THE DAILY NEWS

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Provincial Library

OUR GREAT CELEBRATION

The Official Programme for July 1st and 2nd

Many Attractive Events are Arranged For

The official programme for the Dominion Day celebration, July 1st and 2nd, has just been finally concluded, and is appended herewith.

As will be seen, the list of events arranged for is a lengthy one and the prizes offered are most substantial.

The committees are hard at work arranging many of the minor details, but the whole scheme is well in hand, and the celebration promises to eclipse anything heretofore attempted.

The programme is as follows:

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st.

10.30 a. m.—Grand Parade, to include Rossland, Kaslo, Kamloops, and Nelson companies of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, mounted company of C. M. R., (Africa), veterans of British army, societies and labor unions, school children, fire brigade, headed by the Rossland bugle, Nelson city and Salvation Army bands, will march to the recreation grounds, where a patriotic demonstration will take place. Songs will be sung by the children, and short speeches made by the mayor, father Althoff, judge Forin and W Ebbs, after which the military will fire a feu de joie.

11.30 a. m.—Quoit matches at club grounds, corner Kootenay and Baker streets. Individual championship, 1st prize, watch chain, value $10; 2nd prize opera glasses; distance 54 feet; rules of Nelson Quoit club to govern.

11.45 a. m.—Tennis tournament at grounds near station. Gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, mixed doubles.

1.00 p. m.—Baseball, Northport, Rossland, Nelson. Drawing for the bye will be made on the evening previous. 1st prize $150; 2nd prize $100. Winners to play off second day.

3.15 p. m.—Lacrosse. The world's champions, New Westminster vs. Nelson.

Children's races on Baker street.

6.30 p. m.—Drilling contest, on square corner Hall and Baker streets. Amateurs; 1st prize $100; 2nd prize $50. Teams entering for this event must have worked one month at some mine in the province, credentials to this effect to be produced.

Quarter mile foot race, professional; 1st prize $15; 2nd prize $5.

100 yard dash, amateur; 1st prize gold medal; 2nd prize silver medal.

Prospectors' race; 1st prize, box smoking tobacco; 2nd prize, box cigars.

50 yard dash, fat men's race; 1st prize gold headed cane.

Indian race; $2, $1.50 $1.

Launch Club Races.—Steam and gasoline launches, 30 foot, handicap; prize, silver flask, presented by Dr. Stoddart, mate.

Gasoline launches, 16 foot; 1st prize, lamp, presented by Pierce Engine Works of Lucine, Wisconsin; C. E. Miller, agent.

EVENING.

Coon Town fire brigade will give an exhibition.

Public ball under the auspices of R. M. R., at the new drill shed. Tickets for admission can be obtained on application to the secretary.

Special engagement of the Clara Mathes company, producing their latest success.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 2nd

9.00 a. m.—Firemen's races; Rossland, Trail, Nelson; on Baker street. Hub and hub; 1st prize $125; 2nd prize $75.

Wet contest; 1st prize $125; 2nd prize $75.

10.30 a. m.—Quoit match. Challenge cup championship of Kootenay; 1st prize, silver cup; four gold lockets individual prizes to members of winning team; distance 54 feet; rules of Nelson Quoit club to govern.

Tennis Tournament.—Men's doubles, ladies' doubles, men's singles (handicap)

11.00 a. m.—Horse races, on Vernon street.

Open; heats, 2 in 3; 1st prize, $75; 2nd prize, $25; five to enter, three to start; entrance fee, 5 per cent of purse.

Boys' pony race; heats, 2 in 3; three to enter, three to start; handicap; owners up; 1st prize $3; 2nd prize, $5; 3rd prize $2.

1.00 p. m.—Baseball; winners on the first day to play the bye and final; 1st prize $150; 2nd prize $100.

3.15 p. m.—Lacrosse; New Westminster vs. Nelson.

Children's races continued on Baker street.

6.30 p. m.—Drilling contest; square, corner Hall and Baker streets; professional; 1st prize $200; 2nd prize $50.

Bicycle Races.—Quarter mile dash. Gold medal.

220 yard dash. Silver medal.

220 yard dash for boys under 16 years. Silver medal.

220 yard dash for girls under 16 years.

Boys under 10 years. Silver cup.

Girls under 10 years. Silver cup.

Tug-of-war.—Between teams of 20 a side. Prize barrel of bottled beer.

Launch Club Races.—Gasoline and steam launches; 20 foot; handicap. prize, club flag; presented by S. S. Taylor, commodore.

Novelty race, gasoline only; prize, crate strawberries; presented by C. W. Busk, captain.

EVENING.

Coon Town fire brigade will give its second exhibition.

Public ball under the auspices of the R. M. R. at the new drill shed.

8.30 p. m.—Opera house; special engagement of the Clara Mathes company, producing their latest success.

Entrance to baseball and lacrosse matches will be 50c inclusive. Grand stand, ladies free; gentlemen 25c. Lacrosse match will be called sharp on time after the baseball game—no delay.

Grand illumination of the city and display by the Kootenay Launch club and others on Kootenay lake. Same invitation extended to visitors as on first evening.

The Kootenay Launch club has generously offered to place launches at the disposal of visitors for a trip on the lake; they will be decorated for the occasion and start from the city wharf. The reception committee will have this matter in hand and application should be made to them through any of the hotels.

COMMITTEES.

Dr. W. O. Rose, mayor, chairman; F. Starkey, secretary; Bruce Heathcote, treasurer.

Finance.—Blake Wilson, J. J. Malone, H. Wright, J. Dover, G. Erickson, W. R. McLean.

Lacrosse.—O. H. Becker, R. S. Lennie, W. A. Macdonald, George McLaughlin.

Baseball.—Harry Houston, J. McPhee, W. R. McLean, J. L. Porter.

Patriotic Demonstration.—Mayor W. O. Rose, Rev. F. H. Graham, principal Sullivan.

Drilling.—B. White, F. Phillips, J. Dover, John Houston.

Firemen's Races.—Chief Lillie, W. R. McLean, G. Nunn, J. Fred Hume.

Caledonian Sports.—W. Irvine, F. Tamblyn, C. Waterman, A. V. Mason.

Children's Sports.—J. E. Annable, W. Irvine, Dr. Hall, B. Heathcote.

Music and Recoration.—J. McPhee, R. H. Williams, J. Carter, J. Dover.

Transportation.—J. Carter, G. Tackabury, F. J. Deane, J. Fred Hume.

Military.—H. E. Macdonell, Dr. Hall, J. A. Irving, M. Parry.

African Contingent.—Sam Neelands.

Coon Town Fire Brigade.—D. McNichol, C. Goepel, J. Thompson, C. Archibald.

Tennis.—W. P. Dickson, J. Pinkham.

Launch Club.—C. W. Busk, Dr. Stoddart, George Hale.

Reception Committee.—Mayor W. O. Rose, alderman J. A. Irving, alderman Harold Selous, alderman Harry Bird, alderman J A. Kirkpatrick, alderman John Hamilton, alderman J. A. Gilker, W. A. Galliher, M. P., John Houston, M. P. P., S. S. Taylor, president Kootenay Launch club; captain John C. Gore, superintendent C. P R. lake service; D. C. McMorris, city clerk.

FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Important Changes Are Pending in the Vanderbilt Systems.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 20.—Important changes are pending in the Vanderbilt railroad systems in this territory, says the Leader. President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central is to retire on August 1st, after which Newman, president of the New York Central and Lake Shore roads, will succeed him. This is the beginning of other changes. The Michigan Central will lose its identity. The intention is to build up a New York Central system west of Buffalo similar to the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg. The roads west of Buffalo will be governed from one general office with vice-presidents in charge of the various departments. The Big Four and Nickel Plate are likely to be a part of the proposed merger. The roads that will be included in this system are the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, the Lake Shore, Alliance & Wheeling, the Lake Erie & Western, the Indiana & Illinois, and the Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee. The officers of the Lake Shore have already had their jurisdiction extended over all of these roads except the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, and the Michigan Central. The inclusion of these roads is but a matter of a little time and form. Just where the central offices will be located is not said, but it is supposed that Cleveland will be the headquarters of the entire system.

ON A MOTOR CAR.

Trip Started Across the Continent from San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 20.—E. T. Fetch, of Jefferson, Ohio, and M. C. Krarup, of New York, left here today in a 12 horse power single cylinder gasoline motor car with the intention of travelling to New York. The trip is undertaken to demonstrate what an automobile of modern power can do over mountain and desert roads of the worst description.

LAST OF THE OUTLAWS.

Glasgow, Montana, June 20.—News has reached this city that James McKinney, the last of the Glasgow fugitives, was shot to death after he made an ineffectual attempt to kill Miss Darnell, who had discovered the outlaw hiding in her father's ice house. McKinney is the third one of the four prisoners who participated in a general break from the Glasgow jail on June 6th, to meet violent deaths, and their escape has cost five lives.

THE CITY OF REGINA.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Regina, Northwest Territories, June 20.—The Northwest assembly prorogued yesterday. At the close of the session the Regina citizens celebrated, because legislation had been assented to, raising Regina to the status of a city.

RELIANCE AN EASY WINNER

DID THE TRICK IN THE FIRST TWENTY MINUTES.

