight miles from the boundary lines, located March 20. All were recorded in the name of J. M. Culberson, Harvey McCullough, Cora Kingston, John Kingston and E. W. Stoner.

The certificates of work were issued to J. C. Moen on the Maude and the Katie, to N. N. Nalstad, agent for G. Ilse, on the Fritz and Hansen fraction; to T. Wall as agent for Julia Wall, on the Easterbie, and to Godfrey Birtsch on the Summit.

GUN CLUB SCORES

In the fourth contest for the Dominion Cartridge company's silver medal, Blackwood was the victor for the second time. The scores were: Goepel (not eligible), 19; Blackwood, 18; Tierney, 14; Wells, 12; Ward, 11; Young, 10.

Two other 25-bird events were contested, although the wind made the shooting somewhat uncertain. The scored were:

First—Blackwood, 18; Goepel, 17; Tierney, 16; Wells, 12; Ward, 10.

Second—Goepel, 19; Tierney, 10; Larson, 10; Wells, 9; Bishop, 4.

CHALLENGE CAST DOWN

Leader of Democrats of Russia Speaks Out Plainly

Declares New Russian Loan is A Device to Secure Power to Bureaucracy and Must be Submitted to the Duma

St. Petersburg, April 11.—An article assailing the new national loan, which is regarded as remarkable because it emanates from M. Petrunkevitch, who is regarded as the probable leader of the majority in the national parliament, and because of its open threat of unfavorable action in the parliament if not consulted, is published here today. M. Petrunkevitch declares that the conclusion of a loan which means a yearly increase of $1.25 to the burden of each family at a time of such stress and on the eve of the convocation of the national parliament, can only be regarded as a new attempt on the part of the dying bureaucratic regime to strengthen itself for the struggle with the people, by giving it liberty to disperse the parliament if it seemes desirable to do so. The writer suggests that the government arrange the terms of the loan but not conclude the negotiation before the convocation of parliament.

The articles closes: "We are not enemies of the fatherland, seeking to destroy its credit; but we wish the government to understand the danger of the path on which it has entered. Submit the loan for the approval of the parliament. Only then can the terms of the loan, hard as they may be, be accepted and discharged by the people."

DOCKSTEADER WINS OUT

FINAL ENDING OF SEVEN YEARS' LITIGATION

THE COLONIAL HELD TO BE THE EXISTING CLAIM

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, April 10—Argument was heard today before his lordship chief justice Hunter in six actions tried together at Nelson in October, 1904. The actions are Dockstader vs. Botsford and McQuillan (2); Fry vs. Botsford (2); McQuillan vs. Fry, and Botsford vs. Dockstader. These six actions together with the well known case of Dockstader vs. Clark, recently decided in the supreme court of Canada (in Atl. Dockstader's favor, constitute one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Slocan mining litigation, which commenced about seven years ago and was finally ended by the decision given by the learned chief justice today at the conclusion of the argument, finding in favor of Dockstader, and the Colonial claim in all the actions. The Colonial is situate on Freddie Lee mountain adjoining the Freddie Lee claim, one of the first Slocan shippers, and near Sandon. The claim has been staked and restaked over and over again, but by the decision today Dockstader's Colonial is adjudged to be the existing claim. S. S. Taylor, K.C., appeared for Dockstader; Joseph Martin, K.C. for Fry; Fred Peters, K.C., for Botsford, and Kilham for McQuillan.

MOYIE ITEMS

Output and Payroll of St. Eugene—Death of Former Rosslander

(Special to The Daily News)

Moyie, April 7—The output of the St. Eugene mine for March was 2712 tons. The mine payroll amounted to $8,000 for the month, or $1000 per day. There are about 210 men at work and the average wage per man is $100.

James Milroy, a young man well known here and in Rossland, has been killed while beating his way on a Great Northern freight train, east of Bonner's Ferry. The deceased was a former member of Rossland Miners' union, he worked on the mines in that city for some time and also appeared on the concert platforms having a particularly good voice.

G. T. McGregor will build a large extension to his hall here so as to accommodate the Miners' union, K. of P. and Oddfellows. Building of the extension will commence at once.

J. A Dewar, manager of the Porto Rico Lumber company, was a visitor here this week. The company's Moyie mill will start up in July with present some 50 men are employed getting out logs and clearing up Lamb creek and this number will be largely increased when the mill starts up.

Several families have come here lately from Winnipeg as the result of the purchase of the mill and timber limits of J. D. McArthur of that city.

The ice went out of the lake yesterday. Three weeks ago it was possible to skate from one end of the lake to the other and today the boating season has started.

