

FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. W. B. Lanigan, general C. P. R. freight agent in the city today and the complaint of the local merchants against the freight rates charged by the C. P. R. on goods coming in and going out of Nelson will be placed before him, with the hope that a prompt and reasonable adjustment will be made. The questions involved are intricate ones, but the case of the merchants has been carefully prepared and is in good hands so that possibly the end of this long delayed matter may be in sight.

For four years an endeavor has been made to get justice in the matter of freight rates for the Kootenay, and it is not surprising that the people have "come tired of the seemingly endless delay in reaching a settlement. It matters little at the present time who has been wholly or partly responsible for the delay. That a question of so much importance to Kootenay should have been dragged along for the length of time it has, is an excellent reason for prompt action now, or for dropping the matter altogether.

As already stated the freight rates question is a complicated one, but the reductions asked for by the board of trade are fairly clear and if Mr. Lanigan cannot speak definitely as to what the company is prepared to do, no further time should be wasted in more conferences with the representatives of the C. P. R.

After going to endless trouble over the matter Mr. Starkey and his committee have at last been notified that the board of railway commissioners have finally decided to hold a sitting here some time in February, so that quite aside from any understanding that may be reached with Mr. Lanigan, the Nelson case is assured a hearing early in the coming year.

If the railway company sincerely desire to get this vexed question settled satisfactorily all concerned the conference today should be productive of good results, and it is to be hoped that marked progress toward a settlement will be made, as it is always infinitely better to arrive at conclusions in such matters amicably, between the parties concerned, than to fight out the whole affair before the railway commission. It is understood, however, that the local men are quite ready with their case for the commissioners and that there will be no further delay in obtaining a hearing, so that while much may be hoped for from today's conference, a certain settlement may, in any case, be expected early in the coming year.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Hindus in British Columbia have turned down the offer to send them to British Honduras, where the monthly wage paid for labor is the princely sum of twelve dollars per man. Teja Singh has evolved the plan of settling his fellow countrymen in this province on ranches near Vancouver and as most of the Hindus take kindly to agriculture the plan may succeed, particularly as their leader in B. C. appears to have plenty of funds with which to finance the scheme. The chief reason for asking the Hindus to leave the province was the fact that they could not find suitable employment and were likely to become public charges. Teja Singh has apparently found a way out of the difficulty and as he promises to remove all indigent and unemployed Hindus out of the labor market at the coast and elsewhere in B. C. the problem of what to do with the Hindus can be regarded as settled for the time being.

Ontario liberal newspaper which have the grace to blush a little over the revelations in the Cassels enquiry try to dodge the matter by suggesting that "patronage lists" exist in the administration of provincial affairs and kindly suggest that such an abuse would be detected in provincial secretary Hanrahan's department, if an enquiry were instituted. The Toronto News takes up the challenge and declares that fortunately the provincial secretary is able to produce a spotless record in the expenditure of public money. His department spends about \$1,500,000 per annum, and in the case of 95 per cent. of his outlay conditions of absolutely open competition exist. Tenders are advertised for in the public press or the leading firms in their particular line are asked to bid for particular contracts. This altogether without regard to the political bias of the firms themselves. If "patronage lists" exist in British Columbia, as has also been hinted, the liberal opposition have been unable to detect the fact so far, and they have been on a hunt for just such matters for the past five years.

Many Canadian newspapers, irrespective of the political side they support,

are condemning unparaphrasing the "saw-offs" arranged in protested election cases. If the saw-off is a proper thing, says the Toronto World, why not have his negotiations conducted in public? And why confine these immunity baths to lawbreakers who defy parliament by infractions of the election act? To be consistent we should not object to the man who is charged with theft, arranging a friendly "saw-off" with his neighbor in the dock, who is charged with arson.

GREAT WORK BEING DONE

PUBLIC MEN TALK OF IMPORTANCE OF Y. M. C. A.

THERE ARE EFFORTS TO FORM NELSON BRANCH

Appropos of the efforts being made towards establishing a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Nelson it is interesting to note what has been and is being done by the association.

