Don't Miss the Great
NELSON REGATTA
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
July 25th and 26th.

THE DAILY NEWS

Provincial Library

Remember the Date of
SPORTING CARNIVAL
Nelson, B. C., July 25th and 26th
Base Ball, Lacrosse, Rock Drilling.

VOL. 1. THE DAILY NEWS, NELSON, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1902. NO. 78

TEN CANADIANS IN THE MAIN EVENT

Among the Colonials They Rank After the Australian Contingent

Secured But One Prize in First Stage of the King's Cup Shoot

Bisley Camp, July 23—Today the principal matches in which Canadians participated at the ranges were the Alexandra and Martin's challenge cups. The Martin cup is a rapid firing competition, at only one range, 200 yards, and each contestant in firing his seven shots has either to sit or kneel.

A time limit of one minute is placed, and magazines must be used.

The Canadians made the following scores in this match: Boyles 15, Carruthers 22, Davidson 28, Jones 21, Laing 20, Mortimer 27, Moscrop 22, Morgetta 24, Mitchell 28, McDougall 17, Peddie 26, Perry 18, Richardson 24, Rennie 19, Smith 26, Scott 29, Studden 20, Spearing 26. Scott was prize winner, standing in 75th place, and winning £2.

There are ten men from Canada, eleven from Australia, six from New Zealand, two from Natal, one from the West Indies, one from India, and three from Rhodesia, left to compete in the second stage of the king's prize, on Friday.

Studden made 45 points out of 50 in the Kynoch match.

The McKinnon cup competition, over which differences occurred last week on account of overtime allowance to Scotland, will take place on Monday next.

In the Alexandra shoot, the Canadian scores at the 100 and 600-yard ranges were: Bennett 60, Bayles 56, Carruthers 61, Davidson 58, Jones 58, King 66, Mortimer 51, Lance corporal Mortimer 64, Moscrop 64, Morgetts 66, Mitchell 57, McDougall 64, Peddie 55, Perry 64, Richardson 61, Rennie 56, Smith 57, Scott 68, Studden 58, Spearing 56.

CRISIS HAS BEEN REACHED

FERNIE MINERS PLAYING THEIR LAST CARD.

TRY TO CLOSE THE MICHEL AND MORRISSEY MINES.

Fernie, July 23.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Matters are approaching the crisis in the strike of the Coal creek miners, and the general opinion is that the strike will be won or lost within a very few days. The executive of the miners' union have decided that in order to win the fight with the company at the Coal creek mines they must have the support and co-operation of the miners in the employ of the company at the Michel and Morrissey mines.

Their chief hope was that they might be able to force the issue by cutting off the supply of coke to the smelters at Nelson, Trail, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Boundary Falls. This they were in a fair way of doing so long as the miners at Michel could be kept in line, but when they broke away and returned to work, the coal company was in a position to break the coke famine to a certain extent. The Granby smelter is now receiving sufficient coke to keep three furnaces in blast, and in a short time the company will doubtless have sufficient oven capacity, exclusive of the ovens at Fernie, to meet the entire demand of the British Columbia smelters.

A meeting of the Gladstone miners' union of Fernie was held last night to consider the situation, when it was decided to make a determined effort to get the miners at Michel, and also at Morrissey to quit work. There is a partial organization of the men at Michel, but the men at the Morrissey mines are practically unorganized, although efforts have been made since the Fernie trouble began to bring the men into the union organization. One of the chief difficulties in the way of securing the co-operation of the men at Michel and Morrissey lies in the circumstance that the company owns the cabins in which the miners live, and also controls the stores at both points.

That the union will have difficulty in securing anything like general co-operation on the part of the Michel and the Morrissey men is conceded, and in the event of their failure the Fernie strike will in all probability not last much longer.

Lightning struck near the mouth of the No. 2 mine on Coal creek on Tuesday evening, and fired the gas which fills the mine at the present time, owing to the fans being idle. The flames rushel in for some distance, but owing to lack of air they soon died out.

It was difficult to get information on the matter owing to the train service having been discontinued since the strike, and many startling rumors were circulated.

WAS BARREN OF RESULTS

NOTHING WAS ACCOMPLISHED AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN'S STATESMEN RETICENT ON PREFERENCE.

Montreal, July 23—The Toronto Evening Telegram's cable says: Absolutely nothing definite has resulted from the imperial conference. There has merely been a general discussion. No resolutions have been formulated. Great Britain is reticent in regard to the preferential duties and steamship subsidies. Some tenders have been submitted for a fast Atlantic service, based on a subsidy of a million and a half. The ship owners say they know parliament would ratify such a proposition. The interests of the C. P. R. are recognized, and will be considered when all tenders have been received.

It is hoped that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways will unite in making the project a success.

Lady Laurier, wife of the Canadian premier, will hold a reception at the hotel Cecil on Monday.

GOLDFOOT DISTRICT IS RICH

HIGH PRICES FOR PROVISIONS RETARD DEVELOPMENT.

HAMMOND CREEK CAN ONLY BE WORKED IN WINTER.

Dawson, July 10.—Advices from Coldfoot and other Koyukuk points up to June 8th were brought by the steamer Leah today. Hammond river, which was struck last fall and created a renewed interest in the country, is pronounced a winter proposition. All other creeks which have been opened are summer propositions. Hammond has such a heavy flow of water, and since the gold is in the creek bottom, the stream cannot be worked to advantage in summer. It has twice as much water as the Klondike, and is 200 feet wide.

Dr. M. F. Howe, who has just returned from Coldfoot, says the camp suffered a setback at the opening of the season because the miners had no food and had to go to Bergman, 80 miles below, to await steamers and then to pole up stream, thus losing much of the open season. He reviews the camp as follows:

"It is estimated that there are 500 people in the Koyukuk country. Most of them have claims which are paying well, and a considerable number of the properties are very rich. If the claims were in the Dawson district, where supplies cost only a third as much as in Koyukuk they would make their owners rich.' The exceedingly high cost of goods in the Koyukuk just now makes it impossible to make more than wages from some properties which in the cheaper portion of the Yukon would be big paying concerns. It is confidently expected that during the coming season there will be such a reduction in the cost of supplies that the returns will yield good profits to the mine owners. A route for a trail from Fort Yukon to Coldfoot has been found, which is only 100 miles long, and were a trail built the goods could be taken in that way and landed there at a cost far below that of taking in by the river.

"Hammond has attracted more attention the last few months than any other stream in the district. When gold was discovered there the water was low, and it was supposed it could be worked in summer, but it has been learned otherwise. The stream will average 200 feet in width. Nearly all the gold found in the stream has been taken from the present channel, and is under two to six feet of water. In the winter this water freezes and the ice can easily be removed and the pay dirt carried to the bank to await the spring thaw. The creek bed can be worked in summer by wing dams, but they must be put in in winter.

"On No. 1 below a shaft was sunk on a bar a short distance from the present channel and bedrock reached at a depth of 12 feet. In this hole there was but one foot of pay dirt above bedrock, but from it was taken out $1,320.

"From the present creek bed on No. 1 above the Frisby boys took from $2,000 to $3,000, including a nugget worth $900. The gold was in a bedrock crevasse two feet from the surface. On the bars the bedrock is eight to twelve feet deep, and under the stream two to six. Pans running as high as $1.50 have been found on other neighboring claims. Hammond is 150 miles long, and but little prospected a few miles above the mouth. All ground within a radius of 20 miles of Coldfoot is staked. Vermont, a tributary of Hammond ,is proving a good producer. On No. 1 above one man shoveled in 12 1-2 ounces in one day.

"A new strike recently was made on the north fork of the Koyukuk, and gravel averaging 5 cents to the pan struck before getting to bedrock, with prospects of good pay on bedrock. McNamer's Emma creek property is again showing well this summer, and will produce heavily. Night and day shifts are working. Morrison, on No. 11 above on Myrtle, is one of the heaviest operators in the camp, and will have a good output this summer. He is using improved methods. Some good ground has also been opened lately on Slate creek. On Gold creek, near Hammond, good pay has been found on six claims, which are being worked. A party of Swedes on No. 3 above took out $59 to the bucket.

"The Koyukuk is a good field for one who has money to prospect. No one should enter there without at least $1,000. Because of the high prices of freight, provisions and tools, one cannot live there for nothing. Those who went in with no money or provisions in the winter and could get no work had to leave broke.

"The cost of supplies in the winter and up to the time I left was very high. Flour sold at $14.50 a sack; butter, $3.50 for a can of two pounds; milk, $29 a case; sugar, 50 cents a pound; bacon, 62 1-2 cents ,and everything else in proportion.

"Coldfoot has a population of 100, ten of whom are women. Fifty people are in Beetles. Several steamers have ascended the Koyukuk this season with supplies."

AMERICAN'S DEVELOPMENT

HAS 800 TONS OF ORE READY FOR SHIPMENT.

OWNERS BELIEVE THEY HAVE A BIG MINE.

Professor Greer, president of the Mountain Lion Mining company, who is looking after the development now going on in the camp, came down a few days ago from the American, one of the properties held by his company, and says that things are looking very bright at the mine. Speaking of the work being prosecuted there, he said: "The lower tunnel is now in about 250 feet and already the character of the rock is beginning to change although according to recent measurements it is not expected that the lead will be encountered short of 50 feet more. A few days ago I traced the lead over our entire property. In several places we removed the surface soil and in every place where this was done the galena ore was exposed. We have now sacked at the mine 20 tons of ore and there is, as nearly as I can estimate, about 800 tons more ready to be taken down. When the lower tunnel reaches the lead, by actual measurement, we will have 750 feet of the vein above us. We do not intend, however, to ship this summer, it would be too expensive, or rather we believe we could greatly reduce the cost. When the vein is opened up in the lower level, we will be in a better position to say just what we will do. If it shows up as we expect it will, we will build a wagon road from the lake to the mine and while this would be a considerable expense at present still the road would pay for itself in a very short time in the money it would save in freighting. I am more and more pleased with the American and believe it will develop into a great mine before many months have passed.—Trout Lake Topic.

SENATOR DRUMMOND'S PLAN.

To Escape Control of American Shipping Combine.

London, July 23.—The house of commons committee appointed to enquire into the question of steamship subsidies was in session this morning and examined senator G. A. Drummond of Montreal. Mr. Drummond said he had arrived at the conclusion from recent developments of American shipping combines that the lines were merely adjuncts.

At first sight it would appear that the purchase of a number of old British steamers by American combines could be remedied by building new boats. But he believed that if this was done by a new organization it could be made unprofitable by the Americans, who, by means of through bills of lading from the producing centers, could control freights as well as a considerable portion of the passenger traffic.

He believed that the only hope of escape from the control of the American shipping combine lay through Canada. Therefore he advocated a speedy up-to-date service of 22-knot steamers between Great Britain and Halifax instead of New York. Such a line ought to be subsidized to the extent of £300,000 to £400,000 yearly for ten years, half payable by Great Britain and half by Canada. Thereafter he believed that the line, if judiciously managed, would be self-sustaining. It would be advantageous to both countries to stimulate the trade between Great Britain and Canada.

BELATED MURDER TRIAL.

Assassins of the Marquis de Mores Were Very Deliberate.

