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Provincial Library

NEW CABINET IS SLATED

Eberts to Succeed Dunsmuir as Premier

Kootenay's Representation to be Cut Down

Vancouver, Nov. 6.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Rumor is once more busy with prospective changes in the provincial cabinet. The talk today is all of the early assumption of the premiership by attorney-general Eberts. The political gossips say that premier Dunsmuir's resignation will not be much longer deferred, and that Eberts will succeed him. They have a cabinet all cut and dried made up as follows: Premier and attorney-general, D. M. Eberts; finance minister, R. G. Tatlow; commissioner of lands and works, R. F. Green; provincial secretary, A. E. McPhillips; minister of mines, R. McBride; president of the council, C. Clifford. In commenting upon this change at Victoria the gossips say that Eberts has been assured of the support of a majority of the present house, and the only thing delaying the carrying out of the re-organization is Dunsmuir's unwillingness to throw down Wells, who in his opinion, is the one man among his colleagues who has attended to business all the time. However, Dunsmuir's known desire to get out of office may lead him to let Wells suffer the penalty of his liberal predilections. In connection with this latest cabinet rumor there is another to the effect that in the event of Eberts becoming premier, and being in a position to control the legislature, he will introduce a measure to amend the redistribution act with a view to lessening the representation given the Kootenay districts by the bill of last session. Whilst there is a disposition here to ridicule the idea of Eberts forming a government, it is known that McBride is willing to join him, in fact, that he made overtures to that end during the stormiest period of last session, and that Tatlow and Green are also willing providing Eberts drops some of the obnoxious features of the railway subsidy bills.

A MATRIMONIAL VENTURE

THAT FAILED TO WORK OUT AS ARRANGED.

A BARON'S FRUITLESS QUEST OF AN HEIRESS.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—The relations of baron Burchard von Muenchhausen, with the so-called "marriage syndicate," which financed his journey to the United States in 1898 to obtain a rich wife, have been made public through a procedure for blackmail brought by the baron against Herman Pincus, Moritz Mendelsohn and Adolph Mendelsohn, three tradesmen who were members of the syndicate. The trial has just come to its close. Baron von Muenchhausen is a member of a famous German family, which dates from 1588. The testimony showed that an ex-convict, named Eissler, living in Stuttgart, telegraphed to Frau von Quilzow, a noblewoman, residing in Berlin, who undertakes to obtain wealthy wives for army officers, that if she had a titled officer on active service for an American fortune of $7,500,000, to let him know. Frau von Quilzow put Eissler in communication with baron Muenchhausen, who is a lieutenant in the Prussian artillery. The baron, according to statements made in court, agreed to give Eissler 5 per cent of the money of the heiress he was to wed in the event of the marriage taking place, and he signed conditional bills for $375,000. On these bills Eissler raised money in Berlin from a group of persons which included Pincus and the two Mendelsohns and baron von Muenchhausen. He was provided with the money with which he paid the expenses of his journey to the United States.

Eissler's partner in this adventure was a lady's maid, who had been formerly in the service of the rich American woman referred to by Eissler. She preceded the baron to the United States, to negotiate the marriage, but her efforts were not successful. The name of the heiress in question was not disclosed. Baron von Muenchhausen did make the acquaintance while in the United States of Martha Washington Beckel, a woman of moderate wealth, who, according to the American peerage he married in 1899. Since his marriage the baron has been living with his wife on his estate near Schwobier, Hanover. On his return to Germany baron von Muenchhausen had to reckon with the holder of his bills. A compromise was negotiated with Pincus and the Mendlesohns who surrendered his paper on the payment of comparatively small sums. Baron von Muenchhausen afterwards accused these men of blackmail and the matter was thus brought into court. Pincus and the Mendelsohns were acquitted of the charge against them.

GOSSIP OF GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Nov. 6.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Rev. W. A. Robins, M.A., rector of St. Jude's church of England, Greenwood, yesterday returned from a three-months' holiday trip to England. He was given public welcome in the parish hall last night, the proceedings being under the auspices of the congregation of his church.

Quite an exodus of patients from the Sisters' hospital, Grenwood is taking place this week. A. A. Crowston, grocer, is able to come down town now, and Robert C. Longley, the well-known mining man, who has also been down with typhoid, will be out before the end of the week. H. D. McMullan, who has been a patient for the past four weeks, following severe injury he sustained to one of his knees at the Mother Lode mine, will likely be able to walk a few days hence, whilst James Hunter, whose thigh bone was broken and ankle badly crushed by a fall of rock in the Cariboo company's mine at Camp McKinney last month, was able to walk the length of the hospital ward last Monday, for the first time since his accident. Several other patients are also convalescent.

Late news from New York is to the effect that the late James F. Tichenor's death resulted from a severe illness caused by his having an iced bath several weeks since. The British Columbia Copper company has lost, by his death, a most zealous president, and the Boundary mining industry a good friend and supporter.

Last evening W. J. Richter and Miss Carrie Peterson, both of Chesaw, Washington, were married by Rev. Mr. Knox, Methodist minister, at the Windsor hotel, Greenwood. Another wedding was that of N. LaCause, a rancher, from Anarchist mountain, to Miss V. Virginia, which took place at the Greenwood hotel, Rev. father Bedard, O.M.I., performing the ceremony.

The report sent out last week on information received from Fairview to the effect that John Love, druggist, of that town, had temporarily lost his reason, proves to have been much exaggerated. It appears that he was delirious one night, shortly after being injured in the hotel fire, but since then has been up and about, and only went to Vernon for convenience in getting proper treatment for his badly injured hand. Worry and excitement upset him for a little while, but he will probably soon be quite well again.

THE ARBITRATION COMMISSIONERS

Will Take a Week's Rest After Their Tour of the Coal Belt.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Chairman Gray, recorder Wright, brigadier-general Wilson, and Mr. Parker, four members of the anthracite commission, and assistant recorders Moseley and Neill, arrived here today from the coal regions, where they have just ended a week's tour of the coal belt. From here judge Gray went to his home in Wilmington, Delaware, and commissioner Parker departed for New York, while recorder Wright and general Wilson and the other members of the party departed for Washington. Commissioner Clark left the party at Reading, Pa., and started for Chicago. Bishop Spaulding and commissioner Watkins returned to Scranton, where they will remain for some time. Scranton is Mr. Watkins' home and the bishop will be the guest of bishop Hoban while in that city.

The commissioners finished their work in good physical condition and separated in the best of spirits. They have gained much information in the regions, and during the intermission they will look over statistics which some of them have in their possession. The commissioners will meet again in Scranton, November 14th, when the hearing of the miners side of the case will be begun. After they have concluded their case the operators will make their defense, after which the mine workers will be again heard in rebuttal. From Scranton it is likely the commission will go to Pottsville and sit there for a few days, and then to Philadelphia and New York. The commissioners have no idea when they will be able to make their decision.

Between now and the 14th of November recorder Wright will be kept busy preparing for the real work of the commission. He has a large amount of correspondence to dispose of which will take up nearly all of his time until Friday of next week. He possibly will receive the answers of the coal companies to the statements of the miners' case, which president Mitchell, of the miners' union, has filed with the commission within a few days.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

After Suffering Many Hardships in an Open Boat Reach Safety.

New York, Nov. 6.—Captain Kay and wife, with nine seamen, a crew of the British bark Florence B. Egett, which they abandoned in midocean on October 15th, after she was dismantled by a hurricane, and waterlogged, arrived here today on the steamer Grenada from Trinidad. The vessel left Bear River, N. S., August 13th, for Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of lumber. On September 18th, she encountered the hurricane. Every effort was made to keep her afloat, but vainly. The crew worked night and day until October 15th, when the decks were almost level with the water. All hands abandoned the vessel in the ship's long boat, which was provisioned but had no nautical instruments. They steered southwest and finally reached Grenada on October 25th, having covered a distance of 1,450 miles in an open boat. Many privations were suffered during that time.

NO PEACE YET.

Venezuelan Revolutionists Still Keep Up Some Show of Activity.

Willemstad, Island of Curaca, Nov. 6.—The revolutionary force at Lasteques is not strong enough to capture that place, but is waiting reinforcements from general Matoes, who still has 9,000 men under his command, opposed to the 5,000 troops commanded by president Castro. For the past five days there has been no communication by rail or telegraph with Losteques or with the scene of the fighting in that locality. The government of Venezuela is making greater efforts to obtain reinforcements and to send food to president Castro's troops. Three bridges on the railroad near Losteques have been blown up.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Nov. 6.—The United States gunboat, Marrietta, has arrived at Barcelona, Venezuela, in order to compel the revolutionists there to release the U. S. consular agent, Ignacio H. Baiz, who was arrested for refusing to subscribe a forced loan. Mr. Baiz is the richest man in Barcelona, and of high position. The treatment which he has been subjected to is only an incident to many others which have occurred in every part of Venezuela. The seaport town of Higuroto, Venezuela, was occupied for three hours yesterday by forces landed from the Venezuelan gunboat Crespo. The landing party is said to have caused great damage to property owned by Spanish and French residents, and the French warship D'Estrees has left Laguira to investigate the matter. The Dutch cruiser Holland and the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan have arrived at Laguira.

WIRELESS WORKS WELL.