The following is from the official organ for December:

"There is no dodging the fact that the year has been full of trouble for the finance committee. Budgets have been cut, the force reduced, and extension limitations have been imposed. The weather wonderfully well and things are easing up. In this time not a railroad has cut off its appropriation to the railroad departments; even those in the hands of receivers. Men have cut their living expenses and kept up their pledges. Some great public campaigns have been well won. A canvas for \$2000 a year for three years for current expenses at the small town of Galt, Ont., in three days reached \$3200. There is a good fighting chance all along the line where there is honest work done."

Business men throughout the world are finding it a good investment to have a flourishing Young Men's Christian association in their towns and cities. In Australia, with the advent of better times, the work of the association has recently had a great impetus and large sums have been contributed for the purpose of furthering the work and building offices and rooms. In New Zealand the same story is reported, whilst South Africa, notwithstanding its black business depression, has raised a fund for a field secretary and has called one of America's brightest young men in the association for the work. On this continent more than \$12,000,000 was given to the Young Men's Christian association for buildings and for extension in the field in North America and foreign countries and the men who have given are the most enthusiastic advocates of the organization. At the annual dinner given by contributors, leaders and the international committee recently, many of those present were bank presidents and heads of great enterprises. They listened to a review of the association's movements, given by the secretaries of its various departments, which affected the lives of a million men and boys. General Horatio Porter, one of the guests of the evening and representing hon. Elihu Root, said:

"The greatest service the Y. M. C. A. has performed is the cultivation of in governing the Philippine islands. Its work has been splendid."

Men, the highest walks of life and who hold the most responsible positions are to be found in the ranks of the workers of the institution. It is not too much to say that when the business men of Nelson fully realize the many benefits and advantages to be derived from the establishment of such an association in their midst, that there will be no hesitation in launching a vigorous campaign for funds for a good building and equipment. As an investment the money would quickly be returned to the citizens in the benefits alone that would be derived from good physical culture work, let alone the spiritual and mental good that such an institution is certain to bring about. Character. There is nothing that aids a man in this world like the possession of character. The basis of this is the generating in this country is the great respect for a deep moral sense of civic righteousness. The man who has the deepest moral sense will always have the majority vote. I have a respect for the work of this organization, as it has grown year by year. My first experience with it was at the inauguration of the railroad building erected by Cornelius Vanderbilt twenty-five years ago, and one of the greatest pleasures of my life was the entertainment at the embryo of the American delegates at the world's convention in Paris. This was one of the pleasantest evenings I have ever spent. It showed me how the organization has extended away across the seas, away into the Orient, among peoples of all tongues and races who were brought under the influence of Christianity. It has won title deeds of honor of which it can never be dispossessed."

Gen. Leonard Wood of the department of the east, spoke of the good that had been done in Cuba and the Philippines. He said:

"I can truthfully say that the association not only improved moral and physical conditions but it has given the men helpful and healthful recreation, and has greatly added the United States Lends Pistol.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 11.—Homer Smith was arrested today as an accessory to the killing of A. B. Pitts by Dr. Thomas Birdsong of Hazelhurst. It is alleged that Smith lent Dr. Birdsong a pistol with the full knowledge that Dr. Birdsong intended to kill Dr. Pitts.

CORPORATION CONTROL

FULL PUBLICITY IS DEMANDED BY ROOSEVELT

HOW THE TRUSTS MAY BE KEPT IN ORDER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The president's message was communicated to congress immediately after the convening of that body. The message in part reads as follows:

"As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said and again said in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the Constitution, the United States has complete and unquestioned right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness as to both to secure justice from and to do justice to the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there should be enacted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over the power of the combinations. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power not by judicial but by executive action to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing."