CONSTITUTION AND COLUMBIA WERE NOT IN IT.

New York, June 20.—The Reliance won today's race of the 90-foot sloops in Long Island sound in the first twenty minutes of sailing and before turning the first mark.

While the Columbia and Constitution were trying to outluff each other in their sharp rivalry, both the older boats lost hundreds of yards, and after that it was a procession all the way to the finish line, where the Reliance beat the Constitution by four minutes and seventeen seconds, and the Columbia by seven minutes and thirty-one seconds.

The course was twice around a triangle, a stretch of three miles across the sound, a four mile beat to windward, and a broad reach of 4¾ miles, 23½ miles in all.

The wind varied from east to southeast and from five to eight knots.

This was the official time of the start: Columbia, 12:30:21; Reliance, 12:30:22; Constitution, 12:30:58.

The finish: Reliance, 3:16:34; Constitution, 3:21:27; Columbia, 3:24:43.

VIEWS OF A LABOR MAYOR

HE IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO WALKING DELEGATES.

THINKS LABOR UNIONS NEED NO RECOGNITION.

Derby, Connecticut, June 20.—In an interview published today, mayor Geo. P. Sullivan, a plumber, elected mayor last fall, and formerly president of the Central Labor Union, declared that all walking delegates and high salaried union officials should be dispensed with, and that the settlement of difficulties with employers should be left to local unions.

"Recent startling revelations," he said, "have shown that a walking delegate is more of a detriment to a union than a benefit."

Mayor Sullivan also said that in his opinion the recognition clause in agreements between unions and employers is not worth struggling for.

"In my opinion," he added, the clause is frequently inserted for the benefit of the walking delegate and for the purpose of keeping the breach open between workmen and employers."

FRENCH-CANADIANS.

Winnipeg, June 20.—A party of eighty French-Canadians arrived from the east today in charge of two priests. They will locate over the lands in the Prince Albert and Edmonton districts, with a view to selecting lands for a larger number of new settlers.

W. W. Buchanan has retired from the contest for the Centre Winnipeg seat for the legislature, where he had been nominated as a prohibitionist.

CANDIDATE FOR THE MASSES.

Cincinnati, June 20.—The convention of the International Union of Printing Pressmen today adjourned. Among the resolutions adopted was one for a propagation committee of 25 to communicate with all other labor unions "that the masses shall have a proper candidate in the next presidential campaign." The vote on this resolution was claimed as a victory for the socialists.

THE DAILY HORROR.

New Richmond, Wisconsin, June 20.—Twelve cars of the Wisconsin Central freight train left the track, broke through an iron bridge and plunged into Willow creek early this morning. A lantern was accidentally dropped into the wreckage, and two tanks of naphtha exploded. Thomas Carroll and assistant were terribly burned and several others were less seriously injured.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN DEAD.

London, June 20.—The very reverend Herbert Vaughan, cardinal, and archbishop of Wetminster, died at midnight.

Cardinal Vaughan was born April 15th 1832. He became archbishop of Westminster in 1892. He had been ill more than three months. Late in March it was thought he could not survive more than a few days.

PAPER COMPANY'S LOSS.

Syracuse, New York, June 20.—The loss to the Kenyon Paper company, whose factory at Baldwinsville was destroyed by fire last night, is given today as $140,000, with $60,000 insurance. The company manufactured manila and tissue paper, using for the latter pulp made of paper money condemned by the government.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Cincinnati, June 20.—The building of the Central Manufacturing Co., at Court and Russell streets was wrecked by an explosion today. Fred Pope, the principal owner, was killed, and his partner, Joseph Kalohowski, was fatally injured. Several girls employed at the plant were injured, none seriously.

ANOTHER STRIKE OVER.

New York, June 20.—The strike at the Heclaron Iron works, in Williamsburg, which has been on since May 1st, was declared off today and there was a rush of the old men to return to work. A few of the strikers were taken back, but the majority were told to apply for work on Monday.

BIG BIDS ARE CALLED FOR

THE NIAGARA POWER COMPANY'S HUGE UNDERTAKING.

LARGEST POWER WHEEL PIT IN THE WORLD.

Toronto, June 20.—The Toronto & Niagara Power company today called for bids on what will be the largest power wheel pit in the world. It is to be 480 feet long, 180 feet deep, and 27 feet wide, cut through the solid rock. The work will cost $1,250,000 and will develop 225,000 horse power.

THE RECORD AT ROSSLAND

INCREASING SHIPMENTS AND ENHANCED ACTIVITY.

SENDING OUT OVER 1,000 TONS OF ORE A DAY.

Rossland, June 20.—Increased shipments and enhanced activity is the record of Rossland camp for the week closing tonight.

The Giant and Nickel Plate mines have resumed work. The former working ten men in the upper levels, stoping and developing, while the unwatering of the Nickel Plate which has been pending for some days has been started. It is probable that mining operations on an important scale will be undertaken when the mine is drained. Three weeks will be required to empty the workings.

During the week the installation of the new plant at the Spitzee was practically completed. The property will be operated underground next week.

The White Bear company have placed an order for a twenty-drill compressor and a two hundred horse power hoist, they have also started the excavations for a new building.

Of special importance to Rossland is the announcement that the Northport smelter is now handling 1,100 tons of ore daily. As soon as the reserves of ore accumulated during the coke famine is reduced to normal conditions, the Le Roi mine will of necessity be compelled to double its output. This means a larger force, and a big payroll for the camp.

The Jumbo mine is working twenty men and arranging for a spur from the Spokane Falls & Northern road to a convenient loading point.

The shipments for the week were Le Roi, 4,000; Centre Star, 1,680; War Eagle, 1,320; Kootenay, 290; Le Roi No. 2, 350; Velvet, 100; Giant, 30; total, 7,770; total for year to date, 171,527 tons.

WAS GREATLY GRIEVED.

The Pope Deeply Affected on Hearing of Cardinal Vaughan's Death.

Rome, June 20.—By order of Dr. Lapponi, the pope's physician, all persons having access to his holiness, withheld the news of the death of cardinal Vaughan from the pontiff, the doctor fearing its effect upon pope Leo, owing to the latter's special affection for the dead cardinal, and it was not until this evening that his holiness understood that cardinal Vaughan was dead.

The pope was extremely grieved at the news, and insisted upon kneeling for a long ime before retiring, praying for the repose of the soul of the cardinal.

LORENZ IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 20.—Dr. Adolpf Lorenz the famous Austrian surgeon, arrived in this city last night. This morning he visited the general hospital. He leaves this evening for Quebec, returning on Monday, when he will demonstrate his skill at the general hospital by operating upon a case of congenital hip disease.

GRAND FORKS MEET.

Grand Forks, June 20.—All indications point to a successful race meeting here on July 1st and 2nd. Advices from Spokane state that a carload of racers will be shipped here next week, and at least ten flyers from Seattle will stop here en route to Butte, Montana.

Several stables from Calgary and Cranbrook will also participate.

MERELY A HEAD ON.

Plattsburg, New York, June 20.—By a head on collision of a light engine and a freight train early today on the Delaware & Hudson railroad, near Whiteman, four train men, including Henry Collins, engineer of the light engine, a fireman named Moore, a brakeman named Kernie Ryan and another fireman are reported killed.

THE MANILA CABLE.

San Francisco, June 20.—Within a week the last link of the commercial Pacific cable will be laid between San Francisco and Manila. The cable ship Colonia reached Midway island yesterday, completing the link between Guam and Midway, and immediately on its arrival the Andgi departed for Honolulu.

PRINCIPAL CAVEN STILL LIVES.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, June 20.—Principal Caven, it is reported today, is in pretty much the same condition as yesterday. There is still hope for recovery, though of course the continued strain on a man of his years weakens his power of resistance.

LACROSSE YESTERDAY.

At Vancouver—Vancouver 7, New Westminster 4.

At Rossland—Rossland 7, Revelstoke 6.

At Ottawa—Ottawa 5, St. Catharines 0.

At Montreal—Montreal 6, Toronto 4.

LIGHTNING AND DYNAMITE

Newark, Ohio, June 20.—A telegram from Senacville, in the central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, says that during a thunderstorm this afternoon, lightning struck the dynamite magazine of a new mine, killing six people and injuring 20 others.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

APPLICATION TO BE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTOR.

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED FILED TO DATE.

It is not as generally known as it should be that every voter must register and take the declaration provided by the statute in order to get on the official list, so as to vote at the approaching elections in the fall.

Some 260 residents of Nelson had registered with collector of votes Harry Wright at the court house up to the close of office hours yesterday.

Every voter should register forthwith.

The form of declaration prescribed by the statute is as follows:

I, A. B., do hereby apply to have my name inserted in the register of voters for the Nelson electoral district, and I do hereby make oath and say (or solemnly affirm):

1.—That I reside at —— in the electoral district, and my postoffice address is —— British Columbia.

2.—That I am of the male sex, of 21 years and a British subject.

3.—That I have been for a period of six months immediately prior to —— day of —— 190—, a resident of and domiciled within the province of British Columbia, and that I have been for a period of one month immediately prior to said date a resident of and domiciled within the Nelson electoral district.