Long Message Received at Sunny Harbor From Cornwall England.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 6.—Commander Martin, of the Italian cruiser, Carlo Alberto, on which Marconi is trying his wireless telegraphy experiments, says a wireless message was received off Sunny Harbor on Saturday on board the warship from the station at Cornwall, England. This message is by far the longest yet transmitted by wireless telegraphy. The distance from Sunny Harbor to Cornwall is greater than from Table Head at the Cape Breton station, to Cornwall.

COAL COMBINE FORMED.

London, Nov. 6.---While denials of J. P. Morgan's London partners respecting prospective purchase of the coal fields and potteries of Staffordshire are considered unconvincing in that quarter, it is evident that a combination of some kind has been formed for controlling the production of the collieries. If this combination be exclusively British it is probable it will be followed by a similar move in other mining sections. Amalgamations of the British iron and steel industry are constantly going into effect. A British steel trust may be the final result after numerous smaller amalgamations.

COLONIAL PREMIERS' SPEECHES

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: In the house of commons this afternoon, colonial secretary Chamberlain said, in reply to a question put by Thomas Lough, member for Arlington west, that the reason for not publishing in the blue book report of the colonial conference a full report of the speeches of colonial premiers was that objection was made that it would be a breach of privilege to publish what it had been agreed upon to treat as confidential. No further papers he added would be published.

MACKAY'S WILL.

London, Nov. 6.—The estate in Great Britain of John W. Mackay has been sworn at $7,685. Mr. Mackay's will is a brief document declaring all his estate to be community property of his wife and himself, and bequeathing everything subject to his testamentary disposition to his son Clarence. The will contains no other bequests of any kind.

COTTON OIL PAYS.

New York, Nov. 6.—The directors of the Cotton Oil company declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the preferred stock and two dividends on the common, payable as follows: Four per cent. payable on December 1st, 1902, and two per cent. payable on June 1st, 1903.

GOOD OLD SOLAR PLEXUS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6.—In the boxing contest of 20 rounds between Benny Yanger, of Chicago, and Tony Moran, of New York, before the West End club tonight, Yanger knocked Moran out in the third round with a solar plexus blow. Each man weighed in at 125 pounds.

FLOUR MILL DESTROYED.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The model flour mill and a large wheat elevator adjoining, were completely destroyed by fire here today. The total loss approximates $240,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The plant was the property of the Liberty Mills.

LOOKING FOR PRECEDENTS.

London, Nov. 6.—Lord Rosebery has been given permission to accede to the request of president Roosevelt's anthracite arbitration commission to be supplied with copies of notes of the proceedings of the settlement of the British coal dispute in 1893.

CRIME TOO PREVALENT.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 6.—Rev. F. French, of Tweed, writes to the newspapers complaining that crime in so general in the vicinity of Octabing, Hastings county, and that unless it is suppressed law-abiding people will be compelled to move out.

THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

Lakefield, Ont., Nov. 6.—Wm. Hall, of Buckthorn, pulled his gun out of a canoe, muzzle first, the trigger caught and discharged the weapon, the charge entering Hall's abdomen. He died three hours later.

PACIFIC CABLE RATES.

Victoria, Nov. 6.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The Pacific Cable company have made a rate between Canada and Australia of two shillings and four pence per word.

RELIEF FOR SQUATTERS

Need not Change Quarters Before May Next

Nelson to be Ice Supply Point for Kootenay

The time of the adjourned meeting of the council last evening was almost entirely occupied in the consideration and final reading of the four bylaws which were to have been submitted shortly. Three passed the ordeal successfully, but the bylaw to clear out the foreshore squatters was laid over to be dealt with by the next council. It was the first one to be dealt with, and after it had been read, a letter from the city solicitor was read intimating that if it was the intention of the council to do nothing in the way of taking action against the squatters till next spring, such a course might invalidate the law.

Alderman Selous said that if such was the case, he thought that the bylaw might just as well be withdrawn for the present. It would not do to turn the shackers out at the beginning of the winter, and the best thing to do would be to lay the bylaw over and give the shackers notice that after May 1st next proceedings would be commenced against them if they were still occupying their present premises. This would give them plenty of time to arrange to move in the spring, and would not work any hardship, such as would result if action were taken now.

Alderman Irving agreed with this, and thought it better to leave the passing of the bylaw over for the next council.

A motion to this effect was accordingly made by alderman Selous, seconded by alderman Scanlan.

Bylaw 120, regarding laundries, was the next one to come up. The clause regarding drying clothes within 40 feet of a highway had been eliminated at the last meeting, but another clause came in for a good deal of discussion and criticism at this. This was the clause regarding the ground to be allotted for laundry purposes, which is on the blocks between Lake and Front from Josephine to Ward streets, and the half blocks from Lake street south to the lane, and between the streets mentioned above.

Alderman Selous was of the opinion that there were not five lots available in the section named.

Alderman Scanlan did not see the advantage of giving too much encouragement to the establishment of small laundries. There were already more than was necessary, and if the new quarters were rather small it would encourage them to amalgamate.

Some figuring was then done as to the number of laundries to be accommodated, and as only five could be counted, outside those already located within the boundaries mentioned, it was decided that the proprietors of these should be able to locate themselves without trouble. The bylaw was then passed and is to come into effect on December 20th next.

Bylaw 121, to extend the city limits, taking in a portion of addition A., was passed without any discussion.

Bylaw 122, to set a schedule of rates for electric light charges, which has to be done before money can be borrowed for the installation of a power plant, was then read. The prices set are practically those which have always been in existence, except that in the new schedule no allowance is made for a flat rate such as many of the larger consumers of light hold.

November 20th was set as the day on which the two bylaws which are to come before the people should be voted on, and W. E. Wasson was appointed as returning officer. The polling places will be as usual, for the east ward at the police station, in the city hall, and for the west ward at the office of T. M. Ward on Baker street.

An application was then read from the Nelson Ice company, asking for a lease of a lot 150 feet wide along the foreshore, and extending out to the city's boundary. The letter explained that the land applied for was partly covered by their present premises, and as it was their intention to greatly enlarge these, and put in a railway spur to connect, they were anxious to have some sort of title to the ground.

Alderman Scanlan said that he had been spoken to that day by a representative of the company, who said that it was their intention to make Nelson a centre from which they would supply ice all through the Kootenays. For this reason they purpose extending their buildings at once, as was mentioned in the application.

It was decided that the application should be referred to the board of works, the company, however, to be notified in the meantime that they would be able to secure all the land they wished to occupy. The council then adjourned till Monday evening next.

A POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT SURP

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Sir William Mulock made an important speech before the Mulock club, in the course of which he said that the deficit of $800,000 a year in the postoffice department had been wiped out, the rate of postage reduced to two cents all round, and the department had for the fiscal year just closed not a deficit of a dollar, but for the first time in the history of the country, a surplus—not a large one, but still a surplus—of over $5,000.

A portion of sir William's speech referred to the compulsory arbitration act, introduced at the last session of parliament, and which will come up again at the next session. Taking the recent coal strike as his text, he showed that five months would have been saved in that case had such an act been in force in Pennsylvania. He thought that much of the criticism already passed upon the act was ill-considered, and pointed out that under the present voluntary act the department has been able to intervene successfully in several disputes, and particularly referred to the coal strikes on Vancouver island and in Nova Scotia.

FREIGHT RATES TOO LOW

IS OPIONION OF VICE-PRESIDENT OF ST. PAUL ROAD.

THINKS RAILWAYS SHOULD COMBINE TO RAISE THEM.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A. C. Bird, third vice-president of the St. Paul road, took a bold stand before the interstate commerce commission when that body began an investigation into the rates on cattle and packing products between Chicago and the Missouri river. Mr. Bird when asked if he desired to defend the reasonableness of the St. Paul stock rates, declared that they were not reasonable. "Not only are our live stock rates unreasonable," he declared, "but all our freight rates today are unreasonable because they are entirely too low to compensate for the service. I am surprised that the railroads don't make a combined effort and raise them." This statement surprised the members of the commission, and they immediately started to ascertain Mr. Bird's reasons.

The witness stated that it was unfair to take the past two years as a basis from which to judge the fairness of rates and the fairness of the remuneration derived by the railroads, for during that period the volume of traffic had greatly increased, whereas before that period railroads had not as general propositions been remunerative.

With respect to cattle rates, Mr. Bird asserted that cattle did not now and had not for years paid their just proportion of transportation, and that further to reduce the rates on cattle would be to make a bad situation worse.

The present inquiry is at the instigation of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange which claims that the lower rate on packing house products that exists between Chicago and Misouri river points relative to the rate on cattle, operates against the Chicago market. Under prevailing rates packers can better afford to convert the live stock into packing house products at Missouri river points than at Chicago.

SENSIBLE DECISION.

Heirs of Millionaire Gilman Quit Fighting in the Courts.

New York, Nov. 6.—Notice of an agreement between the "half-blood" and the "full-blood" heirs of George F. Gilman, the millionaire merchant who died in his mansion at Bridgeport, Connecticut, leaving an estate over which was started a legal contest that threatened to be interminable, was filed today in the supreme court of Brooklyn. Under the new agreement the business formerly conducted by Mr. Gilman is to pass into the hands of a corporation to be organized in New Jersey with a capital of $2,100,000, $1,250,000 of which is to be issued to the administrators of the estate, they in turn are to divide the amount into fifths, four-fifths to be distributed among the "full-blood" relatives, and one-fifth, or over $250,000, among the "half-blood" relations.