"The railroads of the country should be put completely under the interstate Commerce Commission, and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the rates and lowering of rates. As regards rates at least, this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railroads has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the commission being that gained and the combination of railroads published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public and as a matter of course this power should be extended so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employees and the shippers all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of all that there should be no stock speculations should be allowed, and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guiding intelligence necessary for the successful building and management of railroads is not to be found in the hands of a few men, but should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of the over-capitalization and kindred stock-gambling performances; there must be no superfluous investments of the farmers and business men who ship freight or carry passengers, and the needs of the employees. In addition to this the interest of the shareholders, of the employees and of the shippers should all be guarded against one another. To give one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving the railroads the opportunity to pay the interest on the bonds of the railroad from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders; but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in wages or salaries of the employees, or the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders."

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from an entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice to the honest and law-abiding corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business capacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, to make any combination, to do anything, to exercise any privilege, would be serious to the republic and would make the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of fair-dealing, on the other hand, to attack such wrongs in that spirit of democracy which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind to the wrong committed against men of property or by men of property, is a security for the perpetuity of the wrongdoings of the men of wealth. The war we wage must

be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing, whatever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage-earner or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon initiative and individual capacity, and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress the business men, honest men of wealth; for the success of either type of wrongdoing necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is no line to choose between them; on the one hand the corruptionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow-citizens on a large scale, and, on the other, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his own ambition, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the institutions of the country, and to engage in mainly senseless and self-destructive wars. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself mainly liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways, or other industries, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude can not be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of the people when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the use of these great corporations and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations, must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample scope for the initiative and enterprise of men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national wellbeing; for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably be glad to resign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonableness and narrow hostility, which would put the business operations of being profitable, and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community, and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens."

"The opposition to government control of the great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of States' rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men by themselves do not have great weight, however. The effective fight against government control is not made by the preachers of individualism, but by the advocates of corporate wealth engaged in business is chiefly done under cover, and especially under cover of an appeal to States' rights."

We do not for a moment believe that the problem is solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various concurrent remedies. Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of a fall government. Some must lie outside of the domain of the federal government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be national as well as state corporations engaged in public business, including the corporations which get power from water rights. The should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred should concurrently be enacted into law."

FOR POOR CHILDREN

Salvation Army in Nelson Giving Christmas Tree.

The local corps of the Salvation Army under the command of adjutant Gosling, are just now very busily preparing for their entertainment and Christmas tree which are to be given on the evening of the 25th for the benefit of poor children who might not be able to share in the good things their more fortunate brothers and sisters consider as their due at the happy Yuletide season. With this idea in view, adjutant Gosling has already obtained the names of some 20 poor children, and has invited them to be present at the barracks on Christmas evening and he cordially extends the invitation to other needy children if readers of the Daily News will forward him the names. Toys, fruit and candies for the Christmas tree, or for the children, will be distributed to poor people who will be most gratefully received.

THE SPORTING WORLD

AMATEURS AT REVELSTOCK ARE READY FOR THE SEASON

MORE GOSSIP ABOUT THE BURNS-JOHNSON FIGHT

REVELSTOCK, Dec. 11.—A very well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Ski and Snow Shoe club took place at the city hall. Although the council had the hall engaged for a special meeting, the mayor kindly gave up the room to the snow shoes. A number of new names were added to the list of members, now totalling 30, and over half paid up membership fees.

A large number of curlers attended the general meeting of the Revelstoke Curling club. Among the items of business was the appointment of W. A. Foote and C. M. Field as a committee to secure data and particulars re the building of a curling rink and to see what ground could be procured. The committee will, in all probability report the result of their investigations this evening. A. B. Rose was appointed as an ice committee. A resolution was passed that no member of the club is allowed to invite a local man to curl. From all appearances curling will be one of the leading sports this winter, as a large number of names are on the list who have signified their intention of playing.

A meeting of the executive of the curling club was held in the office of C. M. Field. It was decided that a smoker social for all cricketers be held in the conservative association rooms in the Burns block on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at which the prizes for the best bowling and batting averages for the season will be distributed. The annual meeting and election of officers will take place on Jan. 25, 1909, and a grand smoker will be held in Selkirk hall on Feb. 17. The general outlook for next season was discussed and the meeting terminated.