Tunis, July 23.—The trial at Susa, near here, of the murderers of the marquis de Mores, who was killed near Gabes, in June 1896, was resumed today, and a number of witnesses who had been cited by the government were heard. The testimony generally went to prove that the murder was committed by Tourags, who hates the French. According to one party when Tourags heard that the marquis de Mores was coming they discussed whether they should repel him or kill him, and it was unanimously decided that he should be killed.

ANOTHER IOWA STORM.

Clinton, Iowa, July 23.—One of the most disastrous rain and hail storms that ever visited this section swept over the southern part of Whiteside and the northern portions of Bureau counties, Illinois, just east of this city, last night and early today. The banks of the Hennipen canal were overflowed, the water carrying away two residences. Hundreds of horses, cattle and hogs were drowned. Fields of corn and small grains were totally destroyed by hail. Although the loss cannot be accurately estimated, it possibly will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

FREEMAN THE VICTOR.

Worchester, July 23.—Howard B. Freeman defeated Floyd A. Macfarland in a 20-mile motor-paced race on the Coliseum track tonight. His time was 34:05 4-5.

GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES

WILLIAM ROSS, M. P. ON A TRIP OF INVESTIGATION.

HE MAKES UP HIS MIND B. C. HAS A FUTURE.

Wm. Ross, M. P., of Port Perry, Ontario, who is paying his first visit to British Columbia, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived in town last night, and is a guest at the Hume hotel. Mr. Ross is greatly impressed with all he has seen and heard since his arrival in the province. He has visited the coast cities, where he learned something of the fishing and lumbering possibilities. He was through the Fraser valley to see the farming lands, and thence proceeded to the Okanagan, where he spent a delightful day in inspecting the Coldstream ranche. He also spent a profitable day at Agassiz, where is located the dominion government experimental farm. Mr. Ross turned his attention next to the mining industry, and spent some time in Rossland, where he visited some of the mines, and Trail, where manager Aldrich initiated him into the mysteries of smelting and lead refining, and incidentally gave him some pointers on the lead tariff question.

Mr. Ross will remain in town today and leave tomorrow morning for Fernie, where he will spend a day inspecting the coal mines.

To a Daily News representative Mr. Ross spoke in enthusiastic terms of the great future in store for British Columbia. The boundless wealth of this province in lumber, fish and minerals made a marked impression upon him, and he, in common with all other observant visitors from the east, will return home convinced that in many respects this province is the most richly endowed in the dominion. The trip down the Arrow lakes is something Mr. Ross will long remember as one of the most pleasing incidents of his western tour.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' BIRTHDAY.

Sixty-Eight Years Old and Still as Vigorous as Ever.

Baltimore, July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons, who, during the last few weeks, has been called upon to mourn the death of two members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America, reached his 68th birthday today. There was no formal celebration of the event, but during the day messages of congratulation poured in at the archiepiscopal residence from archbishops, bishops and prominent members of the clergy in all parts of the country.

Cardinal Gibbons was born in this city July 23rd, 1834, of Irish parents. During his boyhood he was taken to Ireland, where he received the elements of a liberal education. On returning to the United States it was determined by his parents to consecrate him to the service of God, and he entered St. Charles' college, Maryland, where he graduated with distinction in 1857. Thence he went to St. Mary's seminary, where, after taking the usual courses of theology and philosophy, he was ordained a priest on June 6th, 1861, by archbishop Patrick Kenrick. Father Gibbons was at once assigned to duty, and hard duty at that time, in the city of Baltimore, serving first as an assistant priest at St. Patrick's church. Afterward he was sent as pastor to the then humble and struggling parish of St. Bridget's, Canton, where he also had to serve old St. Lawrence's church, at Locust point, and to cross the Patapsco river to do so in a ferry boat, oftentimes in the stormiest weather. On March 17th, 1887, he received the red hat of the cardinalite from pope Leo XIII.

The cardinal shows few signs of his increasing years. His eye is as bright and his step as quick and elastic as 20 years ago. Every day when the weather permits he walks from five to ten miles, and takes great delight in tiring out members of the clergy, one of whom always accompanies him on his long tramps through the city and country. Next year the cardinal is to celebrate his silver jubilee and arrangements are already being made to make it the most elaborate event of the kind that has ever been celebrated in this country.

BOER GENERALS WELCOMED.

They Address the Dutch Residents of Capetown.

Capetown, July 23.—Generals Botha and Delarey, who started from Pretoria on Monday on their way to Europe, arrived here today, and were met at the railway station by large crowds. At a meeting held in the Dutch reformed church, later, in thanking those present for the welcome extended to them, general Botha said he wished to impress upon his hearers the necessity for working hand in hand with the British, as there was only one country they could call home. General Delarey said the Boers had buried their Mausers and their flag, but not their traditions.

LE ROI EARNING PROFITS.

Property Has Made a Big Cut in Its Indebtedness.

Rossland, July 22.—Manager MacKenzie has officially reported that the estimated profit for June last of the Le Roi amounted to $87,000. The statement gives the following figures for the month: First-class ore sent to smelter, 11,479 tons, containing 6,800 ounces of gold, 11,100 ounces of silver and 501,100 pounds of copper; estimated profit, $66,000; second-class ore shipped from dump, 3,200 tons, giving 1,590 ounces of gold, 1,696 ounces of silver, and 73,550 pounds of copper; estimated profit $21,000, or a total estimated profit of $87,000 for June.

It further appears that with the combined profits of May and June the Le Roi company has reduced its unsecured indebtedness to the bank of Montreal from $227,000 to $50,000. These figures, of course, do not refer to the rather large sum due the bank for advances and for which it has a lien on the available assets of the mine and the smelter.

The bank of Montreal, which in April was pressing for a re-arrangement of the company's indebtedness, has, so the directors of the Le Roi say, expressed satisfaction at the improved conditions of the account and no further pressure is looked for. Other statements made by the mine manager to the head office recently are of a very favorable character, and in view of all this news the shareholders will not hear of reconstruction and assessmenet or of any amalgamation. There are those who assert that the eyes of Canada's premier gold mine are being picked out to meet present pressing requirements, but this is officially denied with much vigor and the manager's latest statement goes to prove that only legitimate mining is being carried on.

AQUARIUM WILL BE CLOSED

METHODISTS HAVE PURCHASED THE OLD RESORT.

THEY WILL BUILD A TEMPLE ON ITS SITE.

London, July 23.—Robert William Park, M. P., treasurer of the Methodist million guineas fund, announced today that the Methodists had secured the Royal Aquarium property, facing Westminster abbey, on which they would build a great hall, which is to be called the central headquarters of universal Methodism. The price paid was £330,000. The ground comprises 2 1-2 acres and on it stands Mrs. Langtry's Imperial theatre.

It is not impossible that some arrangements will be made by which the Imperial theatre will remain where it is, though it may be transformed into an annex of the church, the building of which it is expected will be started early in 1903.

Since it was opened in 1876, the Aquarium has been a famous place of amusement for Londoners.

The twentieth century fund of one million guineas, which the British Wesleyan Methodists began collecting three years ago for education, religious and philanthropic purposes, closed on December 29th, 1901, with a final collection in the 270 chapels throughout the United Kingdom. The results of the day's collections reached about £75,000.

ARRESTED FOR HUMBERTS.

A Couple of Frenchmen Have an Unpleasant Experience.

Two arrests were made in Vancouver before daybreak this morning ,which promised to bring about a sensation of two continents.

The men arrested were French, and they were pursued around the city for a matter of 48 hours by two detectives, at the special request of baron de St. Laurent, the French consul.

The men pursued were thought to be none other than the Humberts, chiefs in the biggest swindling case that has developed in France, or probably anywhere else, for half a century.

Thousands of pounds reward is offered by French banks, and the French government, for their capture, and the police in the big cities of the old land as well as in America, have for weeks been hunting for them.

The Humberts, two brothers, and the wife of one of them, swindled banks out of millions of francs in one of the cleverest schemes ever perpetrated, but before the swindle was known they had escaped. This occurred three months ago, and since then not a sign has been seen of them.

Last week they turned up in Vancouver. At least that was what the baron de St. Laurent, French consul, thought, and he let chief Wylie into the startling information by degrees.

For two days the men were shadowed, and the cables were kept hot between here and Paris, with descriptions and details of their life here.

This morning, at 1 o'clock with a well known detective as assistant in the case, the arrest was made. From that time until daylight, the two Frenchmen were put through a sweatbox examination, which established many facts, chief of which was that the men were not the Humberts.—The Province.

WHERE THE WAR STARTED.

An Incident of Kruger's Churlishness to Cecil Rhodes.

Berlin, July 23.—Dr. B. O. Kellner, mayor of Bloomfontein, has arrived here. Mayor Kellner says he attributes the war in South Africa to a trivial incident, namely the impoliteness shown by president Kruger to the late Cecil Rhodes, during their last interview which took place on the street in Pretoria, where Mr. Rhodes had arranged to carry on negotiations with Mr. Kruger. Before Mr. Rhodes could state the object of his visit, according to mayor Kellner, Mr. Kruger, who had a bible under his arm, growled, "I must go to church," and broke off the interview abruptly, leaving Mr. Rhodes standing in the street. That was the last time Mr. Rhodes saw president Kruger, and he left Pretoria convinced that the old man was impracticable.

POLICE CHIEF MURDERED.

Elkins, W. Va., July 23.—Chief of police F. H. Wilmot of this town, was murdered last night at Womelsdorf, near here. He was in the act of arresting two negroes, when a third man shot him from ambush. A posse is in pursuit of the murderer, and it is believed that he will be lynched if he is caught. This is the third murder of a member of the Elkins police within a year. The other victims having been Robert Lily and Page Marstellar.

STORMY DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

Secretary Wyndham Pours Hot Shot Into the Irish Members

Says They Have Paralyzed Every Nerve of National Life

London, July 23.—The house of commons tonight entered on a series of Irish debates. When the estimates for Ireland came up for discussion, John Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, moved the reduction of the salary of the chief secretary, George Wyndham. Mr. Redmond maintained that Mr. Wyndham had done nothing for the country, that the Irish problem was more dangerous to the empire today than it had been for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Wyndham in refuting this assertion, declared that he could at present offer no constructive policy, and maintained that there could be no cessation of agrarian strife, no revival of industries, and no staunching of the flow of emigration ,and the idea of home rule must become impossible, even to those who cherish it, until the desolating process of social proscription and of miasma of fear which penetrated and paralyzed every nerve of national life was repudiated by the good sense of the people, and repressed by the power of the government.

Mr. Wyndham's accusation that Mr. Russell, Liberal-Unionist, member for South Tyrone, palliated disorder during the Defreyne evictions, brought out a heated denial from Mr. Russell, and lengthy exchanges between himself and Mr. Wyndham. Mr. Russell declared that only a man who had sold himself body and soul to the landlords and evictors would dare to make such an accusation. Dealing with the formation of the Irish land trust, Mr. Russell said it would provoke a war, the end of which no man could foresee.

Lord Alvertstone, the lord chief justice of England, sir John Bingham, judge of the king's bench division of the high court of justice, and major-general sir John Ardagh, recently agent of the government on the South African claims commission, have been appointed a royal commission to proceed to South Africa on August 9th, and inquire into the sentences imposed by the military courts, with the view of ascertaining whether it is expedient that such sentences and fines be remitted or reduced.