HONOR FOR MITCHELL.

May Be Elected President of American Federation.

Wilkesbarre, Nov. 6.—Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, will arrive here from Indianapolis tomorrow to hold a conference with president Mitchell, regarding the final arrangements which will be submitted to the investigating commission when it meets at Scranton next week. Mr. Mitchell declined to discuss the report sent out from Washington that he may be elected president of the American Federation of Labor, to succeed Samuel Gompers.

CHURCHES WILL CO-OPERATE.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—A joint meeting was held today of the commissioners appointed at the Methodist general conference, in Winnipeg, and the Presbyterian general assembly, in Toronto, to arrange for co-operation in the home mission fields. The opinion of the meeting was unanimous as to the desirability of co-operation, and two general superintendents, Drs. Sutherland and McLaren, were instructed to communicate with the home mission superintendents. The meeting then adjourned.

HALL MINING & SMELTING CO.

At the meeting of the Hall Mining & Smelting company, which was held on Thursday, the chairman, lord Ernest Hamilton, explained that the hopes which he had expressed at the former meeting in regard to the company's mine had not been realized, and that after getting the opinion of two independent engineers, who had agreed in every particular with that of their own manager, they had ceased to operate their property, but had leased it on royalty to the late mining superintendent on fair terms. He stated that a communication reached them on Tuesday, announcing that 5,000 tons of ore had been uncovered of an estimated value of $8.00 a ton, which would give a fair profit to the company. He reviewed the smelting operations during the last twelve months, which were carried on under very adverse conditions, and he expressed the belief that a much larger profit would be earned in future, which would enable some return to be made to the shareholders. Judging from his remarks, it will be seen that the company intend to confine their attention to smelting custom ores, and do not at present intend to look for new mines.—London B. C. Review, Oct. 25.

SIFTON TRIAL RESUMED.

Man Charged With Murdering His Father Up Again.

London, Ontario, Nov. 6.—At the trial of Gerald Sifton for the alleged murder of his father at Arva, yesterday, Dr. McNeill, who issued the death certificate to the effect that the deceased had died from injuries as the result of an accident, under cross-examination said he had since no reason to change his opinion as stated in the certificate. He denied having asked or received any money or notes from the accused in reference to his father's death. Rev. Mr. Cooper, Methodist minister at Arva, said that Gerald Sifton had come to his house three days after the tragedy and asked witness if he was pressing for an inquest, stating that he had been told so by Dr. McNeill, who said there was money in it for me, and that unless he was given $1,000 he would stop the funeral procession and hold an inquest. Mrs. Mary McFarlane, who had been engaged to Joseph Sifton, said that Gerald Sifton told her not to tell of the threat he had made to put his father and Mary McFarlane in a way that they would not be married that day.

SMALLPOX IN MICHIGAN.

Threatens to Invade Sarnia if Preventative Measures Are Not Enforced.

Sarnia, Ontario Nov. 6.—There are 20 cases of smallpox in Port Huron, Michigan, just across the river from here. Dr. Oliver, medical health officer here, who has been over investigating, says there is no isolation hospital or means of isolation for the suffering, and that vaccination is not thorough. He has asked for instructions from Dr. Bryce, provincial medical officer, to prevent the disease coming across.

IS IT PREFONTAINE?

Rumored That Montreal's Ex-Mayor is to Get Cabinet Position.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Reliable authorities here say that the minister of marine and fisheries will have charge of all canals and waterways of the dominion in the near future. This announcement is in connection with the rumored appointment of Raymond Prefontaine, ex-mayor of Montreal, as minister of marine and fisheries. Hon. James Sutherland the present minister, is to take over the public works department.

TOWGOOD-FLEWELLING.

Phoenix, B. C., Nov. 6.—(Special to The Daily News.)—A pretty wedding was solemnized in Phoenix yesterday, the principals being Miss Stella St. Clair Flewelling, second daughter of Rev. E. P. Flewelling, vicar of St. John's church, and Mr. Surtees James Towgood a prominent business man of Sandon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. W. Robins, of Greenwood, the full choral service of the church of England being used for the occasion. The bride was given away by her father, the bridesmaids being Miss Flewelling and Miss Ray Flewelling, sisters of the bride. The groom was supported by Elting Merritt, of Greenwood. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the vicarage, after which the newly married couple left for a trip to Spokane, Seattle and Vancouver, after which they will settle down in Sandon.

SCARLET FEVER SERUM.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Dr. M. A. Charlton, professor of pathology at McGill, has just concluded treatment of 15 severe cases of scarlet fever with a new serum. Under ordinary treatment a large proportion would have ended fatally, or been accompanied by troublesome complications. Thirteen made prompt recoveries; two died, one four hours after admission to the hospital, and the other from diphtheria. It is expected the new serum will do as much for scarlet fever as anti-toxine has done for diphtheria.

SWIFT AUTOMOBILING.

Paris, Nov. 6.—At Dourden today Henri Fournier, driving an automobile, covered a kilometre (.621 of a mile) in 29 1-5 seconds, and a mile in 47 1-5 seconds, thus breaking the record held by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Fournier's time was made in spite of muddy roads.

TO CONVERT THE INDIANS.

Toronto Nov. 6.—Dr. George H. Menzies, Mrs. Menzies and Miss Kate Campbell and Miss Edith Brain, left for Montreal this morning, en route to Central India, where they will enter the missionary work of the Presbyterian church.

THROWN FROM HIS RIG.

Lion's Head, Ontario, Nov. 6—Kenneth Smith, a farmer, was thrown out of his rig by the horses running away, and struck a stone, sustaining injuries which caused his death today.

WELLS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Hon. W. C. Wells saw premier Laurier and Sifton today re aid to New Westminster bridge.

HIGH GRADE ORE IN LE ROI

According to Mackenzie Has Been Underestimated

Prospects are Bright for Rossland Camp

Rossland, Nov. 6.—"The Le Roi mine will neither shut down on the 10th inst. nor at any other time. It will run right along, and as far as I can see, there is no necessity of its shutting down at all. Neither will the Northport smelter be closed for lack of coke, for a clean-up or for any other reason."

Such were the words addressed to a representative of the World this afternoon by general manager John H. Mackenzie. He was approached with regard to the depressing rumors recently put in circulation by interested parties. He declared most unequivocally that there was no truth whatsoever in them.

"The situation," continued Mr. Mackenzie, "is much about that which I declared it to be last June. I recommended, for various reasons, that the Le Roi should be mined for its high grade ore, in order that its financial condition should be the more quickly cleared. The trouble in the coke supply meant that we could not well ship the run of the mine. As soon as that trouble is cleared, the run of mine will be shipped and the Le Roi will export up to its full capacity. But the condition of the coke supply is such that it will not be upon a proper basis until next spring. By that time the Le Roi will be shipping over the whole of the mine. Even if the coke supply was kept short for a longer period we could still keep on shipping as at present. It would to a certain extent depreciate the run of the mine but not to make it unprofitable to smelt.

"There is far more high grade ore in the mine than was at first estimated. The main stopes are left untouched at present. There is more than one vein in the Le Roi and the main vein is as good as ever it was, it is untouched, but will be shipped later on.

"The coke supply is sufficient at present to keep three furnaces going, and I hope next month to blow in a fourth, which will augment the output of the camp.

"As to the concentration problem, I can only say that the Le Roi is actively making experiments. So is the Le Roi No. 2. The War Eagle and Centre Star are not the only mines that are trying the concentration problem. We are expending quite as much money in this direction. Yes, perhaps twice as much.

"I cannot say," said Mr. Mackenzie, in answer to a query, "exactly where we will erect a concentrator, but I will say that as far as the water is concerned, we are perfectly willing to leave ourselves in the hands of the city. We want water, but we are not in the least afraid the city will take advantage of our necessities. The well-being of the Le Roi is the well-being of Rossland, which every Rosslander must recognize, and we are not afraid that he will treat us otherwise than fairly.

"Rossland," finished up Mr. Mackenzie, "has no earthly reason to be panicky. Everything will come out all right in the end and as to the present, it is looking very cheerful."

SEVERE STORM AT NOME

CAUSED LOSS OF LIFE AND WRECK OF SEVERAL VESSELS.

EIGHT MEN ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED.

Seattle, ov. 6.—No less than eight men were drowned, three vessels driven ashore and practically every lighter on the Nome beach was wrecked in a storm that commenced on Tuesday, October 14th, and continued throughout the day. The facts are supplied by purser Robertson, of the Ohio, who arrived today. The known dead are: Frank Kelly, George Robertson, George Fleuth, Samuel Josephson. A dozen or more people thrown into the surf were rescued by the life saving crews. The schooner Louise, the steamer Elk and the launch Fleetwing were among the larger craft left on the beach. In each instance the crews were rescued or managed to escape to the shore. The storm caused the water to back up in Snake river and Dry creek, and Dry creek bridge was washed away.

FAULTY STEERING GEAR.