Six-days' Bike Race.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—An endurance and speed test of 142 hours at Madison Square garden commenced last Monday, and had been reduced to one half its number tonight, when eight teams were peddling around the saucer-shaped track for all the money and glory there was left for them. During the day there was plenty of excitement caused by spills of sleepy competitors. There were several times when slight accidents might have marred the race, but quick work on the part of the cyclists avoided serious mishaps. Every move of each contestant was watched with suspicion by the others, and Ruti, MacFarland and Demara were always ready for specials which made the minutes pass lightly to the thousands looking on.

Burns and Johnson.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The winner of the Burns-Johnson heavyweight championship fight in Australia, on Dec. 25, will have to meet either Stanley Ketchel or Al Kaufman or lose the respect and support of American sporting men. Billy Delaney, manager of Kaufman, has called to the referee at Sydney a challenge in which he says that the big Californian will tackle either Burns or Johnson, in the event of a decisive result, in a forty-five round or finish fight for the world's championship. Delaney states that he is willing to split the purse on the basis of 80 per cent. to the winner and 20 per cent. to the loser, and that if this is not satisfactory Kaufman will fight, winner take all, with a side bet of from \$2500 to \$5000.

Kaufman says that Burns will win, but that in case the latter is beaten he will agree to take Johnson on, though he is averse to meeting a negro. Meanwhile promoter O'Donnell at San Francisco says he will hang up a purse for Ketchel to meet the winner of the battle in the Antipodes, if Ketchel will agree not to draw the color line.

Ketchel says that he is getting too heavy to remain in the middleweight class, and that he has practically decided to fight as a heavyweight in future. He says he hopes that Burns wins, but that if Johnson is victorious he will tackle the big colored pugilist, although that does not mean that he will not draw the color line in other cases.

It is just possible that whether Burns or Johnson wins, the champion will order Ketchel and Kaufman to fight for the right to indulge in a battle before trying for the title. That will enable the champion to do a little touring for easy money before he is put to a real test.

Winnipeg Polo Club.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 11.—The earl of Winton has written the secretary of the Winnipeg Polo club that he will bring out a British team next year. The ponies will be shipped direct from England to Winnipeg when a series of games will be played. After the Winnipeg series the team will likely visit various Alberta "towns" having polo teams, and from there will go to British Columbia, returning through the States where games will also be played. Earl Winton has the distinction of being the youngest member of the British house of parliament, being barely 22 years of age. He is now off to South Africa to hunt big game, as he says he understands there will be something doing on that continent next spring as far as big game is concerned.

Umpires are to be instructed that runners of balls thrown into the bleachers are to be given an additional base instead of being allowed to go all the

way home. The National League voted to complete a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Henry Chadwick "Father of the American Baseball."

Goal Keeper Hurt.

NANAIMO, Dec. 11.—A most deplorable accident occurred at the coal wharf when Rogers, the star goalkeeper of the Nanaimo United, and perhaps the best net-guardian on the coast, was seriously injured.

It appears that Rogers was engaged in some work at the bunkers when a plank on which he was walking gave way, and in order to save himself he was compelled to leap to the wharf below. The distance, however, was so great and the consequent rate of his descent so rapid, that his left leg was badly injured. Fortunately he sustained no other injuries but it is quite probable as it is, that he will be out of the game for the rest of the football season.

WANT GOVERNMENT AID

FRED. STARKEY AND SEATTLE FAIR EXHIBIT

PROVINCE AND DOMINION SHOULD COLLECT ORE

That the provincial and Dominion governments should provide the cost of setting together a representative display of British Columbia ores for the Seattle exposition is the view of Fred. A. Starkey, president of the Nelson board of trade, whom R. W. Brock, acting director of the Dominion Geological survey department, has asked to take the matter up. Mr. Starkey will approach both governments and will do his best to secure grants to be used in getting together a collection of ore that will be a credit to the province and at the same time illustrative of its resources.