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., Advanced Radical, and former under secretary of state for foreign affairs, answering a suggestion that parliament inquire into the inroad made by American combines in Great Britain writes that while special circumstances make the acquisition of British shipping by foreigners deserving of public attention, he fails to see any reason why the investment of American capital in other industries should be discouraged.

After the meeting of the cabinet council yesterday nothing transpired regarding the reconstruction of the cabinet, but the name of the earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl was freely mentioned for the vice-royalty of Ireland.

POLES DON'T LIKE WILLIAM

HE IS WARNED TO KEEP AWAY FROM POSEN.

EMPEROR WILL NOT HEED THE ADVICE TENDERED.

Berlin, July 23.—Court chamberlain Van Morawaski, a Polish landed magnate, has appeared to emperor William not to visit Posen during the army manoeuvres to be held in September as his majesty had planned to do. The chamberlain fears that some Polish fanatic might attempt to harm the emperor. Racial feeling is described as at fever heat, and several Berlin journals take the view that it would be unwise for the emperor to expose himself unnecessarily.

It is scarcely likely that emperor William will act on the chamberlain's appeal, because his majesty never permits himself to change his plans on account of the timidity of his advisers. It is his purpose to declare the government's Polish policy, while in Polish territory, and his giving up of the personal supervision of manoeuvres would be unprecedented. The Polish question is regarded as the most pregnant in the government's domestic policy. While no observant believes the Polish agitation can really amount to much ultimately, it is embarrassing the relations with Austria and Russia.

Count Von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, is well aware of the disagreeable features of the Polish agitation, and it is quite likely he will devise measures to quiet the extreme violence of the Polish feeling.

THEY WANT AN APOLOGY.

If McAdams Tenders It He Will Probably Get His Liberty.

Hon. Joseph Martin, K. C., is in town in connection with the case of McAdams the Sandon editor who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for contempt of court. Sentence having been passed upon the offender, his case is now in the hands of the minister of justice. It is quite probable that had McAdams offered the bench a due apology for his unfounded strictures that he would have escaped with a fine, and however much the bench might be willing to exercise leniency, the stand taken by the offender precluded any other outcome than that which condemned him to nine months' imprisonment.

It is stated that Mr. Martin has taken the case up with the idea, no doubt, of assisting McAdams out of the nasty hole into which his own perversity has gotten him, and should he even now offer a manly apology to the judges for the wrong he has done, it is quite within the range of possibilities that they would forward to the minister of justice a recommendation that the sentence of imprisonment be changed to a fine.—Victoria Colonist.

TO EXPLORE PALESTINE.

Berlin, July 23.—Kaiser William has approved the establishment of a German institute in Palestine, its object being to make archaelogical investigations in the Holy Land. All the Evangelical churches throughout Germany are expected to contribute and it is hoped the work of the institute will serve to promote knowledge of early scriptural scenes and to spread the influence of Germany in the east. The plan is also warmly supported by the Evangelical clergy throughout the empire.

TRACEY AGAIN HEARD FROM

APPEARS WITH HIS APPETITE AT A LOGGING CAMP.

HE LOOKED FRESH AND READY FOR THE ROAD.

Tacoma, July 23.—Harry Tracey, the outlaw, appeared at Miller's logging camp, four miles from Kansas, yesterday, and ate dinner. Tracey is not wounded, and looks fresh and rested. He still has his rifle and two revolvers, as well as a good supply of ammunition.

HITS THE COURT HARD.

Canadian Justice Demands Reversal of the McAdams Sentence.

The British Columbia judiciary should have been able to satisfy the demands of its outraged dignity with something less than the ruin of an offending newspaper and the imprisonment of a critical editor for 21 months.

The offence charged against William McAdams, of the Sandon Paystreak, did not warrant a sentence of nine months' imprisonment with the further penalty of a year in case the accused cannot find four sureties who would bind themselves to the amount of $1,000 cash for the future good behaviour of McAdams' unruly pen.

The sentence of the British Columbia court upon the assailant of its honor and dignity would be considered barbarous in Germany. The sentence means that Canadian law allows a man's property to be destroyed and his liberty taken away without trial by jury. Such a sentence as that reported from British Columbia is a greater evil than the criticism it was intended to correct. In the name of Canadian justice, which is above the dignity of the British Columbia judiciary, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick will have to interfere.—Toronto Telegram.

WINNIPEG DEFEATED FARGO.

Winnipeg, July 23.—Fargo 1, Winnipeg 5, was the score of the last ball game in northern series to be played between the leaders.

TO ENLARGE GRANBY PLANT

TWO ADDITIONAL FURNACES ARE CONTEMPLATED.

CANADA'S GREATEST SMELTER IS STILL GROWING.

Grand Forks, July 23.—The visiting officials of the Granby company, including president S. H. C. Miner, of Granby, Quebec, leave here tomorrow for Phoenix, with the object of inspecting the Granby mines. It is understood that as a result of their visit an order will be placed shortly with a Chicago firm for the installation of two additional furnaces, bringing the capacity of the local smelter up to 2,100 tons per day. Arrangements have been made with the Cascade power company for the supply of the extra electrical power that will be required here and at the Phoenix mines. The Cascade company has just completed the survey of its proposed pole line into the Granby smelter. The work of building the line will be started immediately.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

Tea Talk

Tetley's Teas

In 1 Pound and 1-2 Pound Packages

NOTHING CONTRIBUTES SO MUCH TO THE COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT OF A MEAL AS A CUP OF GOOD TEA. THERE ARE SO MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OFFERED FOR SALE THAT A REALLY GOOD ARTICLE IS HARD TO GET. WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FAMED FOR SELLING GOOD TEA, AND CAN HIGHLY RECOMMEND TETLEY'S TEAS, AT 40c, 50c AND $1.00.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated

The Bank of British Columbia.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $2,000,000; Aggregate Resources Over $65,000,000.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Saving's Bank Department Nelson Branch. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Present Rate 3 per cent.

GRANGE V. HOLT, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament,

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00. Rest $8,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, $165,856.09.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., President.
Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President. E. S. Clouston, General Manager.
Nelson Branch—Corner Baker and Kootenay Streets, A. H. Buchanan, Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid-up, ... $2,000,000 | Rest, ... $1,700,000
Head Office, Halifax:

Thomas E. Kenny, President. General Manager, Edson L. Pease, Montreal.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Vancouver East End, Victoria.

Accounts received on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on special deposits and on Savings Bank accounts. General Banking Business Transacted.

GEO. KYDD, Manager Nelson Branch.

YOU'RE SAFE WHEN YOU USE

BENNETT'S FUSE

CROWN BRAND

Be Sure and Get the Genuine.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents, Nelson, B. C.

Double-Barrel Guns

$9.50 $12.50 $14 $15 $16.50

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$37.50 $45 $55

Mauser 10-Shot Automatic Pistol $30

Get Summer Catalogue
Gun Catalogue and
Winter Catalogue
All for the asking

The Hingston Smith Arms Co.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

International Correspondence Schools, Scranton Pa.

Ordinary Mechanics are plentiful; you can be something better. Learn how. Call on or address,

Representative, W. H. McDougall, box 130, Nelson, B. C.

Parties wishing golf or any stockings knitted or footed can have them done by applying on corner of Ward and Victoria street, opposite postoffice.

IMPERIAL HOTEL

Under new management.

The most commodious and up-to-date bar in the City.

The Dining Room is in the hands of an efficient staff.

Lunch served daily from 12 noon to 2 p.m. Rates from $1.00 per day upwards.

J. R. McPHERSON, Proprietor.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL (Paid Up).....$2,500,000
REST $2,125,000

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, ONTARIO

Branches in the Northwest Territories, Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

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NELSON BRANCH

A general banking business transacted.

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Drafts sold, available in all parts of Canada, United States and Europe.

Special attention given to collections.

J. M. LAY, Manager.

THE DAILY NEWS

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

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Daily, per month, by mail	50
Daily per year, by carrier	7 00
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Weekly, per year	2 00
Weekly, per year, foreign	3 00

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NELSON NO. 440

CANADA'S TRADE.

That the volume of trade transacted in Canada should have for the year ending with the end of last month exceeded that achieved in any preceding year, must be a source of profound satisfaction to every Canadian. The customs returns show the enormous figure of $414,517,358 as indicating the amount of trade done with foreign countries and Great Britain. Of the exports, which show a marked advance, agricultural products take the first rank, followed next by mines, with forests close behind. These industries are the mainstay of the dominion and although others contribute largely to the aggregate trade, it is to these that we must for the present pin our faith, and agriculture occupies its proper place in the van. Looking back ten years, agriculture shows an advance of fifteen millions, mines an increase of twenty-nine millions, and forests of six millions, the greatest ratio of increase being in the field of mineral production. This is due in the main to the mining industry of this province, and when it is remembered that it is as yet but in its infancy and that vast areas of known mineral lands are untouched today, the trade that will in course of time spring from the exploitation of these resources can be more readily imagined than estimated. The large bodies of low grade ores, that are lying dormant pending the installation of means that will permit of their economical and profitable treatment, will in the near future be turned to good account. The need of such a means is recognized in nearly every camp in the country, and that it will be forthcoming is as assured as anything can be. The result will be a marked increase in the trade in mineral products and this most important industry will maintain the high rank it has gained as a factor in Canadian trade.

Manufactured goods do not fill the position they should occupy, and this must be either because the manufacturers do not reach out boldly enough for outside trade, or that the field is not sufficiently covered because of a dearth of manufacturers, or because the cost of production is such that they cannot successfully compete with manufacturers of other countries in the same line of business. Which of these is the most potent cause is perhaps best known to the manufacturers themselves, but it would appear that an element of each is involved. Take our own province for instance, we manufacture next to nothing and yet we have the whole Orient as our market almost at our very doors. It is not because of any lack of raw material that such is the case, there is of that in abundance and a bountiful nature cannot be accused of treating us with a niggard hand. What we lose in foreign trade is our own fault, and there is all the more reason that we should be up and doing to fill the hiatus. As a possible factor in the growth of Canada's trade, our opportunities are unsurpassed, and it behooves us to see to it that we fulfil that which is expected of us.

HOT WEATHER TOPIC.

The heavy death rate among infants in Montreal has occasioned considerable discussion in that city as to the cause, and the remedy, if one there be. The water supply has been blamed, and so have the hot weather and improper feeding. Commenting on this matter the medical health officer, Dr. LaBarge said:

He believed the principal cause of so many infants dying was due to the humid, hot and changeable weather. Such weather always caused stomach and intestine troubles. Without doubt many infants died, moreover, on account of the way poor families were huddled together and also on account of the privy pit. At the present time the health committee was taking drastic measures to abolish the pits. In a few years it was hoped they would have disappeared entirely.

He had already stated that it would be an excellent thing if an organization was started whose duty it would be to teach young mothers how to feed, dress and generally take care of infants. His experience, as medical officer, had demonstrated to him that such an organization was sorely needed in the city.

Insanitary conditions are predisposing causes that lead to many manifestations of sickness, as Dr. LaBarge points out, but perhaps the most powerful factor in producing a heavy mortality in the very young, is improper feeding. This is the experience of a multitude of medical witnesses and especially is this a potent cause during the hot summer months.