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 6.—The steamer Turretcourt is hard aground in the harbor here as a result of the steering gear becoming unmanageable when the boat was leaving the C. N. R. elevator wharf.

WANTS KANAKAS.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Dr. Peter Bancroft, of Queensland, Australia, who is visiting this city, says the agitation against Kanaka labor in that colony is killing sugar planting and the pearl industry.

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Nov. 6.—A severe earthquake shock has been felt at Guarda, in the province of Beira, and at other places. There has been serious loss of life and many houses have been destroyed.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

High-class Groceries

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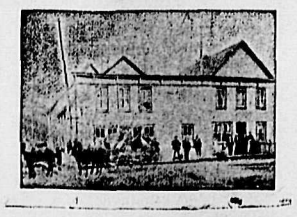

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THE MINERS' DEMANDS.

John Mitchell, representative of the United Mine Workers, has filed the statement of the anthracite miners with the arbitration commission. It is not a lengthy document, and the miners demands are embodied in four clauses.

First—An increase of 20 per cent upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work.

Second—A reduction of 20 per cent in hours of labor without any reduction of earnings for all employees paid by the hour, day or week. The second demand is similar to the first, in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day or week, and all the reasons applicable to the first demand are asked to be applied to the second, with repetition.

Third—The adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable; the minimum rate per ton to be 60 cents for a legal ton of 2,240 pounds; the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained.

Fourth—The incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time, to the end that strikes and lockouts may be unnecessary.

In support of the first it is set forth that the present rate of wages is much lower than the rate paid in the bituminous coal fields; that it is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training; that the average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than in the bituminous coal fields for substantially the same work; that the average annual earnings are much less than in other occupations requiring equal skill and training; that the rate of wages in view of the dangerous nature of the occupation is insufficient; that the annual earnings of the miners are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living; that the increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a decent standard of life upon the present basis of wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it; that the wages are so low that the mine workers' children are forced to work in the mines instead of being suppported and educated upon the earnings of their parents; that the wages are below the fair and just earnings of workers in this industry.

The claim for shorter hours is based upon the contentions that the 10-hour day is detrimental to the health, safety and well-being of the mine workers; that shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers; that the tendency is generally towards shorter hours; that shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor; that a working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the working men and the community.

The demand that the coal be weighed by a certain system is based upon the grounds that measurement by the legal ton wherever practicable is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of the mine workers; that when the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2,240 pounds; that the excessive ton was originally intended to compensate the operators for the weight of small sizes of coal which were then discarded, but which are now utilized and sold, and, therefore, there is no reason for any other than the legal ton; that the adoption of this system would remove an incentive to the operator and of the miner to cheating and dishonesty, and remove jealousy among the miners and prevent unjust discrimination and favoritism; that the condition changed from the system to the one asked would be a factor in allaying suspicion and discontent among the mine workers.

In support of the demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers it is advanced that the anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organization and choose such agents and officers as they desire to act collectively, instead of individually, when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby; that agreements between employers and employees and through workingmen's organizations are the ordinary method of regulating production and wages in the bituminous coal fields and in other large industries, and are beneficial, successful and in keeping with the spirit of the times; that unions of workingmen tend to the better discipline of the men and to the improvement of their physical, moral and mental condition, and to the preservation of friendly relations between employer and employee; that experience shows that the trade agreement is the only effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions arising between employers and employees in large districts, and that a trade agreement is the only possible way to 'establish those relations between employers and the wage maker in the anthracite fields on a just, permanent basis.

The findings of the commission upon these various points will be of very great interest to others besides the anthracite mine operators and workers.

WATER POWER.

"I predict and my prediction will certainly be realized, that ten years hence not a ton of coal will be used in Michigan for manufacturing purposes. I predict the same thing for that section of Canada lying between Hamilton and Quebec, where the fall of water is equal to 10,000,000 tons of coal per year."

That is what F. H. Clergue, and he is not a dreamer, says. It is not by any means an over-confident picture to draw. The stupendous power that is going to waste is only now beginning to be understood and made use of. It is the same both in the east and in the west. Cities that are obliged to depend upon coal or wood wherewith to generate power for the electric light and other plants; manufacturers whose fuel bills are a source of constant anxiety, are struggling under disadvantages that are difficult to withstand. In this province there is little excuse for any other than water power being used. There are so many sources whence all the power that is needed to generate enough electricity to drive the machinery of numberless factories can be obtained, that the contention that this is destined to be a great manufacturing province seems to be well founded. Cheap power is one of the necessities of present day conditions. The old fashioned water wheel and wind mill have gone long ago, except in a few isolated and belated places where the world jogs on in the same way now as it did half a century ago. Even steam is beginning to have an old fashioned air about it. Electricity is the great motive power of the age, and economy demands that water power should be used to generate it. There are some towns in the province where steam is used for this purpose but they rarely are obliged to do so. The whole Pacific slope is bounteously endowed with rivers and streams possessing all the requirements for providing power, and the time is not far distant when every one of these sources will be made full use of, for the development of the mineral resources of the country and for the carrying on of the manufactures that will be centred in this province.

November 23rd, 1902, (Temperance Sunday) is to be signalized by a simultaneous revival in all the churches of the English-speaking world of a pledge signing crusade against the use of intoxicating drinks. The launching of the movement is the result of six months of planning, study and preparation. It will be under the general direction of the National Temperance society, but the work will be done largely through special committees. The special committee for the United States is headed by Henry B. Metcalf of Rhode Island, with the following membership: James B. Dunn, D.D., secretary; Thomas L. Poulson, D. D., William T. Wardwell, Theophilus A. Brouwer, Joshua L. Barton, M.D., J. L. Baily, president N. T. S.; D. L. Mann, M.D.; Rev. Hervey Wood, field secretary. The committee for Great Britain and Canada is headed by the archbishop of Canterbury, with the following membership: Bishop Bardsley, Carlisle, canon Farrar, D.D., F.R.S.; sir Wilfrid Lawson, Brayton Hall; W. S. Caine, M.P., London; F. S. Spence, Toronto. The public agitation of the matter is in the hands of a press committee, of which W. R. Hearst, of the New York Journal, is chairman, and Dr. James B. Dunn, secretary of the National Temperance society, is secretary.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

Last Evening's Service of Song at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

The service of song at St. Paul's Presbyterian church last evening attracted a large audience in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

The programme commenced with an organ solo, a prelude by Bach, by Mr. R. R. Weir, the organist, which was followed by a hymn and anthem by the choir.

Mrs. Melville Parry's solo "With verdure clad" fram Hayden's "Creation," was sung with an ease and sweetness none too common in the rendering of a difficult number.

The bass solo "The gates of Paradise," (Harspool) was done full justice to by R. Clark, who was heard to even better advantage in the solo, in which he took the place of R. Thompson, in the anthem by the choir "Saviour when night involves the skies" (Shelley). The choir also did better in this than in the opening number, Woodward's "Radiant morn."

The trio "Lift thine eyes," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by Mrs. Parry, Miss Johnston and Miss Tyers, was a most happy selection, and was followed by a manifest desire on the part of many to demand an encore.

The second part of the programme like the first, was opened by an organ solo by R. A. Weir, an offertory by Dudley Buck, during which a collection was taken in aid of the choir fund. This was succeeded by a contralto solo by Miss Ida Johnston, and in it and in the anthem, "Hark! hark! my soul," Shelley) in which she took the contralto solo, her voice showed evidence of careful cultivation and great power in the lower register.

Mr. George Kydd in his number, "The resurrection," by H. R. Shelley, as usual, was in good voice, and sang with much force and expression.

It was to be regretted that the duet, "My faith looks up to Thee," (Bassford) owing to the unavoidable absence of R. Thompson, had to be omitted, as the re-appearance of Mrs. Melville Parry was looked for with pleasurable anticipation.

But the number most appreciated was the quartette "Jesus lover of my soul" (Williams), participated in by Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Johnston and Messrs. Kydd and Clark, which would have been repeated had an encore been allowed.

The choir excelled in the rendition of the anthem "But the Lord is mindful of His own," (Mendelssohn), and in the closing anthem, "Come, ye thankful people, come," (Shelley), which was a fitting termination to a musical evening keenly enjoyed by all present.

R. A. Weir at the organ showed a rare command of his instrument, the result of careful pracaice, and his quiet, effective work as an accompanist gave the most complete satisfaction.

Mrs. Melville Parry, the director, is to be congratulated upon the impetus she has given to musical thought and study in the city, and a second sacred recital or song service will be anxiously looked forward to under the same auspices at a not distant date.

Enormous!

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25c., 35c. and 50c.

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THE TARIFF ON LEAD AS VIEWED IN MONTREAL

The tariff on lead is worrying a few people in Montreal today, says the Herald. Some of them are worrying because they fear they cannot get the tariff raised. Others are worrying for fear that it will be raised. One set of these people has a right to be anxious. For both of them to be is plainly superfluous. The only difficulty in the way of perfect happiness for one of them is that neither can tell who has the true title to the bliss.

The great public which is the great body that really ought to be doing the worrying, is not bothering its head about this matter. It has too many other troubles to think of, and has wisely decided to know nothing about the lead question, and to permit a select few to do the worrying over it.