4.—That I am in good faith a qualified elector in said electoral district.

5.—That I am not registered as a provincial voter in any district in British Columbia.

Any person applying for registration in any electoral district while his name appears on the register of any other district, is liable to a penalty of $50. Any person who takes any false affidavit (or affirmation), is guilty of perjury and liable to 14 years' imprisonment.

ENGLISH LACROSSE TEAM

PLAYED A FAST GAME WITH THE NEW YORK CLUB.

WERE ONLY DEFEATED AT CLOSE OF CONTEST.

New York, June 20.—The Crescent Athletic club today defeated the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team at Bay Ridge, by a score of 4 goals to 3. In the first half each side scored three goals. The deciding goal being made in the second half by Wall. The showing made by the Englishmen was unexpectedly good and considering the slippery condition of the field, the play was exceptionally fast.

The feature of the game was the brilliant goal keeping of W. H. Smith, of the Oxford-Cambridge team. Time and again he made seemingly impossible stops of well aimed shots and his clever work in this respect had more to do with the closeness of the score than anything else.

The first goal was score by Lifiton of the Crescents, but the visitors more than evened up matters when J. C. Bickford-Smith scored two in quick succession, and Coop another later on, making the score 3 to 1 in favor of Oxford-Cambridge.

Curry and Simpson scored goals for the Crescents before the end of the half, however, tieing the score. The Crescents then forced the playing in the second half and they scored the winning goal of the game after seven minutes fast play.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Methodist Church—Corner of Silica and Josephine streets. Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 2.30; evening services at 7.30. Rev. Mr. Paradis will preach in the morning, and one of the visiting Presbyterian clergymen in the evening.

Presbyterian Church—St. Paul's corner of Victoria and Kootenay streeets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 u.m., Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

Catholic—Church of Mary Immaculate, corner of Mill and Ward streets. Low mass at 8 a.m., high mass at 10.30 a.m., evening service at 7.30 p.m. Rev. Father Althoff, priest.

Baptist Church—On Stanley street between Mill and Carbonate. Pastor, Rev. C. R. G. Pool. Lord's day services, 11 a. m., preaching; 12 a.m., Bible school; 7.30 p.m., preaching by the pastor.

Anglican—St. Saviour's, corner of Silica and Ward streets. Second Sunday after Trinity, 8 a.m. holy communion, Sunday school, 9.45 a.m.; evensong, 7.30 p.m. The rector will preach both morning and evening.

Emmanuel Congregational Church—Corner of Stanley and Silica streets. Morning service at 11, subject of sermon by Rev. John Reid, "Floods of Great Waters and Lessons Therefrom"; evening service 7.30, "Was the Sabbath Made for Man? How Made, When Made, and Why made."

ARE WANTED AT HOME.

Washington, June 20.—President Roosevelt received three callers today who if they should return to their native country might be held liable for high treason They were Chinamen—professor Leong Kai Chek, vice-president of the Chinese reform association; Fow Chee, secretary of the same organization, and Charles Yih Yen, president of the branch association in Canada. They are endeavoring to create a sentiment among Chinamen throughout the world including people in their native country for the establishment of a constitutional monarchy.

RECORDS AT FORT STEELE.

Fort Steele, June 20.—During the month of May the following records were made at the government office here:

New locations recorded	11
Certificates of work issued	50
Certificates of improvements	3
Miners' licences issued	285
Water rights	5
Transfers of mining property	38

Applications for coal prospecting licences in May, 133, and for the first two weeks in June 85 applications were received.

BOUNDARY MINES.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, June 20.—The tunnel on the Blue Jay, work on which has been proceeding for some months, is now in an even 200 feet, the last few feet being in the ledge, which shows good ore. The property is under lease and bond by Morrison and Edwards, and is one of the old locations in that camp, being located at the extreme end of the hog back on which the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines are situated.

Now that the unwatering of the Athelstan, in Wellington camp, has been finished foreman Oxley has a force of men at work preparing to ship surface ore, if possible. The ore will be hauled by wagon to the Winnipeg mine, and thence shipped to the Montreal & Boston Copper Co.'s Sunset smelter at Boundary Falls, which concern is understood to have some interest in the work now going on at the Athelstan.

At the Snowshoe the new 150 h.p electric hoist, the largest of any kind yet installed in the Boundary, is now about ready for use. The hoist will be in operation in a day or two. The force at the Snowshoe continues to be about 100, and the shipments run about ten to twelve cars or ore daily.

At the Granby mines the force has been reduced slightly of late, owing to the fact that but two furnaces are in operation at the company's smelter. As an auxilliary coke supply is now beginning to come in, however, a third and perhaps a fourth furnace will be placed in operation in a day or two, when the force at the mines will again be somewhat increased.

A CHINESE MURDER CASE

KILLED A FELLOW COUNTRYMAN NEAR ASHCROFT.

TWO WITNESSES WHO SAW THE DEED COMMITTED.

Ashcroft, B. C., June 20.—Constable McMillan, of Clinton, brought in this afternoon, a Chinaman charged with the murder of another Chinaman named Ah Gee.

The crime was committed at Crow's bar on the Fraser river last Monday night, and on Wednesday constable McMillan first landed and learned of the tragedy.

The Chinamen, who say they saw the murder committed and the body thrown into the Fraser but who made no attempt to prevent the crime, were also brought down as witnesses, but after hearing their story, government agent Burr decided to lock them up. The case appears now to be identical with the Chinese murder case tried in Ashcroft two years ago and for which no one was proven guilty.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Annual Convention of Brotherhood at Winnipeg Next Month.

Winnipeg, June 20.—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is to be held in this city next month, will be the largest gathering any fraternal society has yet arranged for this city. Very few here have any idea of the magnitude of the locomotive engineers' order; it comprises lodges in every part of the United States and Canada, and engineer delegates are coming from lodges in all directions. They will gather here fully eight hundred to one thousand strong, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts. The dates for the convention are July 14, 15 and 16.

The Winnipeg committee of reception includes all engineers of the order centreing here, with engineers J. H. Parker, J. Partington, T. McKinnon, S. McIntosh and Ash Kennedy as their heads. This quintette is now busy making arrangements for the welcoming and housing of the delegates. Among the more distinguished visitors will be P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the brotherhood, and Mr. Prenter, secretary-treasurer of the assurance branch of the order.

The programme will include the secret meetings of the order, which begin on July 14th. In the evening of the same day a public welcome will be tendered the visitors at the opera house. On the 15th there will be business meetings and in the afternoon wives of local engineers will entertain lady visitors at the park, and the delegates will be shown the city. On the 16th, the third day of the convention, there will be an excursion to Winnipeg Beach, and the gathering will conclude with a banquet to be held at one of the city hotels. The business meetings of the order take place in Scott memorial hall. The question of accommodation is one that must receive early consideration, owing to the large number expected. The city council has already granted $200 to assist in the entertainment of guests.

IN EAST KOOTENAY.

Placer Mining is in Full Swing—Many Coal Claims Are Located.

Fort Steele, June 20.—It is reported that the Great Northern has decided to extend their line from Morrissey to Michel and that work will commence within thirty days.

The big steam shovel at Perry creek is doing excellent work and a large amount of gravel is passing through the flume.

All mining is quiet in East Kootenay except placer mining on Wild Horse creek which is going ahead with very satisfactory results.

Hydraulic mining on Finlay creek is carried on with a canvas hose and wooden nozzle. With this crude apparatus Mr. Chas. Chapman makes possible the use of water in large quantities.

Frank McCabe has discovered a large body of coal in the vicinity of Wardner. Application has been made for a license to prospect.

The Canadian Pacific is building a wagon road from Michel to the coal claims north of block 4588, which are 30 miles farther up Elk river.

Fernie prospectors have located 19 coal claims on Elk river 35 miles north of Michel.

The Perry Creek Mining company have a large force at work cutting a right of way for a three mile flume. Sawing lumber for the flume will commence tomorrow.

Owing to the high water the Kootenay Central survey party has been laid off. Operations will be resumed in the near future.

Aconsiderable amount of supplies have been sent to Boulder creek. James Nelson has secured a contract to do the annual assessment work on the Dupont group of claims. Several thousand dollars have been expended in development on these claims, which are among the most promising in the district.

GOSSIP OF GREENWOOD.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Greenwood, June 20.—Mark F. Madden, president of the Providence Mining Co., left by yesterday's train on his return to Chicago. It is stated that before leaving he obtained a one-eighth interest in the Goldfinch, which is regarded as one of the most promising of the high grade mineral claims in Skylark camp.

Another claim attracting attention is the Hamilton, situate about a mile from Greenwood, on the old Anaconda-Grand Forks wagon road. This claim has been held for some years by W. J. Harris, formerly a prominent shareholder in the Le Roi mine, Rossland, who crown granted it about five years ago and thereafter allowed it to remain unworked until recently, when he put on a couple of men to open it up. It is stated that a nice looking vein of quartz has been found and that the prospects are good for it to improve with additional depth.

INTENSELY INDIGNANT

At the British Minister's Withdrawal

Servian Officials Say It Is Quite Inexplicable

Belgrade, June 20.—Great Britain has practically broken off diplomatic relations with Servia. The British minister, sir G. E. Bonham, leaves here on Monday for England. The consul of Great Britain, W. G. Thesinger, will take charge of British interests. The new Servian constitution was gazetted today, together with a decree abolishing the old constitution.