Although it is in large cities that the mortality is highest, more sparsely peopled centres are not immune. The milk supply is a most important matter and every city, whether large or small, should see that all purveyors of milk ply their trade under proper conditions. Tainted milk, the result of carelessness, and at times of absolute filthiness, is a prolific cause of ill-health in children, so we are informed by eminent medical authorities, and it is plainly the duty of any city, including Nelson, to enforce any means that may be necessary to ensure a wholesome milk supply. As a matter affecting the public health this is as important as the ensuring of sound fruit and meat.

NO PLACE LIKE KOOTENAY.

The West Coast of Africa does not appear to be as desirable a field for the gold seeker as the reports from that part of the world some time ago promised. George Atwood, a mining engineer, at present engaged in the Lardeau district, has received a letter from a brother engineer, now prospecting on the Gold Coast, in which he paints a very gloomy picture of the country. Mr. Attwood, with a view to dispelling any false illusions regarding that far distant field that may exist in the minds of British Columbia miners and prospectors, has permitted the publication of the following extract from his friend's letter:

This is absolutely a fraud of a country in every way. The worst climate I was ever in; seems just to be sapping and gnawing one up all the time. The niggers are about the most abominable crowd I ever met; for a lazy, lying, thieving, cheeky crowd they will be hard to beat.

There is not a road in the country and not a waterway worth a cent. The Aukobra river they all talk about is little better than an enlarged sewer. Nothing but the good, old-fashioned jungle track, winding and twisting here, there and everywhere, over roots and logs, through swamps, water and mud, just as bad as they make them.

The Sekonde-Tarkwa railway I have not seen, but I have heard very funny remarks made about it.

All the nuisances might be borne and overcome, if there was anything in the country to pay a decent return on all the capital squandered on the place, but I am much afraid there is not, and the people out here know it. Gold there is, we have found it in the alluvial in two or three of our properties, but it is too patchy and scattered to be of any value. A reef I have not seen, and from all I can hear there are blessed few of them.

The whole West African palaver is just one huge delusion and snare and this people at home must realize by now.

PRINTERS' INK PHILOSOPHY.

Advertising is the most valuable assistant a business man can employ.

Continuity is strength. Therefore that person who would add strength to his business must keep it before the public continuously.

The child that makes the greatest progress at school does not attend on Monday, then skip Tuesday, back Wednesday, and then out again until the next Monday. No, he is in attendance every school day.

The results to be derived from continuous advertising cannot be over-estimated. That person or firm who desires to have their business grow and expand must continue to advertise. In continuity is strength. The advertising you did yesterday will help your advertising of today, and the advertising of today will help that of the morrow, and so on indefinitely.

GERMAN TRADE REVIEW.

Berlin, July 22.—The Cologne Gazette today concludes a page survey of the business situation by saying that production and consumption are coming nearer to balancing each other, that exports are slowly increasing, that domestic trade is showing a hopeful expansion, that rates for money are easy, and that the general symptoms indicate a return to normal times.

SURPLUS CAUSES TROUBLE

RATEPAYER WOULD EXCHANGE IT FOR A SIDEWALK.

PUTS IN PLEA FOR NEGLECTED VERNON STREET.

Editor The Daily News,—In today's paper I find that despite the dull times we are to be blessed with a civic surplus. This is pleasant reading, but sometimes a surplus may be dearly bought, and if that is the one particular egg our city council is sitting on they will find that public opinion will demand much more of them, and besides if so many wise and worthy men sit on one egg it may be addled after all.

Some two months ago a largely signed petition was presented to the city council, asking that a sidewalk be laid on Vernon street from Stanley street to the intersection of Vernon street with Baker street, so that Vernon street might have direct connection with the railway station. After two months of waiting, during which we have spent much time in interviewing the various members of the city council and in pressing for an answer to said petition, we have received many personal assurances that the improvement sought for was the most pressing and deserving of anything before the council.

Now we find by today's paper that the board of works have recommended, and the city council have decreed that we shall have a crossing on Stanley street west side, across Vernon street. We claim that this is a glaring injustice to everyone holding property on Vernon street. The value of property is enhanced or otherwise by its accessibility to and by the general public, and especially by its easy access to central points, such as a railway station.

Three years ago Vernon street had a much better roadway than it has at present, and had a continuous sidewalk to the old railway station. In order to make the necessary changes consequent on the erection of the new railway station, and approaches thereto, Vernon street was diverted from its old course and made to meet Baker street near the station, and at this stage began our troubles.

Instead of giving us the facilities for trade and travel we previously had, we find that for three years Vernon street from Stanley street has been turned into a back alley for Baker street, and this despite the assurances that we have had from this and the previous council, that it was only a question of poverty on the city's part. Poverty cannot be pleaded in the face of the report published today, and now our city council will be called upon to face the situation in good earnest. If they will come out and squarely say that Vernon street shall continue as it has been in the past, the milch cow as far as taxation goes for the city of Nelson, well and good. If they are prepared to say that the large business interests on Front street and adjoining localities must do their heavy teaming to the railway station by the much heavier grade on Baker street we shall know where they are at.

On Vernon street is situated some of the principal buildings in Nelson, and despite the black eye it has received from the city councils of the past two years, is still the leading hotel street in Nelson. To leave the street in its present shape is showing a supreme disregard for the rights of those who own the hotel properties, and to the convenience of the traveling public who patronize them.

If the city council say that Vernon street shall have no voice in its own affairs save to pay taxes, we may ask how far the action and inaction of the city council has affected the taxable value of property on this street. WM. PARK.

Nelson, 23rd July, 1902.

MINNIE HEALEY CASE.

Mine Now Tied Up Pending Decision of the Court.

At intervals during months, or years for that matter, the Montana public has been hearing about the Minnie Healey case. The litigation got into a tangle so confusing that laymen, even were they disposed to do so, could not follow the thread of it. One of its incidents was the scandalous exposures that attracted attention in connection with a trial had in judge Harney's department of the district court in Solver Bow county.

Quite regardless of all the incidents related to that affair, the Minie Healey case on its merits—that is to say, on the question as to the ownership of the mine—has been pending in the supreme court, where the parties defeated in the district court in Butte are asking for a reversal of judgment. This phase of the case—the question of ownership—has not been dealt with in the supreme court and it may not be reached for a long time to come.

Meanwhile the Heinze people have been diligently operating the mine. The supreme court was asked to rule that the property be left intact until the question of the ownership of it is finally determined. It was shown that the Heinze company has been removing immense quantities of ore. The supreme court, after a hearing, rules that this request is founded in justice; with the result that the Minnie Healey mine will not be operated from now out, until conclusions are finally reached as to the ownership of the property.—Anaconda Standard.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

New York, July 23.—Delay in making arrangements for carrying out the Rhodes bequests for Oxford scholarships is caused by the difficulty of effecting a financial settlement under the will, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune, who learns that the scholarships will be in operation without doubt in the autumn of 1903 and the students from the United States, the British colonies and Germany will be admitted to the university in compliance with the conditions of the will. The educational work projected by Mr. Rhodes will be supervised by an Oxford man.

THE COLONEL IS OPTIMISTIC.

Toronto, July 22.—Colonel George T. Denison has returned to the city from England. He says the feeling is growing stronger in England in favor of preferential trade within the empire.

NEW KING HAS PNEUMONIA.

Dresden, July 23.—King George of Saxony, who succeeded to the throne on June 19th last, on the death of his brother Albert, is suffering from pneumonia.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD SHOT GUN OR RIFLE?

Greener, Parker, L. C. Smith, Remington, Lefever, Clabrough, and Westley Richards shot guns.

Savage, Winchester, Marlin, Mauser, Mannlicher, Lee-Enfield, Lee Straight Pull, and Remington Lee high power rifles.

WE CARRY THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF FIREARMS IN CANADA

CHARLES E. TISDALL

VANCOUVER

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

All kinds of

Fresh and Salted Meats

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Orders by Mail receive Careful and Prompt Attention

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON

E. C. TRAVES, Manager, K.-W.-C. Block, Ward Street, Nelson, B.C.

D. McARTHUR & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Leaders of fashion in furniture.

Styles change in these things as well as in all others, and the newest and best productions always reach this store first.

Nelson Opera House

FRIDAY and SATURDAY **July 25 26**

THE GREAT

McEwen

THE FAMOUS SCOTTISH HYPNOTIST

On Friday McEwen will do his blindfold drive

Sale of seats Wednesday at usual place

OUTLET HOTEL

PROCTER, B. C.

Terms - - - - - $2.00 Per Day

Charming summer resort, twenty miles from Nelson, on Kootenay lake. Steamboats connecting twice daily with all points. Telegraph station and Postoffice.

The best trolling and fly fishing in the Kootenays. Big game hunting.

Boats and Naphtha launches, with attendants, at reasonable prices.

Completely furnished house boat in connection, accommodation for six or more people; terms $5.00 per day.

For further information apply to W. TELFORD, Manager Outlet Hotel, Procter, B. C., or T. G. PROCTER, Nelson.

An Evening's Fun

The Nelson Amateurs will appear at the Opera House in

"Q. E. D., OR ALL A MISTAKE"
(A comedietta in one act)
AND
"THE AREA BELLE"
(A one act farce)

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 24th

Proceeds in aid of the funds of the Nelson Boat Club.

General admission, 50 cents.

Tickets reserved without extra charge at McDonald's.

JOHN McLATCHIE

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor.

NELSON B C.

SILVER KING MIKE

Will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second hand goods. Will buy or sell anything from an anchor to a needle. Furniture, stoves, carpets, cooking utensils bought in household quantities. Also cast off clothing. Call and see me or write. Address Silver King Mike, Box 200, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Kootenay Coffee Co.

Roasters of Choice Coffees.

Quantities to suit at wholesale prices

Our Java and Mocha at 40c, and Our Choice Blend at 25c.

is the best value for the money. We guarantee satisfaction if you buy or order direct from us.

Pure Choice Teas

All varieties and grade.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

West Baker St. Tel 177. P.O Box 182

H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN.

FOR SALE.

Two Bargains—A seven roomed house on Carbonate street and two good lots. The house has all modern improvements and is wired for electric light. Terms—Two hundred dollars cash; balance in monthly payments of $35.50.

A six roomed house on Robson street and two improved lots. Electric light and all conveniences. Terms—Part cash; the balance in monthly payments.

FOR RENT.

$20.00—Six roomed house on corner lots on Water street. Electric light throughout. All modern improvements. Owner pays water rate.

REISTERER & CO.

Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.

DROP IN AND SEE US.

Latimer Street - - - Nelson, B. C.

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ROWLAND BRITTAIN,

Registered Patent attorney, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman. Bank of B. N. A. building, Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C. Write for full particulars.

BARTLETT HOUSE

Formerly Clarke House.

The best $1 per day house in Nelson.

None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT, - Prop.

CALL ON THE

NELSON WINE CO.

and try a bottle, a dozen, or a barrel of CALGARY BEER, as it is the best and cheapest on the market. Also try our WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

Telephone 93 - - Baker St., Nelson.

F. C. GREEN F. S. CLEMENTS

GREEN & CLEMENTS

Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.

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

Madden House Baker St. Nelson.

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

J. C. GWILLIM, B., Sc.,

MINING ENGINEER.

Late of Geological Survey of Canada. Six years experience in B. C mining districts.

Baker Street Nelson, B C

Every Description of . . .