The lead problem is provided by the Pacific provinces. British Columbia produces lead. It produces two and a half times as much as is consumed by the whole dominion of Canada. And the dominion of Canada only gets about half the lead it consumes from British Columbia. The Canadian lead miner is convinced that this is not the proper state of affairs. He is setting about to remedy it. The remedy he proposes to apply is that universal panacea, the tariff.

A meeting of the lead producers and consumers was held in this city last week for the purpose of deciding upon the application of the remedy. No decision was arrived at because some of the consumers expressed the opinion that there was nothing wrong with the present condition of affairs and no need for a remedy.

Another consultation is to be held and the case is to be allowed to develop in the meantime.

This case, whether one of health or disorder, is a complicated one. The interested parties are the lead producers of British Columbia, the smelters and refiners of the same province, the Canadian Pacific railway which carries the lead of the west to the markets of the east; the paint, pipe, shot, enamel ware, porcelain and rubber manufacturers who use lead in various forms as raw material in their factories. Last and greatest, there is the public, which buys the pipe, the paint, and other things. It also pays the freight. Each is inclined to look at the problem from the point of self interest.

The lead miner wants to mine as much lead and get as much money for it as possible. The smelters and refiners want to smelt and refine as much lead and get as much money for doing it as possible. The railway wants to carry as much lead and get as much money for it as possible. The paint, pipe and rubber makers want to make as much paint, pipe and rubber, to pay as little for the raw material, which is lead, and to make as much money as possible. The public, one is justified in saying, wants to buy as little pipe, paint, and rubber, to pay as little freight and to spend as little money as possible.

It is not possible that all of the parties to this problem can have all that it wants. There must be give and take between them. But the inclination of each is to give as little and to take as much as possible.

The duty on lead pipe is 35 per cent. Taking the British preference into consideration, and all the pipe makers do, it is 23 1-3 per cent. The duty on pig lead is 15 per cent., when the preference is considered, a third less, or 10 per cent. The protection of the pipe maker is therefore the difference between these two, or 13 1-3 per cent. The pipe makers say that this is barely sufficient, and they would accept a little increase. However, the Canadian pipe maker controls the Canadian market with his present protection, as he admits He will neither go out of business nor into rebellion under the present protection.

The duty on pig lead, as before stated, is 15 per cent. or to the British maker, 10 per cent. With this protection 90 per cent. of the pig lead consumed in Canada comes from British Columbia. The margin of protection here is claimed to be narrow, and the producers would accept a little more.

On white and red lead there is only a duty of 15 per cent., or to the British maker, 3 1-3 per cent. It amounts to nothing at all. On litharge and other lead products there is no duty. The result is the paint maker gets his white lead in Great Britain, Germany or the United States, and the porcelain, the enamel and the rubber men do the same. None of it is made in Canada.

Between seven and eight thousand tons of lead are consumed in Canada in the form of white or red lead or litharge a year. This is half the lead consumption of the country. Having one half the British Columbian is after the other half. He now has to sell twenty-two or three thousand tons of his output abroad in competition with the world and believes that it would be more profitable for him to sell a portion of this at home. He might, in fact, increase his production by that amount. To market his lead in Canada in the form of white lead, decomposing works would have to be established in the east. To induce the erection of these works the meeting last week was asked to pass a resolution requesting the government to put a duty of a cent and a half a pound on white lead. They also suggested a cent and a half a pound on pig lead, but it is not believed that so much of an increase on pig is really wanted by them, or that it would be good for them.

The mines of British Columbia could not probably operate under a lower protection than they have at the present time. They are under several disadvantages compared with the mines in other parts of the world. The great lead producing countries are Spain and Mexico. The large quantity of silver and gold which is taken from the ores there makes it possible for the lead to be marketed at very low rates. In fact in many of the mines the lead is looked upon only as a by-product. In Canada the silver is most decidedly the by-product for the percentage of it found in the lead is very small. Another disadvantage is the location of the mines on one side of the continent and the market on the other, or even further. There must be some tariff to help pay the freight from British Columbia to Montreal as it is from five to eight times as much as the water freight rates from Liverpool to Antwerp.

The present duty on pig lead will have to be retained under the present tariff system. It is necessary, where there are duties, that the duty on the finished article, must be more than on the raw material. Otherwise the finished article would be made where the raw material comes from where there is no tariff charge and would come in at an advantage to the country where the duty on the finished article is lower than on the raw material. Therefore a cent and a half a pound duty on white lead is the thing that is really wanted by the British Columbia lead men. They do not want a bonus for they say there is no permanency in a bonus. It is liable at some time not to be renewed, while the lowering or abolishing of a tariff is another and more difficult matter. A cent and a half a pound would mean about thirty-five per cent.

The men who are in favor of this demand frankly acknowledge that if the duty on white lead is increased from five to thirty-five per cent. the duty on paint will have to be increased in proportion, for the protection will have to be passed along to paint makers. They also frankly admit that the price of paint to consumers will have to be advanced in the same proportion and the public will have to pay more for its paint.

Their contention is that the public should be willing to do this for it means the development of another industry in this country and will be another step in the upbuilding of the dominion. They say that if the public has to pay more the paint it will get the benefit of retaining the money in the country and will therefore have more money with which to pay the higher price for paint. The establishment of a new industry means more people in the country and consequently a larger market for the farmer who will have to pay the increased price of paint.

Montreal is the largest paint manufacturing city in Canada by a long measure. The biggest houses in the dominion are located here and the most of them. The heads of these establishments view the proposal to increase the duty on their raw material with mixed feelings. Some of them are in favor of it, believing in the principle of protection. Some of them say that they will not object if the duty is not made too high but they think that the proposed cent and a half a pound is decidedly too high. More of them are dead opposed to disturbing the present arrangement. They give a variety of interesting reasons.

The first of these is that it will increase the cost of their raw material and compel them to advance the price of their paints. Canada is now getting as good and as cheap paint as any country in the world. They suggest that the interest which would derive the principal benefit through establishment of a smelting works in the east would be the railway that hauls the pig lead to the east. However, the railway is doing that at the present time. They say that the corroding of white lead is a delicate and difficult operation and that a good quality might not be produced for a long time in this country and the people would have to put up with an inferior article in the meantime. The quality of the lead is another consideration. They do not know whether the British Columbia lead is suited for the manufacture of white lead. However, the agent of the British Columbia producers here says there is no doubt on that score for the lead has been tested for that purpose and found to be perfectly adapted to corrosion.

The men who are opposed to the corrosion of lead here are, however, principally opposed because they believe the men who favor the project have an axe to grind. They think that one of the firms in the paint manufacturing business contemplated the establishment of a corroding plant, and as one would do the business for the country, they say that the imposition of a high duty would place them at the mercy of a firm with which they are now competing. This is a prospect that they do not relish. Five of the big paint houses are opposed to the granting of the British Columbia request for more tariff and two are in favor of it.

There is a wide difference in the estimate of the capital required for the erection and operation of a white lead plant. One man who ought to know, said that the investment would be about $2,000,000, and another gentleman who ought to know equally well, said that $200,000 would cover the cost.

The works would have to be established in the east for large quantities of tanbark, acetic acid and other chemicals are required for the process. These are more easily obtainable in the east than in the west. The market for the white lead is in the east and it is easier to carry the lead across the country in the form of pigs than in the form of dry white. If located in the east the corroder would always have the European market to draw upon for raw material, should the Canadian lead go beyond the tariff figure.

Until recently all of the British Columbia lead has been sent to the United States for refining, that is the removal of the gold and silver from the lead. Some of it is still going there for that purpose. The Canadian Pacific now has a refinery in operation in Trail and it is believed will soon be in a position to handle all of the Canadian lead bullion. The government grants a bounty of five dollars a ton for this refining process. Otherwise the Canadian lead would still be going across the line for treatment. There are certain advantages in having the lead refined there and the bounty was necessary to overcome them. The duty imposed by the United States on lead is prohibitively high. The lead producers here take advantage of the high duty to obtain high prices for their lead. They get more than the producers of any other country. But for the benefit of the refiners foreign lead bullion is admitted in bond for treatment. No duty is collected if ninety per cent. of the amount imported is taken out of the country in a refined state. The other ten per cent. is supposed to go to the chimney or to be lost in some way. But it is said that very little of that ten per cent is lost. Instead it is sold in the United States at the high rate of that country. This means money in the pocket of the foreigner. On the return to Canada, in accordance with an order-in-council passed 18 months ago a duty of only 15 per cent. or $7.50 per net ton is collected, the charge being for the refining. The Canadian lead has been refined principally in San Francisco, taken to Vancouver by water for transportation to the east over the Canadian Pacific. At the present time most of it is coming from the Trail smelter.

Though a cent and a half a pound was the figure suggested at the meeting last week western lead producers would be satisfied to have a specific duty of a cent a pound or $20 a ton put upon white lead. With this the paint men say that they would require an advance which would make the duty on white lead ground in oil equal to $20 a ton and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Another largely interested gentleman suggests as the ideal scale of tariff three-quarters of a cent protection on pig lead, but when imported for corroding only three-eighths of a cent. One cent duty on white lead and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Three-quarters of a cent and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem on pipe, shot and sheet lead.

Certainly one more meeting will have to be held before the lead men of this city arrive at a conclusion which they can take to Ottawa and place before the finance minister.