Discussing the matter yesterday, Mr. Starkey said that the work of collecting this ore should be taken up systematically. There was no use trusting to the boards of trade, willing though their officers might be to do all in their power to assist in the work. The Nelson board of trade, for example, however, had not the resources to spend on getting together an exhibit, such as should be sent from this section.

In his opinion a practical man should be appointed to visit the various mines and there to pick the best samples he could find. This man's salary as well as all expenses incidental to the work should be paid out of grants from the two governments, especially as the ore was to be placed in the national museum at Ottawa as a permanent exhibit after the Seattle fair was over.

As far as the sending of an exhibit to Seattle was concerned he considered it of vital importance that the very best showing possible should be made. The Seattle fair would be visited by thousands from all parts of the country and it would mean much for this province's development to show these people what British Columbia's natural resources are.

DOMINION MAY RESUME

COPPER COMPANY EXPECTED TO START UP

WORK IS BEING RUSHED ON THE REPUBLIC MINE

(Special to The Daily News.) GRAND FORKS, Dec. 5.—P. F. Rooda formerly manager of the Dominion Copper company, but who has lately been acting in the capacity of liquidator of the company, has left for New York to attend a meeting of the directors of the old company in that city. It is stated that at this meeting the matter of the reorganization of the company will be taken up and some understanding arrived at whereby the mines and smelter of the company can again commence active operations. It will be good news to the Boundary when the company's properties are again in full working order, as they own some of the largest mines in the district, as well as the smelter at Boundary Falls, and will employ, when working a full force somewhere in the neighborhood of 1000 men.

The last car of ore from the Republic mine shipped to the Granby smelter in this city averaged \$86.25 per ton, giving a total value to the car lot of \$2611.35. Ore similar to this is being broken down at the mine daily by a force of fourteen men, which force will be increased the first of next week. Attached to this morning's express from Spokane was a Pullman car, containing the officers of the new company and a driver who will take a trip to the mine for the purpose of inspecting the property, remaining at Republic until Monday. The party will be joined here by mayor Frapp of this city, who is a director of the company, and who will accompany the party to the mine. Also accompanying the party from Spokane is J. C. Garretton, the manager of the Fairbanks-Morse company, who while at the mine will book an order for a large compressor plant and other machinery which will be installed as soon as possible, thereby placing the mine in a position to handle a large tonnage per day.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—At the cabinet council this afternoon this was a discussion on the seasonal program. It was decided that, Sir Richard Cartwright should lead in the senate, thus disposing of the rumor that he is to retire. As to the day of the opening of parliament, nothing was decided, but it will be about the middle of January, probably the 13th or 14th, the former date seeming most favored.

SECOND BRICK

Last night Barney Crilly, foreman at the Nugget mine, brought in to Nelson the second gold brick turned out on the first 30-day run of the mine on its four stamp mill. This brick weighs 310 ounces. Troy and will be worth \$3200 or over. A couple of weeks ago a \$4,000 brick was brought in from the same mine. Therefore, within thirty days this four stamp mill has turned out gold worth \$9,000. All this is from second class ore and that has been broken down on a four stamp mill.

In addition to this the company has on hand 4,000 sacks of high grade ore worth at least \$5 a sack, which has been produced within the last three weeks in development work.

When it is recalled to mind that on August 1st last the Nugget mine, which is some 14 miles from Selkirk station, was only connected up with rough trail and that, since then, it has been constructed a tramway, 10 feet long, a 4-stamp mill, and 20 gold bricks valued at \$20,000 turned out from 400 tons of second class ore, and that there yet remain \$20,000 worth of first class sacks to be shipped as soon as the tramway, the above is easily the most important mining even of the year the Kootenays.

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

Joseph Patrick has been elected member of the board of trade.

S. S. Taylor, K. C. has left for Spokane on business and will be in Revelstoke on to the 14th inst.

Martin Farrell, M. P. and J. M. Purcell arrived from a visit to the coast last night and are registered at the Britannia.