BLANK BOOKS TO ORDER
MINING BLANKS
PAY ROLLS
ASSAY FORMS, ETC.
MAGAZINES AND MUSIC
Strongly and Neatly Bound
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
ADDRESS
THE DAILY NEWS,
NELSON, B. C.

BOOK BINDING AND RULING

At The Daily News' Bindery

LAST OF THE BONANZA KINGS

PICTURESQUE CAREER OF THE LATE JOHN W. MACKAY.

A MAN WHOM SUDDEN WEALTH DID NOT SPOIL.

The generation of Americans now passing rapidly into the beyond was familiar with the names of the quartette always referred to as the Nevada bonanza kings, the miners whom the Comstock lode made millionaires. The world never hears of Pete O'Riley and Pat McLaughlin, the real discoverers of the Ophi rproperty. They barely profited by it; they speedily passed out of view. As for Comstock, the fact that the famous hill of wealth was christened by him has caused his name to be preserved, but there was nothing for him in it, as matters turned out. Comstock was hopelessly eccentric; some of the claims he made, in the way of prospecting and discovery, may, perhaps, have been well founded. Still he was about "the first man on the ground" and he ought to have made millions. Over in Bozeman, in a pauper's unkept grave, Henry Comstock sleeps the last sleep. Penniless and disheartened, he committed suicide there one September day in 1870.

The bonanza kings were Fair, Flood, O'Brien and Mackay. During a dozen years prior to their kingship Flood and O'Brien were partners in a saloon and restaurant in San Francisco. In the sixties John William Mackay, a sturdy fellow in his thirties, joined them in mining operations in Nevada. O'Brien, unmarried, died in 1878, leaving his estate to his sisters. Flood died in 1889, in Heidelberg, while sojourning in Europe. He had built a palace to live in, at San Francisco, and he dealt heavily in that city's real estate. Just a few years before his death he made up his mind that, although a Californian, he could do a thing or two in Wall street. He tried it and he lost a very heavy fraction out of his wealth in an unsuccessful wheat deal. Fair, who late in life likewise got badly pinched in a wheat speculation, died in 1894. He figured in a famous divorce; his estate was large; his will involved a contest lately closed and brought by one of the many women who claimed to be Fair's wives.

John W. Mackay died on Sunday. By odds, he was the likeliest one of the four, in respect to all things that make men strong in the business world or admirable in respect to social traits. Mr. Mackay's death occurred in London where, in the fashionable quarter, he kept up a stylish establishment. That is something which, for his part and at the dictates of his own tastes, Mr. Mackay would never care to do. But the members of his family have long figured in the foreign social swim, Mrs. Mackay spending all of her time abroad and sharing conspicuously in smart-set doings, chiefly in Paris and London.

Once he had a heavy investment made in the Cable company, Mr. Mackay's business nerve was put to the test by the competition which he had challenged and which, of course, was bound to come. A telegraph-rate war started. Jay Gould, representing the old and strong and well entrenched monopoly, proposed, on cable messages, a common rate of fifty cents a word. But Mr. Mackay, in the incidents of getting franchises, rights of way and the like, had given pledges which he must honor. He proposed forty cents; Gould declined; the war began. At once Gould reduced rates to twelve cents; he declared that a forty-cent rate would not pay, but he promised to destroy his rival and then restore rates. Mr. Mackay made his rate twenty-five cents. The war was long and vigorous. Mr. Mackay never showed signs of weakening. Finally Gould advanced with a proposal for an agreement on the basis of the forty-cent rate first suggested by Mr. Mackay. The reply was that the new company was satisfied with the twenty-five cent rate, that it would not advance and that there was nothing to arbitrate. The war ended—Gould fixed his charges at the twenty-five cent rate. Later on the land lines of the Cable company, in competition with the Western Union, were projected and built.

Just a few weeks ago, Mr. Mackay's name was prominently before the country in connection with another far-reaching project in the way of telegraphic expanison. The plan for the construction of a cable line to Hawaii and other United States Oriental possessions was vigorously pressed upon the attention of congress during the session recently ended. There was any amount of talk in promotion of this scheme; the idea of government ownership and operation of the proposed line was industriously exploited. It transpired that, in this matter, Mr. Mackay had been alert. He knew all about the route, the cost, the available business and the possibilities involved in the proposed line. He had resolved to build it. His plans were laid before congress and thoroughly discussed, with the result that congress concluded to permit Mr. Mackay's company, under a series of guarantees as to charges, to go ahead and build its line. This project was engrossing Mr. Mackay's attention at the time of his death.

John Mackay never permitted a craving for a career in politics to lay hold upon him. He never held office. The federal senatorship for Nevada was a sort of prize-package affair which many of the new-rich men in that state strove for. Once this office was urged on Mr. Mackay. He refused it ,and he would not permit himself to become senator even when in 1888 both parties offered him the nomination and when he was earnestly urged by Roscoe Conkling to accept. Mr. Mackay was a Republican lifelong, and his relations with general Grant and other citizens of conspicuous prominence were those of intimate friendship. In physique Mr. Mackay was tall, of slender build, with a well-posed head and keen eyes. He was a man of well-regulated habits; his orderly life is said to have stood him in good stead when he was able to recover from the wound of an assassin in California, who, in 1893, in a moment of frenzy, shot Mr. Mackay in the back.

A good man withal, was John Mackay. His millions came to him almost as suddenly as if they had dropped out of the clouds into his lap. It transpired that he knew how to take care of the wealth thus fairly thrust upon him. He was a presentable gentleman, of good address and unaffected manners. He was a man of whom all other men spoke well. His money did not spoil him. To the end he was a plain ,approachable, every-day sort of a man, kindly in disposition, generous in benefactions. He had ample ability to plan and then to administer in a tactful way the things he planned. He never separated himself from some of the homely characteristics that were native to him when he was a plodding prospector—he never tried to, and thus his daily life was of the practical sort and his many good sides were not warped by an attempt to adapt himself to the antics of the parvenu. His career was filled out with all the details which, in their combination, make up a romance and the story of it is uncommonly interesting. He died at the age of 71; his name will everywhere be mentioned with sincere respect and his career commended and his character made most worthily the theme for honorable mention.

One of his sons, Clarence, was killed as the result of an accident in Paris—he was thrown from the horse he was riding and sustained injuries that proved fatal. Another son bears his father's name and is widely known in New York's business and social circles. The princesses, his daughters for whom Mrs. Mackay made marriages, have figured more or less in going newspaper gossip. Some time ago Mr. Mackay completed the erection of a superb mausoleum in Greenwood cemetery at Brooklyn. The stately structure crowns a hill at one of the most commanding points in famous Greenwood. The interior construction of the tomb is magnificent in all of its details. As the result of Mr. Mackay's friendly offer, the remains of Marcus Daly, with whom Mr. Mackay stood in relationship of old-time friendship, were placed in this mausoleum, pending the construction of the Daly tomb. In this beautiful sepulcher John Mackay will be laid to rest.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY GOES

ALASKA PLANT WILL REACH THE YUKON CAPITAL.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS MAKING EXPERIMENTS.

The United States government in taking up the subject of wireless telegraphy, has ordered a test of the various systems between Annapolis and the navy yard at Washington, D. C., and the coast survey steamer Eagre is now engaged off the Long island caost, near Bridgehampton, in a series of tests for determining longitudes by means of wireless signals. There is also much activity in the matter of installing land stations in Alaska, in the first place to connect the gold fields with civilization, and finally to reach Asia by way of Bering strait, and the pioneer outfits will presently be sent to the Sandwich islands to enable them to communicate with one another, and possibly with the United States.

It is popularly supposed that Guiglielmo Marconi is the only inventor of wireless telegraphy, and in view of his great success it is hard to see how his competitors will ever receive world-wide recognition. But nevertheless there are other inventors who claim to have advanced the science more or less, and the aim of the government in instituting tests is to investigate just how much merit there may be in these systems.

One of the foremost of Marconi's coworkers in the wireless field is professor Slaby of Germany, who operates the Slaby-Arcos system. Prof. Slaby was in America during the time of the visit of prince Henry, who is one of his admirers. Emperor William of Germany believes in professor Slaby's system and has ordered tests of it and experiments made on German war vessels.

Another German system is known as the Braun-Siemens & Halske patent, of which extensive tests have been made. In France professor Ducretet of the college de France is looked upon as the equal of Marconi. His is known as the Ducretet-Popoff system, and he has given the subject close attention.

Here in America there is professor Samuel Fessenden of Allegheny college, who was the first perhaps to suggest delay in the matter of the Pacific cable project in view of sending wireless messages to Asia by way of Bering strait. One of the most notable features of professor Fessenden's apparatus is the use of a telephonic receiver in detecting the signals that come through the ether.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

It is claimed for the Marconi system that the basic patents involve the very use and the method of grounding the wire used for receiving or transmitting the signals, and since wireless transmission depends upon the use of the vertical wire, it is said to be difficult to see how they will be able legally to operate. The United States government will take no chance, however, and will investigate the mechanical possibilities of each method, and it is especially desired to test the ease of operation and mechanical efficiency of each system rather than its capacity for transmitting messages over great distances. This probably was decided upon with a view to the operation of wireless telegraphy between war vessels in action.

There is a difference between the instruments used for short and long distances, and a capacity for developing an extensive short-range vocabulary between vessels of a contending fleet is of the utmost importance to the government. So, even though Marconi may have conceived the form of instrument which in the majority of its parts is the most efficient commercially, it is possible that the navy department experts may find in any one of the other systems details of construction which surpass corresponding details in its competitors, and which may be put to governmental use. So the order has gone forth for the erection of the proper poles and wires, and the various "methods" have received invitations to compete, and when the middies return to the naval academy next fall they will find communication with the national capital much easier than it has been heretofore.

The Eagre left for Sagaponech, near Bridgehampton, L. I., Wednesday night. It is the purpose of the coast survey to train observers in a new method of determining differences of longitude by noting the exact difference in time between two points, the method of communication being wireless telegraphy. The old chronometrical system was liable to error—not only error in the instrument, but to personal error of the observer, and the correction of these errors was always a formidable task.

Nothing, however, could be more exact than wireless telegraphy for this purpose. Communication between observers, however wide apart they might be stationed, is instantaneous, and it becomes an easy matter to compute exactly the difference in longitude of the two positions merely by noting the difference in time. Telegraphy by wire has always sufficed heretofore when time balls were to be dropped on signal from Washington, but the instantaneous and far-reaching character of wireless telegraphy will lead to greater accuracy in determining time.

The wave of current that may flow out in all directions from Washington at high noon will be instantly and instantaneously recorded in all parts of the country at once, without a chance of any personal error on the part of an operator. This will be of special advantage to astronomers, who have always complained of the fractional variation of even finely adjusted timepieces in various parts of the country. There is never any variation in the stately movements of the planets and lesser stars around the sun, and a time error of the smallest fraction of a second on the part of an astronomer becomes a serious matter when computing the past or future behavior of a body so far off in space. And in the more mundane case of those persons whose homes stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and whose time for catching trains grows later and later the further west they live, for these wireless telegraphy will have a special interest.

THE ALASKA WORK.