Perhaps one meeting will not suffice.

These are the essential facts of the case as nearly as they can be ascertained in Montreal. The decision on the merits rests with the government and the people.

LAST OF FIRST AID LECTURES.

Doctor Rose Tells What to Do in Cases of Poisoning.

Dr. Rose delivered his final lecture yesterday afternoon in the First Aid course which has been given in the Presbyterian church parlors under the auspices of the Florence Crittenton society. At the conclusion of the lecture the doctor was the recipient of a pair of gold sleeve links presented to him by the society as a slight token of the appreciation of the members of his valuable assistance since the formation of the local branch. Dr. Morrison having volunteered to give a lecture on the care and preservation of the teeth, arrangements are being made for another meeting in a fortnight.

Dr. Rose opened his lecture by a few remarks as to the effects of poisons, stating that the great majority of diseases were caused by poisons which were formed in the system by the action of certain germs which had been absorbed. Besides these classes of poisons there were different substances which when taken into the stomach or blood caused disturbances in the system. The first thing to do in any case of stomach poisoning was to get the poison out of the stomach as quickly as possible, and to do this an emetic must be given. After this had been accomplished something to counteract or neutralize the effects of what had been left or absorbed into the system must be given. If the nature of the poison were known this was comparatively easy, in most cases, if taken in hand at once. If the nature of the poison is not known, he said, give the patient plenty of milk, raw eggs, oils and strong tea or coffe. Milk neutralizes the action of many poisons, and as it curdles on reaching the stomach it also will enwrap a lot of the poison and give more time to use other curative measures. Oils coat the stomach and thus prevent the poison coming in contact with the surface for a time, while tea or coffee counteracts the depression and shock following the introduction of the poison into the system. To cause vomiting a tumbler full of lukewarm water with two teaspoonfuls of mustard in it would be found good. The best of all emetics was ipecac, which should be given, a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, for an hour. Tickling the throat was also good. The doctor then described a number of cases which had come under his observation in Nelson and elsewhere, when by the timely use of antidotes the lives of persons who had accidentally swallowed poisonous substances had been saved.

Where alkaline poisons had been taken acids like vinegar and water or lemon juice should be given to counteract, and where the poison was an acid, alkalies, such as baking soda, or lime water. He knew of one case where neither of these being available plaster from the wall had been crumbled up in water and the solution given to a patient with good results. In one case that had occurred in Nelson some time ago a woman had been taking emulsion of cod liver oil and took up as she thought, the bottle, in the dark. Instead of cod liver oil, however, she swallowed a large quantity of ammonia, which had been standing beside the other bottle. Her life was saved after a good deal of work, but the surface of the throat and stomach had been badly burned. He spoke strongly on the dangers of taking a drink from a bottle in the dark, and said ahat the custom was responsible every year for a large number of accidental poisonings resulting in death. He next dealt with poisons taken with the intention of committing suicide. Of these the more frequently used were morphine and different opium extracts, such as paregoric, soothing syrups and cordials. The effect of these was that the patient fell into a deep sleep which ended in death, unless he was roused by others. When a case of this kind was encountered, the patient should be kept walking back and forth, and never allowed to stop no matter how much they pleaded. Strong coffee and tea should be given, preferably the former.

The treatment and resuscitation of the apparently drowned was next taken up. Even where a person had been under water five, or even fifteen minutes, it was often possible to revive them, and they should be worked with as long as there was the slightest chance. The first thing to be done was to get rid of as much of the water on the stomach and lungs as was possible, and this was best achieved by laying the body over a barrel or similar object, head downwards, and permitting the water to run out itself for a few minutes, shaking the patient to assist. The tongue, which would generally be found drawn back, closing the aperture of the throat, should be drawn forward. The arms should then be worked up and down to induce respiration, the clothing from the waist upwards having been loosened or removed.

Practical illustrations of bandaging were given at the close of the lecture. Those of the class who are going in for the examination were asked to give their names to the secretary, Mrs. Laing Stocks, and a date will be announced later, on which the examination will be held.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

London, Nov. 6.—In view of the revival of interest in America in the Maybrick case and the fact that a deputation of women is shortly to come from the United States to plead for mercy for the famous prisoner, a statement made by one in close touch with the office of the home secretary is of particular interest. About a year ago it was rumored that Mrs. Maybrick would be included among those receiving clemency from the king at the time of the latter's coronation. The coronation passed, however, without any new developments in the case. No such proclamation of pardon was forthcoming and hope was quite abandoned by those who had been anxiously expecting that his majesty would extend the royal clemeny to a considerable number of prisoners and restore them to freedom and civil life.

The announcement just made that in India, in connection with the approaching coronation ceremonies at the great Durbar, the viceroy would release a large number of prisoners has re-awakened public expectation here that the king will be graciously pleased to extend his consideration in a similar manner. It is learned from the person already referred to that such an act of clemency is in contemplation, but if carried out it will extend only to minor offenders. So far as can be learned the prospects of Mrs. Maybrick being released are no brighter now than they have been at any other time during the many years of her imprisonment.

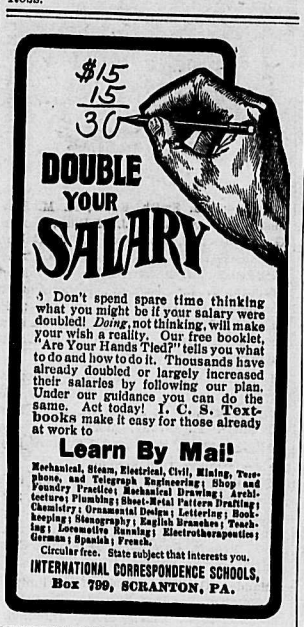
SEISMIC DISTURBANCES.

Said to Prove Beneficial to Guatemalan Coffee Planters.

City of Mexico, Nov. 6.—Walter Everett, of California, president of the Pan-American railway, now under construction in the state of Chiapas, has reached here from the scene of the recent seismic disturbances in Guatemala. He says the ashes worked great benefit to coffee planters, because they killed off noxious insects and will serve as fertilizers.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 6.—The foundation stone of the George M. Grant Memorial hall was laid today with interesting ceremonies. Sir Sanford Fleming presided over the exercises and the principal address was delivered by Hon. George W. Ross.



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GREEN & CLEMENTS,
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 261.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
NELSON, B. C.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the "Winding Up Act and Amending Act."

In the matter of The Tribune Association, Limited, in Liquidation.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin dated 16th day of October, 1902.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the assets of the above named association, consisting of four presses with belting and shafting, two water motors, paper cutter, binding machinery and stock, a large quantity of type, stationery, one Taylor safe, office furniture, etc., including all stock generally used in a first-class printing office.

Tenders will be received en bloc or separately up to 12 o' clock noon of the 6th day of December next, addressed to the official liquidator, at whose office, Baker street, Nelson, B. C., an inventory may be seen, and the stock may be inspected on the premises where the "Tribune," was formerly printed now occupied by the "Daily News."

Dated this 31st day of October, 1902.

A. G. GAMBLE,
Official Liquidator.

Elliot & Lennie, Solicitors for Official Liquidator.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Lewis Warner Patmore, of Fort Steele, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

Robert Alexander Renwick, of the City of Nelson, Esquire, to be:

Government Agent and Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Nelson Division of West Kootenay, excepting the Slocan Riding;

Gold Commissioner for the Nelson, Arrow Lake and Goat River Mining Divisions;

Stipendiary Magistrate for the County of Kootenay, and a

Court of Revsion and Appeal for the Nelson Assessment District, vice Mr. J. A. Turner, resigned.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE, KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the reserve which was established in pursuance of the "Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896," notice whereof was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 7th May, 1896, is cancelled in so far as, but no further than, it relates to a parcel of land in Kootenay District lying within the following boundaries, viz.:

To the west of Lots 230 and 4,589; to the north of the northern boundary of Townships 8A and 9A, and to the south of the southern limit of the right of way of the Columbia & Western Railway.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 30th October, 1902.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Ward Bros., as real estate and insurance brokers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness of the said firm, previous to the date mentioned below, will be settled by Thos. M. Ward.

(Signed) THOS. M. WARD
HARRY H. WARD

Witness: G. O. Tierney.
Dated at Nelson, B. C., Nov. 1st, 1902.

NOTICE.

At the last regular meeting, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, 1902, of the Nelson Trades & Labor Council, the action of the Carpenters' Union, in placing the Post-office Building on the unfair list, was endorsed.

J. H. FROEHLICH, Secretary.

Hotel Registers can be obtained at The Daily News office, printed and bound in first class style, at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filled.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

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

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 35, 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.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

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.

FOR RENT

TO RENT—The first-class barber shop in Hume Hotel.

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

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. — Wanted—Quarrymen; Men for the bush; Sawyers; Teamsters; Hotel Porter; Waitress.

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—A first class cook and his sister want position as cook and waitress. Mining camp preferred. Address, M. J., The Daily News.

WANTED—Intelligent youth for store. Morley & Co.

FOR SALE

HOUSE For Sale. Address H. S., The Daily News Office.

CHIMNEY SWEEP

HOUSEHOLDERS are reminded that they are liable to a fine if their chimneys are not cleaned regularly. Orders left at the Nelson Wine Co.'s store, Baker street, will be promptly attended to. Satisfactory work guaranteed.