A. T. Pemberton of the (Nelson) Review came in on the Crow last night and was a welcome visitor to the Daily News office.

Miss Aston, of the Kootenay Lake general hospital, is leaving on Friday to take up the position of matron of the Trail hospital.

Provincial constable Wilson brought in John Henderson last night who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by E. J. Macdonald at Creston for vagrancy.

Provincial constable Bulger brought in James Murray, an Indian from Revelstoke last night. Murray has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assault by Judge Wilson of Penticton.

In the absence of Rev. A. N. Frith, who will be conducting a special service at Cranbrook, William Macdonald, of Victoria, will officiate at the Baptist church here on Sunday.

The carpenter's work in connection with the waiting room and club rooms at the new station will be finished today, and the work of painting on the roof commenced immediately.

Wm. Irvine, R. J. Steel and A. H. Emory are the members of the school board who have been elected to office for the coming year.

Mr. Estey of the Yale Columbia Lumber company has presented the board of trade with a fine stick 80 feet in length for a flag pole for the board's building. The stick is being trimmed and will be in place by Xmas day.

Young people's day will be observed in the Methodist church on Sunday, Rev. R. H. Powell will preach at both the forenoon and evening services. At the evening service a special sermon to young men will be given on "High Athletics."

Anything is to be held on Sunday afternoon at the Britannia hall to further consider the formation of a local branch of the Y. M. C. A. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of young men and other interested.

At the annual meeting of the University club, which takes place in the public school building at 8:30 tonight, officers for the coming year will be elected. Dr. E. C. Arthur will read a paper on "Kootenay for a Decade." All graduates and persons interested are invited to attend.

Rev. F. H. Graham and Rev. R. Newton Powell have consented to deliver lectures on "The Empire next year" which is to be shown for charity at the Empire next week. The names of other speakers will be announced later. The play is to be presented under the auspices of the Nelson anti-slavery club organizations.

A meeting held last night by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, J. H. McFarlane; vice-president, W. Burgess; financial secretary, Leslie Reid; recording secretary, E. W. Steel; foreman and inspector, J. McDonald; trustees, Ira King, G. W. Sampson and H. Crosby.

The regular meeting of Court Royal Nelson, No. 824, ancient order of Foresters was held last night at which 25 new members were initiated. The election of officers resulted as follows: Past chief, J. A. Erickson; sub-chief, J. H. McFarlane; treasurer, K. Douglas; secretary, J. O'Donnell; senior woodward, T. Deacon; junior woodward, D. Loughton; union beadle, N. Mallett; junior beadle, W. A. Johnstone; medical officer, G. Hart. This lodge is now firmly established in Nelson and intends to branch out with special features which will be published shortly.

A syndicate of Edmonton men have purchased 3000 acres of fruit land on the Lost Arrow lakes and intend to sub-divide and place same on the market in Edmonton immediately. Messrs. Macdonald, Macdonald, real estate dealers, have the matter in hand and will take steps to give the promise in every possible way. At first the idea was to invest in the Okanagan, but those interested changed their minds and decided on taking hold of the Lower Arrow lakes property as being profitable on account of better water and having excellent transportation facilities. Their decision was influenced largely by an inspection of F. G. Paquiere's ranch at Needles. The sale was arranged through Messrs. Toy, Taylor and Macquarie.

The organization and election of officers of the Nelson camp of the Modern Woodmen of America took place last night. Officers elected were as follows: Consul, D. T. Hebble; past consul, J. A. Taylor; clerk, G. Danglefield; escort, J. Harrier; watchman, J. Davidson; J. A. Taylor; chief forester, H. Frink; board of managers, H. H. Pitts, H. Frink and J. McCarthy; camp physician, H. Jordan. An most enjoyable time was spent by the members who went home well pleased with the election and the evening evening general. Chief forester Frink is about to start his drive to the north of the lake. The many local features of the lodge, the Woodman will meet twice each month in the Odd Fellows hall.