A pioneer party started for Alaska last week to build the first stations in the system of relays that ultimately will connect the goldfields with civilization. One station will be located in Juneau and will be attuned with a station on Cape Flattery, Washington. The distance is 700 miles. There will be one relay between these terminal points, located about 200 miles from Juneau, so that the waves that will pass back and forth in the 500-mile stretch will skip the intervening British territory entirely. The other installation will be between Fort Gibbon on the Yukon and Bates rapids, 200 miles apart.

Another installation was to have been made to connect Nome with St. Michaels, but that has been postponed for the present and will not be made until the other Alaskan stations are in working order. These installations will form a chain, or rather a network, of communication over Alaska, and as the installation itself consumes but little time after the pioneers once arrive at their destination, the isolation of the Klondike may be said to be a matter of only a few months more. The news of the world and the communications from his friends will reach him as readily as though he were located in Creede, and news of his finds or of new fields discovered will be known in civilization long before the slow-going steamers can bring it. It is thought also that advance news of probable shipments of gold will be very valuable to the commercial world.

It is planned to open wireless communication between all islands of the Hawaiian group and between the islands and our Pacific coast. For the latter service three stations will be erected on the coast. One of these latter stations will be attuned for long-distance work in view of opening communication with Manila. In the latter work it may be found necessary to have relay stations at Honolulu and Wake island. Marconi says, however, that it will be possible to transmit messages directly from San Francisco to Manila.

DIRECT TO MANILA.

The experience gained in signalling clear across the Atlantic has enabled him to make improvements which seem to be well-nigh space annihilating. The difference in cost of installing the long and short distance stations bears less relation to the distance between than was at first supposed, hence the tariff for sending messages half around the world should be greatly lowered, and when it is remembered that the present average rate per word between New York and Manila by cable is $2.50, it will be seen that the new installation will mean much to the commercial world and to the United States government if it is enabled to save $40,000,000 once contemplated to be spent for a trans-Pacific cable.

These are the latest developments in wireless telegraphy. It is only eight years since Marconi read the work of professor Hertz and dreamed of the possibilities he has since established as facts. There are over 100 wireless telegraph stations in the world, besides the installations on ocean liners. Distance has been annihilated, and the sea has been made more safe. The tedium of voyages has been lessened, and the isolation of the miner is being done away with.

There will soon be no part of earth which can be said to be entirely without the pale of civilization. Long-distance communication between ships was a wonder and transatlantic etheric communication was a marvel. Marconi is even now at work perfecting his transatlantic apparatus, and as he does not announce his feats before they are accomplished, it would not be surprising to find that he had already succeeded in getting complete messages across between England and America where before he had been able to transmit the historic signal "S."—New York Times.

CANAL WITHOUT LOCKS.

Charles De Lesseps, son of the late father of the Panama canal project, tells the editor of the Paris Figaro that the canal can be completed without locks in six years. He says that while he was in charge of the work for his father, $252,000,000 were expended. The French company sells all that was done to this country now for $40,000,000. His estimate is that $150,000,000 would complete the canal with locks, but he considers the original plan to build without locks so much superior that the Americans will finally adopt it. He speaks in a very friendly way of turning the work over to this country and says his father, if he were alive, would be pleased, adding: "This is not the first occasion when France has conceived a grand idea without herself profiting by it." The objection to locks in the canal, which Mr. De Lesseps urges, is not so much regarded in this country, where all canals have locks, which work satisfactorily.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

TO VISIT THE CZAR.

King Edward to Go to St. Petersburg in September.

New York, July 23.—It is learned from a reliable source that king Edward will visit the czar in the latter part of September, cables theCopenhagen correspondent of the New York American. Immediately after the coronation, queen Alexandra comes to Denmark to join her sister the dowager czarina, the king following about September 15th.

The king and queen will go to St. Petersburg after a two week's stay in Denmark, sailing under escort of a British and Russian warship.

Most likely, the dispatch adds, king Edward will make his long expected visit to the kaiser on his return journey.

MAKES YOUR BACK LAME

to get out these days and dig around in the garden, doesn't it?

It's good for you though. Good for the garden too, probably; your appetite grows doubtless, and as for the lameness, one of our strengthening plasters

MAKES YOUR BACK WELL

in a day and a night.

It costs you only 25c and you feel like another man. You will want to weed gardens all the while.

Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd.

CITY OF NELSON

PROCLAMATION

In order that the citizens of Nelson may participate in and view the sports which are to take place in the city of Nelson on Friday and Saturday the 25th and 26th of July, instant, on the occasion of the ann regatta of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen,

I HEREBY PROCLAIM

the said 25th day of July from the hour of 12 o'clock noon and the 26th day of July, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 6.30 p. m.

CIVIC HALF HOLIDAYS

and I hereby request that the same may be so observed accordingly.

FRANK FLETCHER Mayor.

Atlantic S. S. Sailings

From Montreal:
Beaver Line, Lake Simcoe.....August 14
Beaver Line, Lake Manitoba.....August 21
Allan Line, Ionian.....August 9
Allan Line, Parisian.....August 16
Dominion Line, Dominion.....August 2

From Portland:
Dominion Line, Colonian.....August 2

From Boston:
Dominion Line, Commonwealth..August 13

From New York:
White Star, Celtic.....August 6
White Star, Germanic.....August 13
Cunard, Etruria.....August 9
Cunard, Campania.....August 16
American, Philadelphia.....August 6
American, St. Paul.....August 13

Continental sailings of French, North German Lloyd, H. A. P., and Italian Lines on application.

RATES—Saloon fares, $55.00 and upwards. Second, $35.00 and upwards according to steamer and location of berth. Steerage quoted on application. Prepaid passages from England and the continent at lowest rates.

H. L. BROWN, City Agt., Nelson. W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

WILLIAM A. BAUER
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor.
Surveys of mines, mineral claims, crown lands, crown grants obtained and assessments managed for absentees.
CAMBORNE AND VANCOUVER.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.
NELSON, B. C.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 88, telephone No. 31, Hoover steet, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO—CORNER FRONT and Hall Streets—Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers in blankets, gloves, mitts, boots, rubbers, mackinaws and miners' sundries.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

P. BURNS & CO.—BAKER STREET, Nelson—Wholesale dealers in fresh and cured meats. Cold storage.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.—Ward Street, Nelson.—Wholesale dealers in fresh and cured meats.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

THE J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO. Ltd.—Baker Street, Nelson.—Wholesale dealers in hardware, miners' supplies, sporting goods, etc.

H. BYERS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Hardware, Miners Supplies and Sporting Goods. Branches at Nelson, Kaslo and Sandon.

M'LACHLAN BROS.—BAKER STREET, Nelson.—Dealers in hardware, mining supplies, glass paints, Portland Cement, fire clay, and Scotch fire brick. Agents for Wilkins & Co. celebrated steel wire rope.

NELSON HARDWARE CO.—BAKER STREET—Wholesale paints, oils, and glass; mechanics tools, fishing tackle and sporting goods a specialty.

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.—WHOLESALE groceries and liquors, etc., Baker Street Nelson.

LUMBER.

NELSON SAW & PLANING MILL—Office, corner Hall and front streets, Nelson.—Lumber, ceiling, flooring, and everything in wood for building purposes. Get our prices. Correspondence solicited.

UNION MEETINGS.

NELSON MINERS' UNION, NO. 96, W. F. M.—Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Samuel L. Peacock, President; James Wilks, Secretary. Visiting brethern cordially invited.

LODGE MEETINGS.

NELSON LODGE, NO. 25, K. OF P.—Meets in K. of P. Hall, Odd Fellows' block, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock All visiting Knights cordially invited.
WM. IRVINE, C. C.
HUGH STEVENS, K. of R. & S.

FOR RENT

Advertisements inserted under this head at the rate of one cent a word per insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents.

ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, by day, week or month, rates from $5 to $10 per month. Apply to Mrs. Scott, Room 41, K. W. C. Block.

PIANOS and sewing machines for rent or sale at The Old Curiosity Shop.

FOR RENT—Four up to date houses, close in, cheap. See Annable.

FIRST-CLASS board and room, $5.50 per week, Silica st., second door west of Ward.

ROOM TO RENT—Well furnished, bath; Good location. Address, Y. T., The Daily News.

WANTED

J. H. LOVE.
Nelson Employment Agency.
P. O. Box 465. Phone 278.

HELP of all kinds wanted and furnished. Western Canadian Employment Agency. Large warehouse for storage; call at Prosser's Second Hand store, Baker street, west.

WANTED—Young girl to take charge of child during the daytime. Apply to Mrs. Sherwood, Hoover street.

MINE MANAGERS—When you want mining blanks, pay sheets, vouchers or anything in the way of book-binding, ruling, or stationery, write to The Daily News' Book-binding and Job Printing department, Nelson, B. C.

LOST—The case of a ladies' open face gold watch. Design, wreath of blue forget-me-nots in enamel. Finder please leave at this office.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A first class grocery and delicatessen business on principal street in Vancouver, B. C., can be purchased at once. Apply P. O. Box 38, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE
DIRECT LINE

EAST	WEST
WINNIPEG	WESTMINSTER
TORONTO	VANCOUVER
OTTAWA	VICTORIA
MONTREAL	SKAGWAY
ST. JOHN	DAWSON
HALIFAX	SEATTLE
BOSTON	PORTLAND
NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO

LAKE ROUTE
From Fort William, the favorite summer route, to all eastern points.

VIA SOO LINE
For St. Paul, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, etc.
THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

EAST
Leaves Dunmore Junction daily for St. Paul; Kootenay Landing Tuesday and Saturday for Toronto, Montreal and all eastern points.

WEST
Leaves Revelstoke daily for Seattle and Vancouver.
Through bookings to Europe via all Atlantic lines.
Prepaid tickets at lowest rates issued from all European countries.
For rates and full particulars apply to local agents, or
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver.
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

NONE BETTER.
SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.
PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS.—MEALS a la CARTE.

Close connection East and Westbound at Spokane with trains of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.
Direct connection at St. Paul without change of depots, with all trains for Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points East and South.
Leaves Spokane daily for East at 9.40 a. m.
Leaves Spokane daily for West at 7.30 a. m.
Leaves Spokane daily for West at 8.00 p. m.
Westbound trains make direct connection for Victoria and Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco, and all points on the Sound.
During the season of navigation, eastbound trains connect at Duluth with the magnificent steamships North-West and North-Land of the Northern Steamship Company's line, operated in connection with the Great Northern Railway.
For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Kaslo & Slocan Railway, Kootenai Railway & Navigation Company, or to
H. BRANDT,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, W 701 W, Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, Local Agent, Nelson, B. C.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

OPERATING
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
8:30 a. m. Lv....KASLO..... Ar. 4:00 p. m.
10:55 p. m. Ar....SANDON....Lv. 1:45 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.
6:10 p. m. Lv.....NELSON.....Ar. 7:00 a. m.
9:10 p. m. Ar.....KASLO.....Lv. 7:00 a. m.
Connecting at Troup Junction with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, Spokane, etc.
Tickets sold to all parts of United States and Canada via Great Northern and O. R. & N. Company's lines.
For further particulars call on address,
ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo,
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY

Nelson to Vancouver.....26 hours
Nelson to Seattle.....21 hours
Nelson to Victoria.....26 hours

Leave	DAY TRAIN	Arrive
9:20 a. m.	....Spokane.....	7:15 p. m.
12:25 p. m.	....Rossland.....	4:30 p. m.
10:30 a. m.	....Mountain....	5:59 p. m.
9:40 a. m.	.....Nelson.....	6:45 p. m.