MUSIC LESSONS

MUSIC LESSONS—On Piano and organ by experienced and thoroughly first-class teacher. Write or see Mrs. W. Starmer Smith.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY CO.

WASHINGTON & G. N. RAILWAY. VAN. VIC. & E. RY. & N. CO.

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co., for points east, west and south; connects at Rossland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Connects at Nelson with the K. R. & N. Co. for Kaslo and K. & S. points.

Connects at Curlew with stage for Greenwood and Midway, B. C.

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Republic.

Effective Aug. 17th, 1902.

Leave		Arrive
9.25 a. m.	Spokane	5.45 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Rossland	5.10 p. m.
7.15 a. m.	Nelson	8.00 p. m.
11.07 a. m.	Millers	3.58 p. m.
	(Grand Forks)	
9.20 a. m.	Republic	5.45 p. m.

H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, City Agent.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the license commissioners for the city of Nelson at their next meeting held thirty days after this date, for a permit to carry on the business carried on in the Bodega Saloon in the name of Davison & Walmsley, under the current liquor license therefor, and that such license shall thereafter stand in my name as landlord of the said premises.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 22nd day of October, 1902.

W. C. McLEAN.

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 300, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

NELSON ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of above society will be held at the Hume Hotel, Friday, 7th November at 8 o'clock. Business: Presenting of reports and election of officers for ensuing year. The attendance of all members is particularly requested.

H. E. CONNON, Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE
DIRECT ROUTE

WEST	EAST
New Westminster	Toronto
Vancouver	Winnipeg
Victoria	Ottawa
Skagway	Montreal
Dawson	St. John
Seattle	Halifax
Portland	Boston
San Francisco	New York

LAKE ROUTE
From Fort William, the favorite summer route for 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; leaves Kootenay Landing Tuesday and Saturday for Toronto, Montreal and all Eastern points.
WEST
Leaves Revelstoke daily for Seattle and Vancouver.
Through booking 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
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

LAST ST. LAWRENCE SAILINGS
Montreal to Liverpool
Allan Line
Corinthian.....Nov. 8
Pretorian.....Nov. 15
Beaver Line
Champlain.....Nov. 13
Ontario.....Nov. 20
Montreal to Glasgow
Allan Line, Sicilian.....Nov. 19
Boston to Liverpool
Cunard Line
Ivernia.....Nov. 4
Saxonia.....Dec. 3
Dominion Line
Merion.....Nov. 12
New York to Liverpool
White Star Line
Teutonic.....Nov. 12
Cymric.....Nov. 14
Oceanic.....Nov. 19
Majestic.....Nov. 26
Cunard Line
Umbria.....Nov. 15
Lucania.....Nov. 22
Etruria.....Nov. 29
New York to Southampton
American Line, St. Louis.....Nov. 12
American Line, Philadelphia.....Nov. 19
American Line, St. Paul.....Nov. 26
American Line, St. Louis.....Dec. 3
Continental sailings of French, North German Lloyd, H. A. L., 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.
J. S. CARTER, D. P. A., Nelson. W. P. E. CUMMINGS, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

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.

N. E. T. CO.—CAR TIME TABLE.

Stanley Street			Bogustown		
		*7.20			*7.20
*7.40	8.20		8.00	8.40	9.20
9.00	9.40	10.20	10.00	10.40	11.20
11.00	11.40		12.00	12.40	1.20
1.00	1.40	2.20	2.00	2.40	3.20
3.00	3.40	4.20	4.00	4.40	5.20
5.00	5.40	6.20	6.00	6.40	7.20
7.00	7.40	8.20	8.00	8.40	9.20
9.00	9.40	10.20	10.00	10.40	

*(Except on Sunday).
Rooms for rent, and good lots for sale. All enquiries,
TRAMWAY OFFICE: THE CARBARN
Phone No. 162B. Mines Road.

R. Reisterer & Co.
Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.
DROP IN AND SEE US.
Latimer Street . . . Nelson, B. C.

SLEIGHS!
SLEIGHS!!
SLEIGHS!!!

JUST ARRIVED
WITH THE SNOW

ALL SIZES

Morley & Co.
NELSON, B. C.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

COAL
AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.
W P. Tierney
Telephone 265.
Baker Street,

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

The registrar of the supreme court has been notified by wire, that the full court will sit at Vancouver on November 13th.

Work was started yesterday by the civic workmen on the grading of Latimer street, from the high school toward Josephine street.

At the record office yesterday a certificate of work was issued to the Athabasca-Venus Company, Limited, on the Little Hope claim.

Plumbers and carpenters are at work on the public school building, getting the heating and drainage apparatus in good shape for the coming winter.

The annual general meeting of the St. Andrew's society is to be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the Hume hotel, for the purpose of hearing the reports for the past year and for the election of officers and other business.

The tug Hercules yesterday took out a barge loaded with two carloads of supplies from Brackman & Ker's warehouses for the contractors who are engaged os the work going on at the Reclamation farm near Creston.

The boxing academy which has been opened by Jack Slavin in the old Oddfellows' hall, on Kootenay street, above Fraternity hall, is being well patronized by those anxious to study the art of self-defence. The sessions are held every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

The people of the Lardeau are complaining that nothing has been done as yet to improve their postal facilities with the south, although the matter has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the postal authorities by the member for the district and also by the postoffice inspector.

Contractor Hebden has completed his work on the interior of the large store premises in the Burns block which are to be used in a short time by Fred Irvine & Co. A handsome staircase in native cedar has been placed near the rear of the premises to give access to the workrooms on the second floor.

Preparations are being made to reorganize the Socialistic-Educational club which held regular meetings last winter each Sunday afternoon and was finally converted into a branch of the Socialistic league. The meetings were always well attended and it is felt by some of the old members of the club that it should be possible to successfully organize and continue the meetings this winter. Those interested are to meet at 3 o'clock on Sunday at the Miners' Union hall.

At the police court yesterday morning nearly three hours were occupied in hearing the Chinese-negro asault case. A large number of Chinamen were in attendance, and listened closely to the evidence. James O'Shea appeared for the accused negro, D. Clark, while the interests of the complainant were looked after by A. M. Johnson. After hearing a large mass of very contradictory testimony magistrate Crease dismissed the case. The contra charge brought by Clark against the Chinaman will be heard today.

Yesterday the first snowstorm of the season enveloped Nelson, and from 10 o'clock in the morning till late in the afternoon the snow came down without cessation. The fall was not very heavy, but sufficient to allow the children using their sleighs, and soon after the snow had commenced to cover the ground it was dangerous for pedestrians to use some of the sidewalks on account of a number of coasters. The police have already started in to prevent the coasting on the sidewalks, and also on the steeper hills, and will confiscate the sleighs of persistent offenders in this respect. This year the bylaw requiring sidewalks to be cleaned of snow by 11 o'clock of the morning following a snowfall, is to be strictly enforced.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

APPROVED BY GOVERNOR W. A. STONE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HIS VIEWS GIVEN IN THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT.

When, as has become clearly evident, efforts to induce capital and labor, in every case, to submit to arbitration, all disputes that arise between them are failures, the public good requires that other and more effective means be taken to accomplish a settlement. Universal arbitration between labor and capital has become a necessity for the continued prosperity of the country. Struggles between employers and employees that disturb business and public tranquility should not be permitted to exist. It is a mistake to declare that they concern only those engaged. The interests of the community are of far greater importance. Since many disputes cannot be settled by voluntary arbitration, it becomes the plain duty of the commonwealth to step in and interfere.

Universal arbitration can be established only by means of legislative action. It is impossible to reach this conclusion without regret; but experience and the public welfare seem to make legislation the necessary and only alternative. In the majority of cases, as long as mere voluntary arbitration is the sole means of peacefully settling labor disputes, one side or the other will declare that there is nothing to arbitrate; and so, perhaps, precipitate a strike, with its resultant inconveniences and miseries. If only employer and employee were concerned they might fight it out to the end without the active concern of any except humanitarians. Unfortunately, such struggles are more far-reaching, more disastrous in their results. The greatest sufferers are not the actual participants in a strike of small or great magnitude. They are the people at large. The relation between capital and labor ceases then to be a private matter, to be settled without outside interference. It becomes one of paramount public importance.

A law that would settle labor disputes between employer and employee must, of necessity, be a compulsory arbitration law, to be strictly enforced. Moreover, the award must be final and conclusive. It must not be carelessly considered and drawn. No measure demands more careful attention or better judgment.

Legislation to be effective in settling labor questions must be permanent. To prevent strikes and to settle labor disputes without strikes, to adjudicate labor disputes as all other difficulties are in some way adjudicated, the matter must be approached from the standpoint of the public good alone. The framer of any legislation looking to compulsory arbitration must be wholly free from the influence of any desire for the labor vote or for campaign contributions from the employer. He must put aside all political considerations. He must be actuated purely by an unselfish and earnest desire to serve the whole people. In other words, the legislation must be framed wholly from a civic standpoint.

MORMAN APOSTLE SMOOT.

Is Interviewed on the Subject of Polygamy.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 6.—The Telegram prints an interview with apostle Read Smoot of the Morman church, a candidate for the United States senate to succeed senator Rowlins.