Washington, June 20.—The United States government has adopted an attitude similar to that of Great Britain toward the new Servian dynasty. It will be in no haste to recognize a government created by assassination, in the absence of some exhibition of a disposition to punish the guilty. Therefore minister Jackson will not present his credentials to the government of king Peter at present.

Belgrade, June 20.—The foreign minister, M. Kalleule, in an interview this afternoon, expressed intense indignation at the announcement from London that the British minister had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time on the arrival here of king Peter.

The minister said it was inexplicable why the British government intended to make the provisional Servian ministry responsible for the deplorable events of the night of June 10th. The members of the present cabinet, he added, had really displayed great patriotism in coming to the aid of their country in the sad crisis.

Paris, June 20.—Foreign minister Delcasse's colleagues express the belief that he is likely to deprecate the Servian tragedies by an expression similar to those of Russia and Austria, but it is pointed out that king Peter took the initiative in the cases of Russia and Austria by telegraphing to the czar and emperor Francis Joseph, thus affording the opportunity for Russia and Austria, whereas the Servian king has not addressed the other powers, and consequently has not given them an opportunity to make rejoinders. The opportunity, however, will come when the question of the recognition of king Peter arises. In the meanwhile the French minister at Belgrade has been instructed to restrict his action to current routine affairs and to maintain a neutral attitude towards the new regime, until the question of the king's recognition is formally decided. This will not come to the front until after king Peter's arrival in Belgrade, his formal assumption of power and his notice of that assumption to the foreign ministers.

Belgrade, June 20—Minister Kallevics' statement was made carefully for publication, and may be regarded as an official expression of the view of the government. The minister said: "It is with deep indignation that we find in a recent telegram from London an indication that it is intended to hold the present government responsible for the deplorable events which occurred on the night of June 10th in the royal palace. It is known that the events of that night were carried out by Servian officers who had resolved to prevent the probable proclamation of the brother of queen Draga as the successor of the throne. The fact that a woman was among those who perished in the struggle provoked by the attack of an aide de camp upon officers is regrettable more so that her death was not necessary, even though she had been detested by the whole Servian people from the moment she presumed to place the crown on her unworthy head.

"The upheaval of June 10th was the work of a large number of officers; the consequences of the revolution, however, were sanctioned by the whole army and the whole people.

"With regard to the members of the provisional government, who are called upon at a most critical moment to take the reins of government in the absence of all other authority, they only proved their patriotism and personal courage by accepting so delicate a mission as that which the people unanimously and with gratitude solemnly confided in them. It is forgotten that the men composing the present government were drawn from all parties and were hitherto engaged in bitter political strife. Only devotion to their country could move them at this critical moment. Proof of the fact that they rendered great service to their country is found in the peace and order prevailing throughout the land. We have therefore, good reason to regret the fact that an attempt is now being made by England, as the result of erroneous information, to cast suspicion on a state of affairs which has for its object, the maintenance of order and the eventual regeneration of a young nation, which has passed through a time of trial and which is attached to the cause of liberty and civilization."

ALAS POOR JAP.

New York, June 20.—Frank C. Jappe, cashier and bookkeeper for the Frank Leslie Publishing Co., was arrested today in Fordham, charged with robbing the company of about $10,000.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

THE GREAT STORES OF THE GREAT WEST

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SHIPMENT

IMPERIAL MIXTURE TOBACCO

Manufactured exclusively for the Hudson's Bay Co. Is without exception the most popular Smoking Tobacco in the market.

1 lb. Tins	-	$1.40
1-2 lb. Tins	-	.75
1-4 lb. Tins	-	.40

TRY A TIN AND BE HAPPY.

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With which is Amalgamated

The Bank of British Columbia.

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

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Nelson Branch. BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Pipe and Pipe Fittings

1-8 TO 6 INCH, ALSO PIPE TOOLS

Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing, Mill Board, Mill Hose and all Mill Supplies, Wagon Material, Hardwood Lumber, Corrugated Iron, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Steel, Iron, Steel Plates, Coal, Mining Rails, Ore Cars, Paints, Oil, Glass. A full line of Shelf Goods and Garden Tools.

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Drink CASCADE—the delightful Beer—the beer that everybody likes.

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Weekly, per half year	$1 25
Weekly, per year	2 00
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LONDON AGENCY.

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UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NELSON NO. 348

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The Canada Northern railway made a big bid not very long ago to bluff the province into giving them a cash subsidy and a princely kingdom into the bargain for the construction of a few hundred miles of railway through the northern part of British Columbia. If these subsidies were not forthcoming, it was declared, the line would not be built, and there were many who were fool enough to believe all that the promoters said. There was a great ado about the terminus, and Victorians went nearly crazy in their frenzied efforts to get the Canadian Northern people to make their city the Pacific terminus, and the funny part of it is, they actually believed that the company would be silly enough to carry out the absurd arrangement. The terms upon which the federal government aid is extended to the continuance of the Canadian Northern in the northwest bears out the contention that while the promoters are anxious to get all they can in the way of assistance, they are glad enough to take anything given them when they find they cannot get what they would like to have. The demand for increased transportation service in the west is so well recognized that the undertaking of the construction and operation of a state owned transcontinental line has every promise of proving remunerative or at least self supporting. Failing government ownership, the method of granting aid to the Canadian Northern line is perhaps the best that could be adopted. Bonds and interest guaranteed on the security of a first mortgage on the property, which will pass into the hands of the government if both principal and interest are not repaid in fifty years. If the country through which the railway passes is any good, if it approaches in any degree that which lies adjacent to the C. P. R., there can be no doubt as to the earning power of the line, and it is therefore, in that case, good security for the aid given. That the territory traversed is all that is desirable is not questioned, and the probability is that long before the bonds reach maturity the country will be thickly populated and the line earning substantial dividends. In addition to the security of the first mortgage, the government have control of rates, and thus the public interest is safeguarded in as satisfactory a manner as it is possible in any private owned business or enterprise. All this is as it should be, but does not in any sense make desirable what the Toronto Globe advocates. That journal thinks that while the federal government is doing the right thing in confining its aid to the guaranteeing of the company's bonds, the provinces stand in an altogether different position and that they should do what the dominion government has not done, and by this is no doubt meant either cash or land grants. The Globe is all at sea in this, and it looks as if the advocacy of the giving of provincial subsidies was inspired. If the line will pay at all, if it will be good security for the credit of the dominion, the aid promised by the dominion government is all that is necessary, and anything further than that would be simply giving away of something belonging to the people without value received. Enterprises of this sort should not ever receive aid from the provinces.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

This is an age of commercial enterprise, and no spot is too sacred to be invaded in the interests of industry and commercial advancement. The harnessing of the power of Niagara Falls for the generation of electricity and its transmission to distance centres where it is used for various purposes was not accomplished without protest from the many who desire to see at least some of the most stupendous and interesting works of nature left in their natural state, and although the attempt has not been abandoned, it is not likely that mere sentiment will be allowed to stand in the way to any material extent to the completion of the project. That such a source of power would not long be allowed to lie idle is only what is to be looked for in this electric age. There are so many centres of population and industry on every hand where cheap power is a desideratum that its utilization was sure to come sooner or later. It is not so, however, in every instance, but it appears that even remote sources of enormous power are not long to remain unproductive. One of the latest projects is that of making use of the Victoria falls, of which the first description was given by the renowned explorer Dr. Livingston. The people of Rhodesia have on foot a scheme for the utilization of that limitless power. The sense of mystery that has always been associated with the thought of central Africa is fast disappearing. The Cape to Cairo railway once thought to be the dream of an enthusiast, is gradually creeping along, traversing little known regions and reducing to almost commonplace the hidden recesses of the dark continent. It is expected that by the end of the current year that railway will have reached as far north as the great Victoria falls, and it will soon be as easy to visit them as it now is to make the trip to Niagara. Work for the installation of an extensive electric power plant will be commenced within a few weeks and from then on the work will continue until the power is transmitted to light Buluwayo 240 miles distant, and other towns, and to operate railways and in other ways become the servant of the people of that great continent. There is after all nothing so very remarkable about the scheme. It is only a few years since the northwest of our own dominion was spoken of as the "Great Lone Land," peopled by Indians trappers and wild animals, and look at it now, producing a large slice of the world's wheat crop. History is but repeating itself and the march of civilization is not yet over but is steadily pressing onward, seeking for new worlds to conquer. It is the Anglo-Saxon, too, who is doing this great work of bringing remote lands into touch with modern advancement and enterprise. It is a heavy task, but not more than can be accomplished.

A LETTER FROM YMIR.

Editor, The Daily News: The two-by-four boiler-plate hand-bill, which the operator has the audacity to call the Ymir Mirror, is trying to attract the attention of the financial campaign managers of the conservative party by making an early start on campaign politics with the proverbial big-mitt prominently extended. Verily this suppliant parasitical text is truly entitled to the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. But whether his recent extortion policy which caused a large number of advertisers to withdraw their ads. will recommend his sheet to the conservative party managers, as having political influence, is a matter of grave doubt in the minds of many. But on the contrary might create votes for such candidates as the Hand-Bill may oppose.