H. A. JACKSON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Spokane, Washington.
G. K. TACKABURY,
Agent, Nelson, B. C.

CITY OF NELSON.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the final sitting of the Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Nelson will be held in the council chamber, city hall, Nelson, on Thursday, the 31st day of July, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the assessor, and for revising and correcting the assessment roll. By order,

J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.
Nelson, B. C., June 28th, 1902.

FLAGS
LANTERNS
DECORATIONS

YOU CAN BUY ALL YOU WANT OF

Morley & Co.

Booksellers and Stationers, Nelson, B. C.
Show Rooms for Mason & Risch Pianos.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Chambers are to be held at Rossland by judge Forin today instead of on Friday as usual.

The steamer Kaslo on Wednesday brought in one car of Whitewater ore for the Hall Mines smelter.

Among the visitors to arrive this evening to witness the regatta will be judge Leamy, of Greenwood.

The picnic committee of St. Saviour's church have decided to hold their annual trip to Procter on August 5th.

A meeting of the board of works was called for last evening, but for lack of a quorum it was adjourned till next week.

City workmen are extending the water service through the cemetery, which will greatly assist in the beautifying of the grounds.

There will be church of England services in the mission room at Fairview this evening, at which Rev. F. H. Graham will officiate.

Among the freight shipped east from the city yesterday were two carloads of empty beer bottles, consigned to breweries along the main line.

At the Phair hotel last evening an informal reception was given to the visiting oarsmen by the Nelson boat club. About 100 couples were present.

A telegram was received yesterday morning from the secretary of the Vancouver lacrosse team, stating that they had left Vancouver on their way to this city.

Under the winding-up act, the affairs of the Nelson Sawmill company, which went out of business over four years ago, have been finally settled. Receiver H. R. Cameron paid a final payment of 4 per cent. to the creditors, making in all 31 per cent. of their claims.

The case of Peter Servold, who was committed for trial on Tuesday by magistrate Crease on a charge of assault, will come up the end of next week before judge Forin. Bail was asked to the amount of $500 personal and two sureties of $250 each, which was raised.

The city is filling up with visitors for tomorrow's regatta. Everything points to two days of excellent sport. There has been a good deal of decorating done already by leading merchants, and during the day all the live places of business will be gaily adorned for the occasion.

At the record office yesterday F. B. H. Bouter recorded the location of the Bonnie B., about one mile east of Hall Siding; A. Anderson located the Greenwood, on the west fork of Sproule creek, about 12 miles from Nelson. Certificates of work were issued to Matthew Hill, on Hardwicke, and S. Dover, on Boulder.

Charles Lamoine, the contractor for the postoffice building, who had such a narrow escape on Monday in falling from the parapet of the postoffice, is progressing very favorably. No complications have set in, and both wrist and nose are knitting rapidly. It is not expected that he will be confined to the hospital more than a week longer.

The members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles turned out in force last evening at Fraternity hall to greet the grand worthy president of the order, Del Cary Smith, of Spokane. After the regular business meeting was concluded, speeches were devlivered by the president and several other officers of the order, after which songs and refreshments were the order of the evening.

LOCAL j1*6uL .|R, o A.sSfi (euPh;
The performance at the opera house this evening by the Nelson amateurs will be well attended. Two highly amusing comedies will be put on, "Q. E. D.," and "The Area Belle." Those taking part are Mrs. W. A. Macdonald, Mrs. M. S. Davys, Miss Kitty McFarland and Messrs. H. A. Stewart, F. B. Ward and R. McFarland. Reserved seats can be secured at McDonald's.

A. M. Johnson, chairman of the reception committee of the regatta, announces an excursion to Pilot Bay for Sunday, for the entertainment of the members of the visiting rowing crews, and the members of the lacrosse and baseball teams. The steamer carrying the excursionists will leave the city wharf at 11.30, and the people of the town will have an opportunity of taking it in upon payment of $1 per.

PERSONALS

D. J. McNally returned from Rossland last night, where he secured the contract for the erection of the stamp mill for the Referendum Mining & Milling Co., at their mine on 49-creek.

Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, is in town. He came in last night, and will remain a day or two upon departmental business. Mr. Wells does not appear to be at all uneasy as to the future of the government. He seems to think things will work out satisfactorily, and that the government will continue in business for some time to come.

James Neelands yesterday received a telegram from his brother "Sam," announcing his safe return from the wars. Sam arrived with the last contingent of returned Canadians from South Africa, and will be back in Nelson in a few days.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

Youngsters Spend an Enjoyable Day at Seven-Mile Point.

The union picnic held yesterday to Seven-Mile point by the scholars of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools passed off most successfully. Over 400 passengers were taken up to the picnic grounds by the steamers, and the day was passed very pleasantly with boating, fishing and athletic sports, in which both children and adults participated. The day left nothing to be desired for picnic purposes, and the early return of the boats, the last one reaching the city at 8 o'clock, prevented the children from being as tired as usual after picnics.

The prize winners in the races and sports were as follows: Baseball match between Presbyterian and Baptist schools, boys under 16 years, won by Presbyterian. Boys race, under seven, first, W. Ratcliff; second, Gordon Smith; third, Willie Hutton. Girls race, seven and under, first, Vina Taylor; second, Beatrice Amos; third, Ida Gunn. Boys race, ten years and under, first, G. White; second, A. White; third, Allan Bell. Girls race, ten and under, first, Eula McKay; second, Winnie Ellis; third, Edna Graves. Boys race, twelve and under, first, Roy Kellogg; second, A. White; third, G. White. Girls race, twelve and under, first, Eula McKay; second, Eva McKay; third, Annie Masters. Boys race, fifteen and under, first, Bert Wallace; second, Fred Loring. Girls race, fifteen and under, first Hazel Gore; second, M. Johnson. Mens race, first, Bert Wallace; second, Jack Nunn; third, G. Bell. Girls race, over fifteen, first, Lulu Gilchrist; second, Jessie Patterson. Three-legged race, first, Wallace and Nunn; second, Cramer and Gill. Running broad jump, under twelve, George White, 10 ft., 8 in.; under fifteen, Ed. White, 12 ft., 3 in. Hop step and jump, George Bell, 34 ft., 5 in.

The sports committee was composed of George Bell, R. Robertson and F. M. Black. Refreshment booths had been erected at the grounds at which a large variety of refreshments were sold and the various churches taking part also had their separate tables at which supper was served to the children.

COCKS FOUGHT AS HE DIED.

Strange Deathbed Scene of the Earl of Derby Years Ago.

Cock fights should not be despised. Some of the best and noblest of men were given up to the sport just as John Keats was fond of prize fights and bishop Wilberforce is said to have assisted at the Heenan-Sayers mill.

There was the earl of Derby, for instance, who feared God and honored the king—the fortunate earl that married beautiful Miss Farren, an actress. When he was 82 years old and aware that death would call in a few hours, he had a main between his favorite birds in his bedroom, it is said.

Truly a fine figure of an Englishman, who might have sat for Maginn's portrait of the earl of Bardolph. This noble earl in his last moments had a table by his side with a prayer book, a posset cup, the racing calendar and a tankard of ale, although he could not lift the tankard to his mouth.

He took leave of his relatives, told them not to come near him again, and then ordered his groom, Joe, to bring a couple of game cocks into the room. He had 25 guineas under his pillow for the doctor, but he bet on his favorite, "the ginger pyle," against the groom's halfpenny.

At last he won Joe's capital—five pence halfpenny. He cleared off the coppers from the table into the bed, shoved the purse with the guineas in it toward the groom, "and then he cast his eyes upon the cocks, and the bird he had last backed gave one great, loud crow, and the old man's head sank on the pillow and he died."

NEW ZEALAND'S REVENUE.

Record Surplus of £270,488 Announced by Acting Premier Ward.

A Wellington, New Zealand, dispatch says: The Hon. J. Ward, the acting premier, in delivering his budget statement announced a surplus of £270,488. He said the government had maintained a very strong financial position, although the expenditure last year was exceptionally large. The position of the colony was firm and satisfactory, showing steady progress.

Parliament would be asked to authorize a loan of £1,750,000 for railways and roads, it being necessary to bring the railways in the course of construction to a paying point. A portion of the loan would be borrowed locally, but no additional taxation was required.

The government intend to continue judiciously its progressive policy. The revenue last year exceeded six millions, the highest figure in the history of the colony.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

Made by Secretary Draper of the Trades Congress of Canada.

Ottawa, July 23.—P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades Congress of Canada, has sent out a call for the next session of the congress to be held in Berlin, Ontario, commencing Monday, September 15th. The convention, he says, will be the most important held yet, owing to the introduction of bills in the house of commons affecting labor.

Among these are the act for settling railway labor disputes, the act relating to importation of aliens, the amendment to the conciliation act, etc.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION

Tacoma, July 23.—Tacoma has thrown her doors wide open to the delegates and other visitors to the national convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church, which began its sessions today. Since the first of the week delegates have been arriving on every train and the total attendance is estimated in excess of 2,000. Nearly every state and territory is represented and among the visitors are many eminent divines and other speakers who will address the convention.

LIVELY DAY ON THE LAKE

NELSON CREW SENT OVER THE COURSE LAST EVENING.

THEIR SUPPORTERS ARE PLEASED WITH THEIR SHOWING.

The crews that are to compete in the regatta on Friday and Saturday put in plenty of practice yesterday. The water was much better for rowing than it has been since the visiting teams arrived, and in consequence they all appeared to greater advantage.

There was never a more confident set of men gathered together for any event than those who comprise the competing crews for the junior and senior fours, and spirited races in each event may be counted upon.

Professor Foster had the Victoria men for a long run this morning before breakfast, and brought them back to the hotel as fresh as could be desired. They are a new crew, but they are made of good stuff. They have one victory to their credit this season, having defeated the Vancouver senior four in a lapstreak race at Victoria, and have shown themselves to be game as well as strong.

The Vancouver boys moved up a notch or two in public favor yesterday, by reason of their improved showing on the water. They have the most representative delegation in the regatta, having brought up four boats. Their crews this year are not as fast as formerly, but they decided to put in as many entries as they could in order to make the first regatta in Nelson as successful as possible, and they are prepared to take their chances.

The Vancouver men do not fear the Victoria crew, despite the defeat administered in the lapstreak event, as they are confident of their ability to reverse matters in the shell.

The Portland men are strong goers. They were upon the water a great deal yesterday, and while the tendency is to discount their chances in the junior event, all agree that their senior four will make a very strong bid for the honors.

The Nelson crew still holds the palm for style, and the boys are gaining confidence every day. They were sent over the course last evening by coach Playford, and covered it in very quick time. Just what their time was has not been given out, but it is very evident that it was quite satisfactory. Their friends say they have staying powers as well as style, and that the green and white will show up well in front in the junior event on the first day of the regatta. There is not any very great difference between the junior and senior crews, and the winners of the one event should have an excellent chance in the other.

THEY HAVE COME TO TERMS

GOULD MAKES PEACE WITH HIS POWERFUL RIVALS.

THROUGH LINE FROM BALTIMORE TO CALIFORNIA ABANDONED.