"Is it true," was asked Mr. Smoot, "that you have secured permission of the church to make the race for the senatorship?"

"I have secured the individual permission of my associates. The church has nothing to do with it."

"What are your views on polygamy?"

"The church is living strictly in accordance with the manifesto and I voted for and approved the same."

"Have you ever practiced or countenanced polygamy?"

"I never practiced polygamy."

"Did you believe in polygamy before the manifesto was issued?"

"As an American citizen I claim the right to believe as I please, so long as it does not interfere with the rights of any other citizen."

"Are not some of the apostles still preaching polygamy?"

"That is a matter of which I know nothing."

"What are your views on the action of congress in refusing to seat B. H. Roberts?"

"I think Mr. Roberts should have been seated first and tried later."

GETTING POINTERS.

Party of English Railroad Men Visiting America.

Buffalo, Nov. 6.—A party of English railway men arrived in Buffalo tonight. They are H. T. Watson, general superintendent, Mr. Cudworth, chief engineer and Mr. Raven, superintendent of motive power of the North Eastern railway of England. They are to inspect the American railway systems and the electric plants and power development work of this country and Canada.

Tomorrow morning the party will be taken through the General Electric company's plant and will be shown the interlocking system at the railway yards. At noon, they will proceed to the falls in a special car and will inspect the power plant, the pneumatic signal station and other places of interest. Then they will take the parlor car Ondiara of the International Traction company and will ride around the Gorge belt line. They will return to Buffalo tomorrow night and on the folowing morning go to Lockport and then to Montreal,, Schenectady and Boston.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hume—E. J. Smith, Kaslo; H. M. Stevenson, Ainsworth; R. J. McPhee, Slocan; G. A. Mitchell, Rossland; W. J. Nelson, Winnipeg; H. A. Durkee, and wife, Kaslo; F. Davidson, J. T. Lawrence, J. Stevenson, Toronto; J. B. Learmont, N. J. Dinnen, Montreal; O. B. Allen, Vancouver; H. Roy, Rossland; B. S. Blackwell, Vancouver; G. R. Green, Victoria; G. H. Green, Rossland.

Bartlett—R. S. Pearce, Trout Lake; W. Bryant, Slocan City; J. McGregor, M. Ford, Fire Valley; J. Abbott, Greenwood.

Tremont—H. Brady, Montreal; J. McKay, Deloraine; H. Blissen, Crawford Bay; H. M. Knapp, Hall Siding.

Grand Central—J. Ferguson and wife, Ferguson; N. McMillan, Slocan City; F. Pelton, Kaslo; J. Brennan, Ymir; S. Haggerty, Wardner; A. Dunbar, Vancouver; A. N. Fraser, Dawson; J. D. Spiers, Creston; J. Caron, Nakusp.

Madden—G. Carlson and wife, Winnipeg; J. Hanson, Sandon; Mrs. H. B. Sproul, Spokane; J. H. Morris, Slocan Junction.

"Carbonate of lithia prevents the formation of undesirable deposits in the bladder, kidneys or joints and tends to dissolve such deposits if already formed. . . . . It is best given in carbonic acid water."—U. S. Dispensatory. Thorpe's Lithia Water is the strongest and purest mineral water sold in the Province. Every small bottle contains five grains of carbonate of lithia.

INTEMPERANCE AND WOMEN.

London, Nov. 6.—The proceedings of the annual conference of the Women's Union of the church of England Temperance Society, which commenced today with Mrs. Temple, the society's president, presiding, the fact that the alleged growing intemperance among women has been chosen as promise to attract wide attention owing to the main theme for discussion. The conference will discuss at length the points brought out in viscount Peel's address to the Women's union, some months since, at the close of the work of the royal commission on the licensing laws. The bishop of London, sir Thomas Barlow (physican to the king), and Dr. Braughwaite are among the persons of note who have promised to address the conference.

CANADA FAST LINE.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—With the sailing of the steamship Parisian from this port today for St. John, N. B., was inaugurated the new passenger and fast freight service of the Allan line between the mother country and the dominion of Canada. Five fast boats will be embraced in the service. Three of them have 25,000 feet of cold storage space. From all indications a good business will be done, the cargoes from the dominion consisting of the products from the immense harvests of western Canada, while on the westward trips the ships will carry steel and metals, for which there is at present a good demand both in Canada and the United States.

KAISER GOING TO ENGLAND.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—Emperor William embarked at Kiel today on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern enroute for England, where he is to pay a visit of several days to king Edward.

London, Nov. 6.—Emperor William's present visit to England is to be strictly private. The emperor is expected to arrive at Sandringham Saturday. After a stay there for a week he will pay a visit to the earl and countess of Lonsdale at Lowther castle before returning to Germany. It is reported that the earl of Lonsdale has expended an enormous sum in preparing for the reception and entertainment of his imperial guest.

THERE WAS NO PEACE.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 6.—After a meeting tonight between the "peace committee" of the Southern League baseball clubs and the owners of the Memphis club, it was announced that all efforts to settle the differences between the two factions had failed. Major Frank, of the Memphis club, says the new southern league as planned will be formed at once.

ENDED HIS TROUBLES.

Lockhaven, Pa., Nov. 6.—Thomas R. Mann, son of the late Robert Mann, axe manufacturer, formerly treasurer of the Lockhaven Trust and Safe Deposit company, and recently general manager of two milling and mining companies, at Boulder, Colo., committed suicide by shooting today. Business troubles are said to have led to the deed.

UNIONIST ELECTED.

London, Nov. 6.—The bye election in the Toxeth division of Liverpool for a member of parliament in succession to Augustus E. Ware, conservative, who has resigned the parliamentary representation of the division, resulted in the election of Austin Taylor, unionist, with a majority of 397 over Herbert R. Rathbone, the liberal candidate.

PREFER RICE TO FLOUR.

Washington, Nov. 6.—On October 29th a cable message was received at the war department from governor Taft saying that the food situation in the Philippines was serious and would be for a few months on account of the loss of the crops and that relief was necessary. The governor suggested the possibility of sending a ship load of supplies from San Francisco or Portland to be purchased by the insular government. He asked for the prices of flour, and they were sent to him at once. He has made no further request and as the press dispatches announce that he has made large purchases of rice it is assumed at the war department that he has not found it advantageous to make the purchases in this country.

New goods, new patterns, just in for ladies' blouses. See them and get first choice. Kerr & Co.

TO PREVENT DUELLING.

Paris, Nov. 6.—M. Lecompte introduced a bill in the senate tadoy making duelling a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment and a fine. The bill provides, if death ensues in the encounter, for the punishment of the surviving duellist with imprisonment from 15 to 18 years, and a fine of from $800 to $1,000.

ILLINOIS' GOVERNOR ILL.

Springfield, Ills., Nov. 6.—Governor Yates suffered a relapse today and his condition is said to be more serious than at any time since he has been ill. He was given food this afternoon but could not retain it. He became delirious soon after.

Choice new Cashmere stripes for ladies' blouses. Kerr & Co.

Snaps in Groceries

For the Next Few Days in Order to Reduce Some Lines We Will Offer in Exchange for

$1.00

Any of the Following Options

Sunlight Soap	20 Bars
Linen Soap	30 Bars
Royal Crown Soap	25 Bars
Baby's Own Toilet Soap	12 Bars
Oatmeal Toilet Soap	15 Bars
Gold Dust Toilet Soap	25 Pkgs
Crosse & Blackwell's Jams	5 1-lb glass jars
Jam and Jelly	2 5-lb Tins
Salmon	12 Tins
Catsup	6 Bottles
Blueberries	10 Cans
Strawberries	6 Cans
Raspberries	6 Cans
Peaches	6 Cans
Pears	6 Cans
Plums	6 Cans
Gooseberries	6 Cans
Cream	12 Cans
Milk	12 Cans
Evaporated Pears	10 lbs
Evaporated Peaches	10 lbs
Evaporated Prunes	15 lbs
Evaporated Figs	20 lbs
Corn Meal	50 lbs
Cod Fish	12 lbs
Starch, Laundry	15 Pkgs
Pork and Beans	15 Cans
Assorted Spices	12 Cans
Excelsior Tea	3 lbs
Malt Breakfast Food	7 Pkgs
Rock Candy Syrup	7 Bottles
Cream of Wheat	6 Pkgs

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JUST RECEIVED—A big lot of Carpets and Carpet Squares like that gathered here. It is certain that a pattern, quality and price is to be secured that will suit. The variety of this complete and new line cannot be appreciated without a visit.

Call and see us whether purchasing or not. The values are remarkable.

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BEAUTIFUL CASES, STANDARD MOVEMENTS, VARIOUS STYLES FOR VERY MODERATE PRICES.

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A preparation made from petroleum for preserving and restoring vitality and beauty of the hair. It contains no animal mater, and can never become rancid. It will prevent dandruff, and keep the scalp clean, sweet and healthy, and is superior to all other preparations for the hair.

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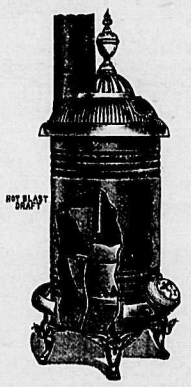

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