It is needless to say that the so called sheet is produced by the last mentioned members of a sloop's crew. The youngest member being under school age, and the oldest having attained that irresponsible state known as second childhood.

That august gentleman states in a recent issue that Mr. Al Parr was thrice defeated for office in the miners' union, which statement is a deliberate falsehood, and no one knows that better than Mr. C. (Del-inquent) Smith himself. It is true that Mr. Al. Parr's name has been mentioned as a possible candidate on the liberal ticket and that he has already been endorsed by the working miners of the Ymir district in the event of his being the choice on that ticket, notwithstanding all Mr. C. Dell Smith's objections to the contrary.

But Mr. Smith's opinions of the laboring classes in general is clearly set forth in his editorial of July 21st last on the occasion of the Fernie miners' strike, when he characterized the members of the Western Federation of Miners at that place as "an ignorant horde of foreigners." But these opinions pale into insignificance when he proves his advocacy of the iniquitous sweat-shop system, by enslaving his own child (who is under school age) by compelling him to stick type for from twelve to fourteen hours per day in his own type shed, an iniquitous system of child labor which the labor organizations have battled valiantly against during the past and which, thanks to their efforts, is prohibited by law today.

Can it be wondered at that the progress of civilization is so slow, when men of this calibre, calling themselves editors, dare presume to educate the public through the medium of a newspaper. But the example this erstwhile moralist sets, to the young idea is even far worse, for how often he has availed himself of the services of Mr. Al Parr to safely convoy him to his home, when his pedal extremities refused to perform the functions which nature assigned to them owing to a superabundant cargo of Booseology imbibed through either a lack of self control or a predominance of animal qualities.

Men of this stripe must be a valuable acquisition to the conservative party. But his adherence to that institution may be due to the fact that no other party will tolerate him in their ranks.

ALFRED PARR.

Ymir, June 20th, 1903.

WHEN IN ROSSLAND stop at the HOFFMAN HOUSE.

JILTED EARL; WEDS AMERICAN.

Pittsburg, June 20.—Miss Elizabeth Burd Thaw, daughter of Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., was married today to Henry Lafayette Collins. Miss Thaw is the young woman who rejected the advances of the earl of Yarmouth, who afterward became the husband of her aunt, Miss Alice Thaw. Today's wedding took place at Mrs. Thaw's new country home, "As You Like It," Swickley heights, the reverend Ernest Paddock, rector of Emanuel Episcopal church, officiating. Prominent society people of Pittsburg, New York, Washington and other places were in attendance.

STEAMSHIP TROUBLES.

New York, June 20.—The Cunard line has notified the Continental and the Mediterranean conferences of its withdrawal from certain of the articles of agreement concerning traffic and traffic schedules. It is not stated what rates are to be affected by the withdrawal.

THE BEST LINIMENT

"I have derived great benefit from the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and lumbago," says Mrs. Anna Hagelgans, of Truckahoe, N.J. "My husband used it for a sprained back and was also quickly relieved. In fact it is the best family liniment I have every used. I would not think of being without it. I have recommended it to many and they always speak highly of it and declare its merits are wonderful." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

FOR THE EMPEROR'S CUP.

London, June 20.—Owing to the fact that a gale is sweeping over the channel the start in the annual race from Dover to Heligoland for emperor William's cup, arranged for today, has been postponed until Monday.

FOR STOMACH TROUBLES.

Something That is Better Than a Doctor's Prescription.

Mr. J. W. Turner, of Truehart, Va., says that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have done him more good than anything he could get from the doctor. He recommends them to everybody. This medicine is being sold in almost every town and city in the United States and this is only one of the hundreds of testimonials being received from people who have been benefitted by them.

BURRITT RUNS THE WINDSOR HOTEL, ROSSLAND, B. C.

AN AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

Vienna, June 20.—It is reported from Aspang that ten persons were burned to death in a fire last night which destroyed the greater part of the village of Moenich Kierchen, lower Austria.

TOO GREAT A RISK.

In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of cholera morbus or colic, often before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. A reliable remedy for these diseases should be kept on hand. The risk is too great for any one to take. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has undoubtedly saved the lives of more people and relieved more pain and suffering than any other medicine in use. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DOWNES' HOTEL, CRANBROOK. New, up-to-date sample rooms.

DR. PARKE'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, June 20.—On the Campania which arrived today was the Rev. Reginald Campbell, of London, who succeeded the late Dr. Joseph Parker at the London city temple.

NOTHING LIKE EXPERIENCE.

"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus, and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him have a severe attack of that disease, feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and learn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DO YOU WANT $65 PER MONTH WITH QUICK ADVANCE?

If so, learn telegraphy.
The C. P. R. engaged another Pitman's College graduate at $65 per month.
Good operators in demand.
College specially fitted with instruments.
Begin at once. Constant practice.
Fees—Monthly.
PITMAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Opposite Hotel Vancouver.

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNER—A practical piano tuner, Mr. James R. Muir employed by the Mason & Risch Piano Co., will attend to all orders left at Morley & Co.'s. He is a resident of Nelson.

NOTHING DOING, EH?

Well that may be the case with most places but

BROWN & CO.

Are kept busy selling those light weight Summer Suitings and Boating Trousers. We make a specialty of all kinds of boy's and men's summer and holiday goods and cordially invite you to come in and inspect our stock. Our goods are always first-class and at prices just where you want them.

Nattiest, newest and neatest in style, color and material. Men's Ties, Collars and Cuffs at greatly reduced prices.

A line of Negligé Shirts at 50c, 75c, $1

Cashmere Socks (finest quality) .. .. 35c, 3 pairs for $1

Cotton Socks ..... 10c, 15c and 25c

Line of elegant Soft Bosom Shirts at ..... 75c, $1 and $1.25

Children's Low Shoes, worth $1, selling at 75c

Misses' Oxford Shoes and Slippers..$1

Slippers, worth $1.25, for $1

Men's Canvas Shoes $1.25

Men's $2.00 Shoes for $1.50

Men's $2.50 Shoes for $2.00

Men's $3.50 Shoes for $2.75

High grade Shoes .. $3.50, $4 and $4.50

DISTINCTIVELY SUPERIOR

Is the Clothing we sell for men, youths and boys. It is cut from handsome, durable fabrics, in the correct prevailing style, and is made up in the best manner. Here are some of our many special values in Suits.

High Grade Suits, good value at $15	for	$11.75
Nice line of Suits worth -	10 for	6.75
Nice line of Suits worth $8 and $9	for	5.75
A few of those Light Weight Suits left at		6.50

THE PLACE WHERE YOUR DOLLARS BRING THEIR VALUE.

BROWN & CO'S

269 BAKER STREET

The Gardens in Ceylon that grow Blue Ribbon Tea are, like C. P. R. transportation facilities, taxed to their capacity - but there is no shortage yet.

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Official Brokers for the Calumet and British Columbia Gold Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability (Eva Mine) and The Atlin (Ymir) Gold Mining and Milling Company, Limited.

The first 100,000 shares of the latter Company are now offered to the public at 5 cents per share. Ask us for particulars.

ERCOLONIAL RAILROAD

WER TO CRITICISMS OF A CORRESPONDENT.

TEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

correspondent found fault the other with The Daily News for its repeat- eferences to the Intercolonial rail- The question of government rship is so important that any nce that can be adduced to show it is possible to profitably adopt policy in Canada on a more exten- scale than at present is alwa,s y.

e references made to the success has attended Mr. Blair's adminis- n of the road served to show that under grave disadvantages govern- ownership was better for the peo- han private ownership.

e following excerpts from a recent h of the minister of railways on subject of finances of the Inter- ial show clearly that the present agement of the road is businesslike if the profits are not so great as on te roads, the reason is that the are materially lower.

d Mr. Blair:

ere is no more efficient test as to her the government is managing ailway extravagantly or wastefully, hether it is managing it as econom- y as other railway companies, than be found in the sworn returns h according to law are furnished he railway companies year after , and which returns are open to ection by any one who desires to ct them. Out of curiosity, I have a careful abstract made of a com- on of the different items on the colonial railway with the two great ays, the Grand Trunk railway and Canadian Pacific railway. I will the house the result of that com- on and let the house judge if these es are not potential in favor of my ment.

e proportion of the earnings of Grand Trunk railway and the Cana- Pacific railway to each $100 of oper- g expenses is as follows: Grand nk railway, $154, Canadian Pacific way $161, Intercolonial railway $173. ke that into your minds please, and it there. For every $100 of oper- g expenses, the Canadian Pacific way gets $61; the Grand Trunk $54. the Intercolonial railway $73, on results of last year. This sworn rn gives the cost of operating, and expenses and charges in the dif- nt branches, and the following is result:

tal operating expenses per train C. P R., $1.11; G. T. R., 93c, I. C. 01c.

ere is a slight fraction to be added e cents in these figures, but they that on the Intercolonial railway s less than the Grand Trunk rail- per train mile, and a great deal than the Canadian Pacific railway. ows that we have operated the In- olonial railway at less cost—and includes the working expenses; not tal, not interest, not dividends. ding but the actual handling of the s—we operated the Intercolonial way at less cost than the Grand nk railway, and at a good deal less the Canadian Pacific railway.