Washington, July 23.—News comes from New York today that the railroad war between Gould and Gates on the one side and the New York Central and the Pennsylvania people on the other, involving also the Western Union Telegraph company, is patched up, and that in all probability George Gould will dump his project for a transcontinental railroad from Baltimore to California.

Gould appears to have won one point, however, in that he will be allowed to get to the Atlantic seaboard with his railway systems, thus affording an Atlantic outlet for the Missouri Pacific and Wabash roads. But that great conflict which threatened to upset the railroad and telegraph business of the country has been stopped abruptly and the Gould system will be extended to the Atlantic seaboard. Instead of two parts the east has now been divided by three. W. K. Vanderbilt has started on his trip to Europe. A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania, has arranged for a 60-day furlough at Bar harbor, and George Gould and the manager of the Gould system of railroads are prepared to enjoy rest for the summer.

Since it was announced on December 5th, 1898, that harmonious relations had been established between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, the new agreement as to a division of the territory makes a railroad map that is full of interest even to a person not familiar with railroad ownership and control. First as to importance and novelty is the entrance of the Goulds into the eastern railroad situation. They control systems with large mileage in the west and southwest and are closely identified with Harriman in his railroads. This insures the extension of community interests not only in the east, but also in the west and southwest—in fact, across the continent. A Gould union with Pennsylvania and New York Central, in both of which J. Pierpont Morgan is interested, has insured more perfect harmony among all the railroads of the country than ever was possible before. In short, it appears that an almost perfect railroad understanding has been arrived at.

WILL TAKE AWAY THE BEAUTY.

Move That Will Rob the Dufferin Islands of Their Attractiveness.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 23.—A decided peculiar state of affairs has arisen over the power development here, particularly in regard to the Ontario Power company.

As is already known, the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park commission has granted a request of the Ontario Power company to change their right of way. Their first plan provided for taking water form the Welland river above Chippewa and bringing it down in an open canal. The changed plans involves building large forebays in the rapids opposite and above the Dufferin islands and by an immense penstock carrying the water down to the high bank below the Horseshoe Falls and then over the same to the power house in the gorge. If these changed plans are permitted to stand and be carried out, it is quite evident that the beauty of the famous Dufferin islands is to be ruined, possibly because of the greed of the commissioners of the park for the rental which will accrue from the same.

The plans submitted by the Ontario Power company require that a large forebay be constructed opposite and above the Dufferin islands by running a cribwork and wall out in the swiftly rushing rapids and across at the head of the islands to the main shore. The wild beauty of the Canadian rapids will be destroyed and the water cut off in a great measure from the islands and consequently they will be robbed of what attraction they had. These islands constitute one of the most romantic scenic spots at Niagara, eclipsing anything on the American or Canadian sides, and that they should be deprived of their attractiveness and the Canadian side robbed of its glorious beauty seems to be a sort of vandalism which the Ontario government can hardly afford to father.

COUNT LAUTREC ARRESTED

CHARGED WITH COMMITTING BANK FRAUDS.

SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME IN CANADIAN PRISONS.

New York, July 23.—Mail advices just received from Lisbon state that an important catch has been made there by the Lisbon police in the person of a clever and distinguished swindler, a Russian, of French extraction, and a naturalized American, just arrived, who entitled himself "count de Toulouse-Lautrec, director of the Cuban & American Land company."

He had been trying to obtain from several banks large sums of money on credits from the London, Paris and American bank, in London, which were artfully forged. Together with the prisoner were taken several portmanteaus supposed to contain more proofs of his criminal career. The police also received advices from English and Spanish banks from which he has swindled about $200,000.

The soi-disant count de Toulouse-Lautrec, who is also known as Nicholas Savine, was last heard of so lately as March of this year, as awaiting extradition from Paris to Bremen for swindling.

Last year he spent a year in a Canadian prison. He had been arrested in Chicago on April 23rd, 1900, and extradited to Montreal, charged with forging bonds to the amount of $300,000 on the bank of Nova Scotia. He was sentenced on November 27th, 1900, to the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, in Canada, for that crime for five years, but was pardoned on November 18th last.

A fortnight later two New York detectives arrested the "count" in the ladies' cabin of the Gascogne a few minutes before that French liner was sailing from New York. He was wanted for a theft of $150 in Canada and was charged with being a fugitive from justice from a foreign country. He gave his name as Nicola Erosna, and his age as 47. This was not his first arrest in New York. In 1896, November, he was arrested for attempted felonious assault on a coachman named McGowan, but was then discharged, and he again was discharged after an arrest in February, 1897, on a charge of swindling Alice Mason, of No. 119 West Twenty-sixth street, out of $80 on a worthless bond.

During the time he spent in prison in Canada last year the "count" busied himself in writing his memoirs. They fill 15 bulky volumes, and are entitled "The True Story of a True Man; Confessions of a Nihilist Chief." The work professes to describe its writer's stormy youth, his being tracked in Europe, the Russian Nihilist, trial and two forced visits to Siberia, his career as contractor on the Trans-Siberian railway, adventures in America and life in Paris, where he met the adopted daughter of the comte d'Infreville, whom he married in London, but who recently sued for a divorce.

JAPS THE AGGRESSORS.

Try to Prevent Union Men From Fishing at Steveston.

New Westminster, July 23.—More trouble between the Japanese and union fishermen at the mouth of the Fraser has cropped out over the price of fish. The union accepted the sliding scale proposed by the canners, but the Japanese are holding out for 15 cents set price, and attempted to force the white fishermen to stop on shore at Steveston last night. Chief of the provincial police Hussey, and a strong force of specials, are on the site now. No further trouble is expected. Sockeyes are running slack at present.

PLACE FOR LORD HOPETOUN.

Australian Commonwealth May Make Him High Commissioner.

Sydney, July 23.—Mr. Reid, the leader of the opposition in the federal parliament has written to Mr. Deakin, the attorney-general, suggesting that pending the passing of the necessary act, lord Hopetoun should be invited to act temporarily as high commissioner for the commonwealth in England.

Mr. Deakin says the cabinet will consider the suggestion on Wednesday. The newspapers applaud Mr. Reid's graceful proposition.

LIPTON ENTERS DEFENCE.

New York, July 23.—Through his counsel, sir Thomas Lipton filed an answer to the claim of David Barrie against him, with the clerk of the United States district court today. In effect the answer says that whatever services have been rendered to sir Thomas by Barrie have been paid for.

KRAMER DEFEATS TAYLOR.

Washington, July 23.—Frank Kramer tonight defeated major Taylor, in the final heat of the National cycling association's championship half-mile race. The victory over Taylor was won by less than a foot. This gives Kramer three straight firsts.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Drink Marata Tea.

We want you to try Marata Tea at 35 cents and 45 cents per pound. The People's Cash Grocery, corner Hall and Baker streets.

DEATH OF A CANNIBAL KING

REMARKABLE CAREER OF A NEW ENGLAND WHALER.

HE MISSED BEING EATEN AND BECAME RULER.

Portland, July 23.—From Marquesas in the southern Pacific ocean comes news of the death of J. H. Rumrill, Boston born and bred, long a Yankee king of cannibals.

Rumrill lived for more than fifty years among the Marquesans, and for many years was their ruler. He died at the age of 70, surrounded by his native wife and children.

His last thoughts took him back to the home of his boyhood and his kindred, and giving a missionary friend the name and address of a sister who yet lives in the old New England home, he expressed a desire that she be informed of his feeble condition and that he died a christian.

Rumrill was born in Boston in the early thirties of the last century. Love of the sea induced him in 1847 to ship on board a New Bedford whaler, which disappeared after rounding Cape Horn.

Upward of forty years had passed away since he sailed, when one day a naval officer called upon Mrs. Nason with news of her brother. He said that his ship had the year before stopped for water off the town of Taiohae, in Nukuhiva, one of the principal islands of the Marquesas group, and he had there met the king of the islanders, who, to his surprise, addressed him in rather awkward English.

The king was to all outward appearances one of the natives. One side of his face from the center of his forehead was tattooed in native designs and characters and he had the swarthy, copper color of the islanders. He told the officer that he was not a native, but a New Englander born, and that his name was J. H. Rumrill.

His story, as the naval officer repeated it, was as follows: The whaling ship on which he sailed was wrecked on one of the Marquesas. All on board were drowned save Rumrill and four or five comrades.

The survivors were seized by the natives who determined to serve them up as a grand feast. The news was sent by courier to distant parts of the islands and the rest of the inhabitants were invited to the banquet.

Before being dished up each one of the captives was bound securely and subjected to the slow, torturing process of being tatooed from head to foot on one side of the body, the dividing line being drawn straight down the center of the forehead. The rule was that he who should survive should not be killed.

Rumrill's comrades succumbed and were eaten, but he survived and became a favorite of the king and of the natives. In course of time he learned the native language and customs and taught the natives many useful things.

Above all he sought to abolish their cannibalistic practices, and in this he was largely successful. The old king died, leaving Rumrill as his successor. At the time of the American warship's visit Rumrill was nearly 60. He told the visitor that he had lived so long in the islands and was so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the life of the islanders that he had no desire to return to his old home. Indeed, in his tattooed state it would be impossible for him to return to civilization and live in comfort.

One wish he did have, and that was that his visitor on returning to the United States, should call at his old home in Roxbury, seek his sister, and if alive, give her greetings from her long lost brother.

AT THE HOTELS.

Phair—Dr. W. A. Hendryx, Los Angeles; W. Seam, Calgary; Mrs. A. Leahuy, Miss A. M. McConnell, San Francisco; J. Frank Collom, Oakland, Cal.; F. Edwards and wife, Halifax; H. P. Christie, wife and daughter, Slocan City; J. G. Creelman, Toronto; A. H. Kelly, Vancouver; F. E. Michaels, Spokane; F. Hall, Revelstoke; F. J. Yonge, Montreal.

Hume—A. R. McDonald, Toronto; W. McLaren, Hamilton; T. A. Ker, Victoria; W. W. Blair, Medicine Hat; A. W. Turner, A. F. Jacques, Ymir; A. Brignall, Vancouver; W. C. Wells, Victoria; A. Ross, Toronto; W. Ross, M. P., Mrs. Ross, Miss Grace Ross, Port Perry, Ontario.

Queens—Rev. J. Irvine, Vancouver; W. E. Gomm, M. D., and wife, Sandon; R. G. McLeod and wife, Spokane; J. Mather, Dabry, Scotland; G. Gilbert, N. B. Ewart, Fifteen Mile creek, Similkameen; S. W. Wright, Nakusp.

Madden—J. H. Kelly, Fife, B. C.; J. D. Berg, Alexander group; W. Lange, Fairbury, Nebraska; R. Guire, Glen Allen, Ontario.

Grand Central—A. H. Wagner, Plum Coulee, Manitoba; J. Kelly, W. Baxter, Slocan City; W. M. Harrington, Ymir.

Bartlett—J. Hamilton, Spokane; A. McDonald, Rossland.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Booksellers and Stationers, in the City of Nelson, in the County of Kootenay and Province of British Columbia, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Morley & Company, at the City of Nelson aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Morley & Company, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Nelson, British Columbia, this tenth day of July, A. D., 1902.

THOS. MORLEY,
R. T. LAING.

Witness: J. A. T. Richards.

Parties wishing golf or any stockings knitted or footed can have them done by applying on corner of Ward and Victoria street, opposite postoffice.

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