TRAIL LEAD RETURNS

Amount of Ore Increased — Number of Shipping Mines Reduced

The lead returns of the Trail smelter for March show an increase in the total shipments but a great reduction in the number of shippers. The explanation is that most of the smaller shippers now send their product to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson. The returns are as follows:

Mine	Ore	Lead
American Boy	27,988	15,309
Lone Bachelor	73,542	33,615
North Star	772,610	297,970
Rambler	41,209	1,564
St. Eugene	3,341,350	1,556,472
Total	4,266,799	2,206,935

The lead ore received equals 2133 tons, with a lead content of 1142 tons.

OZAR WANTS WITTE

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The Strauss, a conservative liberal newspaper today says that it has learned from high authority that the czar has declined to accept premier Witte's resignation.

MORE PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Toronto, April 11—Premier Whitney this afternoon told a deputation of about 1000 from all parts of western and northern Ontario, who asked that the government preserve Niagara's waterpower for the people, that the government would either buy out the present Niagara interests and produce power itself or so control matters that people would receive it slightly above cost.

OF INTEREST TO MINER

WEEKLY SPECIAL ARTICLE O RARER METALS.

SOME INTERESTING ANSWERS T CORRESPONDENTS.

We frequently have to draw the attention of our correspondents to particulars we require when sending samples for our examination, and as the prospecting season will shortly start, we will repeat them. Samples should not be less than three or four ounces, they must be prepaid, the senders' name and addressed should be enclosed, and a letter should accompany the same, giving us full particulars of the district from which the ore comes, the different rocks that compose the walls of the veins. Should the sender wish to have an assay made upon the sample we shall be pleased to have it attended to for him, but in that case the necessary fee should always be enclosed, or a deposit sent. If these instructions are properly carried out, it will be of great assistance to us, and be the means of our giving a correct decision.

Below will be found our weekly article upon the "Rarer Metals."

GERMANIUM

Though a Russian chemist predicted the finding of this metal in 1871, giving almost the exact specific gravity and atomic weight of it, together with those of its oxides, it was not until 1886 that it was definitely located and separated from all other metal. At this date it was identified as a separate mineral by a German chemist named Winkler, who gave it its present name after his native country. He found it to be present in a silver sulphide ore, called argyrodite which contains about 7 per cent.

The metal, itself is very brittle, and has a silvery white color, very similar to tin, and also closely resembles that metal in its chemical reactions. No commercial uses have been found for this metal, as it is extremely rare, costing about $80 for fifteen grains.

INDIUM.

This is one of the rarer metals that are occasionally found in zinc blende. In fact that is the ore in which it was found first, though it has since been found in calamine, a silicate of zinc. It was first noticed by a German chemist, who gave it its name from the blue color it gives in the spectrum, and also the blue color it gives to a bunsen flame. It is a silvery white metal, closely resembling platinum, but is as soft as lead, marking the paper like a black lead pencil. It melts at an extremely low temperature but does not volatilize like zinc, in which ores it is chiefly found. The metals costs 40 cents a grain, and is of no commercial use.

GALLIUM.

Gallium is another metal that is only found in zinc ores, it is a hard and tough substance with a bluish white color. It is a very peculiar metal, and if it is held in the hand for a few seconds it will melt, and act like mercury or quicksilver, resembling this metal in many respects. When it is placed on glass in this condition it will form a mirror, having considerably better properties than the ordinary mirrors. The richest zinc ores containing this metal are found in Germany, and these only contain one part of the metal in sixty thousand, or one pound in three tons. It will therefore be seen that the metal is very scarce costing about $100 for 15 grains.

The above metals, together with uranium and vanadium, which we have previously given, form a group separate from all other "rarer metals."

CORRESPONDENCE.

G. G., Fort Steele, B.C.—The rock you submitted for examination is an ordinary piece of schistose rock, with a small quantity of pyrrhotite or magnetic iron pyrites present. We have run similar tests to those you quote, but failed to obtain any such results that you did. Send us some of the rock you operated on, and also the resulting buttons and we will examine the same for you.

G. B., Salmo, B.C.—Gold and silver and other precious metals are weighed by troy weight. Lead and copper by avordupois weight. The former has 480 grains in an ounce, and 12 ounces to the pound, or 5760 grains in the pound, whilst avoirdupois weight has 437.5 grains to the ounce, 16 ounces or 7000 grains in the pound. (2) Smelters usually allow to the nearest pound only in lead and coppe. In gold they allow to the one-hundredth part of an ounce or to 20 cents; whilst in silver it is usual to allow to the nearest one-tenth of an ounce. (3) The Canadian ton is 2000 pounds avoirdupois. The English ton 2240 pounds and the French ton 2204.6 pounds.

W. J., Nelson—Your sample is ordinary calcite, and not gypsum. It is a carbonate of lime, and gypsum is a sulphate of that mineral. A quick and ready way for you to determine the difference is to drop a little acid or vinegar up