there any evidence there that the agement of the Intercolonial railway been defective or that it does not pare favorably with these other s? These figures show that we are wasteful and that we operated our s with as much economy and in- t with more economy than the other great railways.

hen you come to the maintenance way works and the buildings per mile, we find the following lts: The C. P. R. spent 26 cents a fraction; the G. T. R. spent 20 s and a fraction, and the I. C. R. ents and a fraction. We were not teful there at all events. We are ut on the same standing as the G. R., and quite a little better than the P. R. For every mile of railway we pare favorably with these roads in h these directions. Now let us take the working and repairs of engines train mile, and we find that it cost C. P. R. 35 cents and a fraction; the I. C. R. 33 cents and a fraction. cost of working and repairs of cars train mile was as follows: C. P. R. ents and a fraction; G. T. R., 11 ts and a fraction; I. C. R., 10 cents a fraction. The cost of general rating expenses was as follows per n mile: C. P. R., 41 cents; G. T. R., cents and a fraction; I. C. R., 28 ts and a fraction. Under all these erent headings the figures of the er railway companies, given in ora returns, do not make an unfav- ble comparison with the results on I. C. R.

ow, in view of such statistical and able facts as I am presenting, it is ir conclusion that the I. C. R. has no t to get a black eye, or to be treated the sneering way in which it is gen- lly spoken of, as a failure, because oes not produce the same net results t other railways do; and it is unfair ascribe these consequences in any terial degree to political pressure or government operation. I think that any gentleman, knowing the condi- ns that exist on the Intercolonial re to converse with the managers of y other railway on this subject, they uld say that it is a mistake to sup- se that the government road is in exceptional position in that regard. is more subject to the influences to hich reference has been made. I had conversation with a prominent rail- ay man, a president of one of the ilways in the United States, only a w months ago, and in the course of e conversation I opened up this sub- ct. I told him that the government ilway was rather prejudiced in the inds of the people because it was said: ou cannot resist pressure, and that ust always be detrimental to the man- gement of a government railway. He id: "I do not know to what extent ressure of that kind exists in your ountry, but I can tell you that we in the United States are not by any means free from it. Although we are operating a company railway, we are subject to it."

Now, the earnings and working expenses of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway for the year ending the 30th of June were as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.
Gross earnings ..	$22,211,813	$36,866,875
Working exp. ..	14,397,692	22,823,200
Net earnings	$ 7,814,121	$14,043,675

If we could earn a couple of million dollars in excess of our working expenses, our showing would be relatively as good as theirs. Well, I am going to come down to the kernel of this matter, and I am going to show you why we do not earn that much. I am going to show you that the fault does not lie in the management of the road, nor in the fact that it is owned by the government. The fact is not due to any wastefulness, extravagance or wrong doing of any kind, nor to any causes that are not incidental to other railways as well as government railways. There are two causes. One is a greater cause than the other. I will refer to the minor cause first, though it is not very much inferior to the other. The minor cause is the location of the railway. There is no question that the Intercolonial was not located with reference to business or commercial considerations. I have remarked before, and I remark now, that there was one particular in which political considerations did fatally injure the Intercolonial railway. That injury was done, not merely once, but for the entire life of the railway. The location of the Intercolonial was most unhappy from the point of view of achieving financial results, and was due entirely to those considerations of state—imperial, if you will—war considerations, large and potent considerations, which were thought to overbalance altogether business considerations. As everybody knows, the location is very unfavorable, not only because of the enormous distances between important points and between the termini of the railway, but because of the inferior character, from a productive business point of view, of a large portion of the country which it traverses. A large portion of the railway does not yield returns at all commensurate with the cost of its operation. That important portion between St. John and Halifax is, I think, paying quite a handsome return over its cost and the expenses of operation; but the rest of the railway is not, and that is due to the enormous distances over which the traffic has to be hauled to the small amount of local traffic which comes to a road, and to another consideration of a very potent character, which is, that at almost every important point on the road, at all events from Halifax nearly to Montreal, it has to face water competition. The Intercolonial railway has settled land on one side of it; it has water on the other side. It is a one-sided institution in that respect, and it suffers under that disability.

But that is not all. That disability cannot be removed. I doubt if the other can be removed. I had a careful study made and a careful statement furnished to me by the traffic officers of the Intercolonial railway, as to the general traffic, of tolls and freight charges which govern on the G. T. R. and the C. P. R., and the result of that statement, keeping well on the safe side, is that the rates upon those two railways are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than those upon the Intercolonial. I am not going to suggest that the rates upon either of the two other roads are higher than they ought to be. I hav not the requisite knowledge which would enable me to pass an opinion. But I do know that the rates on the Intercolonial are even lower than I have stated, when you consider the question of distances and the question of scarcity of traffic. It goes without saying that it costs no more money to carry a thousand tons of freight at $10 than at $5 per ton. If then you add 50 per cent, which is the minimum excess of the rates of freights over the other roads as compared with the Intercolonial railway, to the earnings of the Intercolonial railway in the carriage of freight, our revenue would not be increased one farthing. Let me make a calculation. The gross earnings of the Intercolonial railway on its traffic, for the year 1902 were $3,900,000. Add 50 per cent to that to bring it up to this minimum excess, and you get $1,950,000 of addition. In other words, if we could have collected on the Intercolonial railway the minimum rates charged by other railways, we would have had $1,950,000 more revenue from freight than we did, and this would have brought our total earnings up to $7,600,000, including passenger traffic. And our working expenses would not have been increased. Deducting working expenses, we would have had a surplus for 1902 of $2,046,000.

I repeat that we would have $2 000,000 better results if we were to be treated upon even less than the present basis upon which the other two systems of conducting their business. This is a material and fair argument, because those who condemn the management of the Intercolonial railway do not condemn it because it does not put up its rates. They do not look at that side of the account. They condemn it on account of wastefulness and extravagance, and wrong doings which they never specify and cannot indicate, and because the financial results do not make any kind of comparison with those of the other great railways. You have therefore $2,046,000 which would have gone into the treasury of this country if the rates on freight had been 50 per cent higher than were charged last year. That would have shown 40 per cent earnings to 60 per cent working expenses, and everybody would have exclaimed "what marvellously good management and administration." You can always furnish evidence of that. All you have to do is tax the people a little heavier, make them pay a little more if possible, and you have this evidence of splendid administration. $2,046,000 would have paid three per cent nearly on the whole cost of the Intercolonial, which is just as good as either of these other companies are doing. Take the rates in the Australian colonies, and you will find that they are a good deal higher than the rates on which I based my argument.

Two million dollars might have been brought into the treasury if we could have added 50 per cent to our rates, but that money remained in the pockets of the people who have done business over the Intercolonial railway. They have been taxed that much less, and if the Intercolonial railway has relieved these people of $2,000,000 taxes and contributed besides in a material degree to the general improvement of business and the development of the country, I am not so sure that the people have not reaped as good results as if that money had gone into the treasury. So beneficial are these results that if the people were thoroughly cognizant of the advantages which have accrued to them from using the Intercolonial railway—and these advantages are not confined to any one province by any means—they would never cavil at the results. And they would only wish that it had occurred to somebody in times past to construct a railway through their portion of the country instead of aiding to build railways to be owned and managed by private corporations.

SEAWANHAKA CUP.

American Challenger Selected. — The Canadian Defender Not Named Yet.

While the great yachts of the America cup class are holding public attention at the present time by their trials off Sandy Hook, a smaller fleet of international cup boats have been spreading their wings in one of the protected harbors of Massachusetts bay to decide upon a challenger for the Seawanhaka cup, held by Canada.

The trial races in the states have resulted in the selection of the Kolootu, a Boston boat, owned by Reginald Bordman and A. G. Higginson.

The Canadian defender is not yet named. The races will come off in August on lake St. Peter, near Montreal.

The boats are within 25 feet racing length, and carry a maximum of 500 square feet of sail, under the restrictions governing matches for the cup.

They are racing machines and all have features that distinguish the scow type of small racer. They are faster than anything afloat of their inches and with their rig, and are bound to give some wholesome and exciting sport, as their predecessors always have.

Originally offered in 1895 by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht club of Long Island sound, the cup was challenged for in its first year by an English yachtsman, Arthur Brand, who brought over the half-rater, Spruce IV., designed by Linton Hope, of London. The defence rested with the half rater Ethelwynne, designed by W. P. Stephens, of New York, and it was successful.

Glencairn, of Royal St. Lawrence Yacht club, won it in three straight races in 1896, and the cup went with her to Canada, where it has since remained, in spite of yearly contests for its recovery.

The Seawanhaka club for a number of years was the exclusive challenger for the cup, but in the last two years all American clubs have been invited to send candidates for the defence, and many have done so.

Various changes have been made in the type of boat sailing for the cup since the original contests. In 1897 the half raters, or 15-footers, were abandoned, and both challenger and defender were built to the limit of the 20-foot class, with 500 feet of sail on a waterline of about 17½ feet.

The Seawanhaka's first challenge was under these conditions in 1897, and since then there has been a yearly contest, and the Canadians have successfully defended the trophy. In 1900 there was another change made, so as to secure more serviceable boats.

The new restrictions placed sail area as before at 500 feet, but gave an unlimited waterline length, so long as the boat did not exceed the 25-foot racing length. Then a set of scantling restrictions were agreed upon that assured a reasonably firm and seaworthy hull.

GOSSIP OF GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, June 19.—The local authorities have been taking action against several offenders against the law and regulations for the preservation of the public health. A short time ago the Greenwood city scavenger was prosecuted on two charges, in effect the pollution of the waters of Boundary creek and Eholt creek, respectivly, and stipendiary magistrate McMynn gave him two weeks' time in which to remove the garbage deposited in unauthorized places and to put the regular dumping grounds in a sanitary condition. Tomorrow this offender is again to come before the magistrate, who deferred his decision as to a penalty until after his directions as above should have been carried out. Yesterday the Phoenix city scavenger and the proprietor of a milk and hog ranch were before the magistrate on separate charges of polluting Twin creek, a stream flowing from Phoenix to Greenwood and from which the latter town obtains part of its water supply. Both these defendants were given two weeks in which to put their premises in order, and in the case of the scavenger the garbage deposited on the banks of the creek is to be removed to some place to be approved by the medical health officer, and in the future no refuse is to be dumped on the watershed of this creek. These defendants will thereafter have to appear before the magistrate to learn his further decision in these matters. Now that the authorities, after a long period of inaction, have at length moved in the direction of preventing pollution of the stream from which much water used in Greenwood is obtained, a serious menace to the public health is likely to be removed.

STRIKE ON THE SINFI.

Amos Thopmson made a very important surface strike on the Sinfi. For a month or more sluicing has been going on and a new lead was uncovered some days ago. The ore showing on the surface is high grade galena, and gives every promise of opening into a big ore shoot.

A TALK ABOUT ADVERTISING

THE OPINIONS OF N. C. FOWLER, A PUBLICITY EXPERT.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THIS BUSINESS NECESSITY

In the following conversation our readers will enjoy the views and opinions of the leading advertising expert in America. Mr. Fowler's position is unique. Unlike most members of the advertising craft, he has no connection with any advertising agency or printing house. His services are as ethical and professional as those of an attorney at law. He is, therefore, not prejudiced in regard to any special form or kind of advertising, but discusses the interesting and important subject as a statesman would discuss statescraft or a lawyer the various aspects of the legal profession. He is the well-known author of "Fowler's Publicity," the only encyclopedia of advertising ever published, and of a remarkably helpful and suggestive work entitled "The Boy and How to Help Him Succeed."

Q.—Will you tell us something about the growth and development of advertising during the past quarter of a century as compared with the past?

A.—Accurate figues are impossible. General opinion, probably not far from fact, places the volume of present American commercial advertising, including commercial printing, as fully a dozen times greater than it was a quarter of a century ago. Less conservative judgment would add from 50 to 100 per cent to this estimate.

Advertising was born the day after the birthday of business, but commercial advertising, although always used, for business doing without it is impossible, was not recognized as a business necessity, or as an accomplice before and with buiness, until about 50 years ago; and 25 years later, or 25 years ago, advertising was by common acceptance taken into business partnership and recognized to be as much a commercial essential as is the raw material itself, its manufacture, and its sale. Then the business brain looked upon advertising as investment and not as expense. Before it had been considered more or less of an experiment and always as an expense—a luxury or a side issue. Today no successful advertiser considers advertising other than business investment, as much a real, tangible thing as is the factory or the product of the factory. Twenty-five years ago commercial advertising extended but little further than the daily and weekly newspaper, the poster, billboard, and the outdoor sign. Today every known method of publicity is used, and advertising experts are discovering new ones with every sunrise. A half century ago, most of the advertisers advertised under protest. Today the advertising appropriation is handled as a necessary part of business.

Substantially every American publication carries advertising matter. The annual grand total of the number of copies issued by these publications, including dailies, weeklies, monthlies, and other regularly issued periodicals, may exceed thirty-five hundreds of millions.

Assuming that there are 100 advertisements, a conservative figure, in each issue of each periodical, there then would be not far from two millions of separate advertisements in every collective North American issue, and an aggregate number exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand millions of impressions of advertisements during a single year.

If two hundred and fifty clipped advertisements piled together would make the thickness of an inch a year's advertising, placed sheet upon sheet, would erect a pile nearly one hundred and seventy millions of feet high.

Place each copy of the advertisements appearing in all the publications during one year, end to end, and there would be an announcement ribbon of advertising paper one hundred and eleven thousand miles long.

These figures are unverified, but they are the result of a most conservative and careful study on my part.

The progressiveness of America gives to American advertising a volume not proportionately approached by any other civilized nation, and multiplying the foregoing, as well as the following, figures by four, will undoubtedly not be far from the statistical truth of the world's advertising.

There are more than 100,000 printing offices in North America, and the advertising product of the printing press in catalogues, circulars, and other advertising matter, will probably double the periodical figures presented.

A most conservative estimate says that the business men of North America annually expend more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in newspaper and magazine advertising alone, and undoubtedly a sum equal to this is consumed for advertising printed matter.

The grand total of North American advertising, including printing, but exclusive of all books and the product of the press which is not pure and simple advertising, cannot be far from three hundred millions of dollars per year.

If my figures be correct, the cost of spreading printer's ink all over the face of the civilized world, including the printing of books and all other printed matter whether it be advertising or otherwise, but not including lithography will present an annual aggregate not far from two thousand million dollars.

A statistician, with plenty of leisure, has calculated that the total annual circulation of all the periodicals in the world exceeds twelve thousands of millions copies. These combined editions would require over three quarters of a million tons of paper; and, if spread out, would cover an area of 10,500 square miles. If piled, one upon another, they would reach an altitude of 500 miles.

Assuming that the average man gives fifteen minutes of his day to the study of his paper, or other periodical, the people of the world, each year, collectively occupy the equivalent of three hundred thousand years reading their papers.

This enormous bulk of advertising, and this tremendous volume of printed matter, undoubtedly has grown within the last 25 years to occupy a volume twelve times greater than it was only a quarter of a century ago. In nothing else has the world progressed so rapidly. To realize this let the reader turn to the advertising pages of the few magazines of 25 years ago and place them side by side with the magazines of today. Let him compare the size of the daily paper of a quarter of a century ago with the bulky Sunday paper of last Sunday. Let him hold in one hand the annual book catalogue of 25 years ago and in the other hand the catalogue of the books published last year.

Q.—It has been suggested that the advertisers of the country are indirectly greatly furthering the cause of popular education in that the magazines and periodical literature are one of the chief sources of popular education at the present time, and that these are very largely sustained through their advertisements. Will you give us your views on this question?

A.—Comparatively few magazines or other periodicals, including the daily and weekly newspapers, could exist in their present quantity and quality without the income derived from advertising.

Advertising, then, is necessary for the support of our present periodical literature. I do not mean to say that the circulation of good literature is dependent upon advertising, for it all advertising were withdrawn, some literary publications would exist, but the same high quality could not be maintained at the present low subscription prices. Instead of from three to a pozen periodicals to a reader, each reader would subscribe to but one or two publications, and the circulation of literature and information would be naturally curtailed.

Today the reader can get what he wants at a very low expense, and this low cost would be impossible without commercial advertising.

Q.—What is the tendency of advertising at the present time in regard to truthfulness and artistic merit as compared with the past?

A.—So long as there is business, just so long will there be honest and dishonest business; and as advertising is a part of business, it will be neither better nor wore, neither more truthful nor less truthful, than is the business of its day. The truthfulness of advertising is on the same level as the business it represents, neither above nor below it. Misrepresentation and exaggeration have always been conspicuously associated with business, and naturally are found in advertising. I think that advertising, today, is not more untruthful than it was last year, twelve years ago, or 25 years ago. I am rather inbetter nor worse, neither more truthful, not necessarily from choice, but because of the detective force of competition and the general higher grade of common intelligence. The artistic advertising of today compared with the advertising of 25 years ago shows as marked a difference as there is between the old fashioned newspaper announcement and the beautiful water color lithograph.

The best artists for several years have been employed by advertisers, and, today, comparatively few artists refuse commercial work. The expense of illustrating the advertisements in the magazine frequently exceeds the cost of illustrating the regular magazine pages.

Q.—Do you regard the advertisements in and of themselves as of any value from an educational viewpoint?

A.—Any printed matter, whether it be the rough circus poster, the prosaic railroad timetable or the art catalogue of commodities, is educational. Advertising is more educational today than it ever was before, because there is more of it, because it is better written, because it is better presented. It has been said that the adveriser pages of the first class magazine present more information than do the contents of the magazine, and certainly the advertising pages chronicle the progress of commercialism.

Q.—In your opinion, from a social point of view, does the educating which advertising does injure the public more than it benefits it?

A.—I think that the benefits are ahead of the injuries. The advertising of first class goods cannot be other than educationally beneficial. The liberal advertising of sanitary arrangements, health foods, and other progressive commodities, has done more than is realized towards introducing to the people right methods of living. Probably the sanitary condition of our houses and the general healthfulness of our food are due to the advertising of the manufacturers of these articles as much as to any other influence.

The advertising of unnecessary luxuries, and of articles of extravagance, has undoubtedly been considerably responsible for our unnatural ways of living.

The advertising of dangerous compounds, unhealthy foods, patent medicines, and the like, has probably done more towards injuring the health of the common people than has any other agent. If it were not for advertising the American people would not be a dosing people, nor would they be so constantly ailing, nor would they feel the necessity of everlastingly filling their stomachs with useless and injurious drugs and concoctions.

Advertising while lifting the people on the one side has undoubtedly degraded the people on the other.

The right kind of advertising, the advertising of the right kind of goods, is one of the great factors of civilization. The advertising of the wrong kind of goods, of things which people should not use or take, has been one of the most damning influences, and has probably done more harm than any one has realized. Advertising then is both an educational agent for great good and for great harm.

Q.—Are the trusts closing the advertising field?

A.—One of the arguments presented by the trust magnates in favor of trusts is that they reduce the cost of every department of the business; and, as advertising is a part of business, the formation of trusts cannot do otherwise than materially reduce the volume of advertising.

Q.—What in your judgment is to be the future of advertising?

A.—The future of advertising will be a part of the future of business. As business increases, advertising will increase. As business becomes better, advertising will become better. If business becomes worse, advertising will be worse. Advertising cannot be separated from business.

Q.—What will be its function in the dawning social organization?

A.—When we become civilized, and true economy is practised and waste is reduced to the minimum, there will be very little business as business is now conducted, and consequently very little commercial advertising.

If its a billous attack, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick recovery is certain. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

ABOLISH BUCKETSHOPS.

London, Ont., June 19.—At the Anglican synod yesterday it was decided to petition the government to abolish bucketshops The question of the adoption of the itinerant-system was debated and referred to a committee to report at the next synod meeting.

Curse -OF- DRINK

CURED BY

COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No Odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge. Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcholic stimulents, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail. Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Nelson, B. C., by The Canada Drug and Book Co., Baker Street.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Dominion Day Celebration AND Great Summer Fair AT GRAND FORKS, B.C.

July, 1st and 2nd, 1903

$2500 IN PRIZES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st

MORNING.

Arrival of special trains over three lines of railways.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

9.30 a.m.—Program of Children's Races and other Athletic Sports, Bridge Street.

BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

12 noon—Baseball Tournament on the grounds of the Grand Forks Driving Park and Athletic Association, Ltd. Purse $100, open to all teams.

AFTERNOON.

HORSE RACING

First event called at 2 p.m. sharp at the race track.

No. 1.—Running, 1-4 mile dash. Purse $40.
No. 2.—Running, 3-4 mile. Purse $250.
No. 3.—Running, 3-8 mile. Purse $175.
No. 4.—Running, Grand Forks Derby, mile. Purse $400.
No. 5.—Cowboy's Race, 300 yards, two turns. $40 in prizes, entrance free.

EVENING.

THEATRICAL

8. p.m.—Grand production of Gilbert & Sullivan's famous comic opera, H.M.S. Pinafore at the opera house.

THURSDAY, JULY 2nd

MORNING.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT

9.30 a. m.—Firemen's Tournament on Bridge street. Open. Hub and hub race, distance 150 yards; reels to carry 200 feet of hose. First prize $75; second prize $25.

Wet Test—Distance 100 yards to hydrant, teams to lay 150 feet of hose and get water. First prize $75; second prize $25.

AFTERNOON.

HORSE RACING

2 p.m. at race track.

No. 6.—Gentlemen's Saddle Horse Race, 1-4 mile, owners up. Purse $40.
No. 7.—Running, 1-2 mile, heats, best two in three. Purse $250.
No. 8.—Pony race, 1-4 mile, 14 1-2 hands and under. Purse $30.
No. 9.—Seagram Cup, distance 7-8 mile, all ages. Winner of Grand Forks Derby to carry five pounds additional weight. For a cup donated by J. E. Seagram, of Waterloo, Ont., valued at $500, and $300 cash added by the association. Cup to be won two years consecutively by same owner to become private property. Purse divided.
No. 10.—Cowboy's Race, 1-4 mile, one turn. Purse $20; first $15, second $5. Entrance free.
No. 11.—Consolation Race. A suitable purse will be offered by the association for competition by all horses which have not won first or second money at this meeting. Post entries, free.

HORSE EXHIBITS

Parade before the grant stand. Liberal cash prizes will be offered in the following classes, namely:

Best thoroughbred stallion.
Best saddle horse.
Best standard bred stallion.

Conditions:—Four to enter in each competition. Prize in each class $10.

EVENING.

FIREMEN'S BALL

9 p.m.—Fireman's ball at opera house.

Nelson Opera House

J. E. ANNABLE, Manager.

TWO NIGHTS, COMMENCING JUNE 22nd

CASINO COMEDY CO.

IN HIGH-CLASS

VAUDEVILLE

8-BIG NOVELTY ACTS-8
MELROSE AND DENE
Acrobatic Wooden Shoe Buck and Wing Dancers and others.
A large line of specialties
Drakéro, the great Philipino contortionist.
The great Schoene in his wonderful act Looping the Loop.
GOOD MUSIC.
PRICES 25c 35c and 50c.

KOKANEE CREEK RANCH

C. W. BUSK, Prop.

Gardens—Kokanee Creek, 12 miles from Nelson. Phone 66A.

Office and Depot—Baker street, Nelson. Phone 213.

All kinds of Local Grown (only) Fruit and Produce, bought and sold, in small or large quantities. Fruit delivered within 24 hours of being picked.

It is the duty of every good and patriotic citizen to encourage the development of our agricultural lands.

PIPES

All the G. B. D. Shapes. In the V. D. T. Briar silver-mounted at one dollar each. Craven's Mixture, Hyman's Plug Cut, and all the leading brands of Cigars and Tobaccos.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THURMAN

TOBACCONIST.

FRANK E. HEBDEN

PLUMBING HEATING

SEWER PIPE SHEET METAL WORK

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Between The Bank of Montreal, Plaintiff, and Queen Bess Proprietary Company, Limited, Defendant; and in the Matter of the Judgments' Act, 1899 and Amendments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin granted on the 4th day of May, 1903, I will offer for sale by public auction on the front steps of the Court House in the City of Nelson, B. C., at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, A.D., 1903, the following mineral claims: Lot 215, "Queen Bess," Lot 458 "Young Dominion," Lot 2293 "Concord," Lot 2294 "First Extension" and Lot 2295 "American Girl," all being in Group One in West Kootenay District registered in the name of the defendant company, in order to satisfy a judgment obtained by the plaintiffs on the 5th day of April, 1902, for the sum of $20,186.56 and interest and costs.

The charges appearing on the register against the defendants together with their dates of registration are as follows:

No. 1939. Date 5-4-02, 11.30 a.m. Amount $20,186.56. Judgment Debtor, Queen Bess Proprietary Company, Limited. Judgment Creditors, The Bank of Montreal.

Any further information may be obtained upon application to Elliot & Lennie, Ppaintiffs' solicitors.

Dated at Nelson, B.C., this 27th day of May, A. D., 1903.

E. T. H. SIMPKINS,
District Registrar.

MORRISSEY MINES TOWNSITE.

An auction sale of Government lots will be held at the office of F. M. McLeod, in the townsite on Thursday, July 2nd., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, railway time.

Terms: One-third cash, one third six months, one-third twelve months.

An upset price has been placed on each lot.

A fee of ten dollars will be charged the purchaser for a crown grant.

Fort Steele, B. C., 18th June, 1903.

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Government Agent.

SILVER KING MIKE

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

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

Under the auspices of the above a mass meeting will be held Sunday, 21st instant, at 8.30 p.m. in the Congregational Church, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. Ramsay, B. D., of Ottawa.

Fishing Tackle

Our stock in this line is complete and embraces a larger assortment than has ever before been shown to sportsmen.

Inspection solicited. Prices right.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware CO., LTD.

A FEW TIPS ON TEA

25 CENTS will buy ONE POUND of pure, clean, fine flavored CEYLON-INDIAN TEA.

20 CENTS will buy one pound Standard BREAKFAST BLACK TEA. Purchasers of ten pounds or more, will receive one pound extra, for each ten pounds purchased.

Equal to an allowance of TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT, on these extremely low prices.

Prices on our regular lines of CHOICE TEA, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, and 60c per pound for Black, Green and Blended.

Telephone 177 P. O. Box 123

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

FOR SALE

A ranch containinf 480 acres of choice land, 160 acres of which is fine prairie, the balance being well timbered but no underbrush. Timber alone is worth more than the purchase price. Well watered. Only 9 miles from C. P. R. and 3-4 from sawmill. Soil suitable for fruit growing or grazing. Will be sold cheap owing to sickness of owner.

MONEY TO LOAN

R. J. Steel

ROOM 12, K.W.C. BLOCK.

H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. Baker Street.

Having purchased the agencies hitherto conducted by Mr. A. R. Sherwood, we beg to announce to clients that we will give prompt and careful attention to any business entrusted to our care at our office over McArthur's Furniture Store.

Chadbourn & McLaren

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE AND MINES

SAMPLING AGENTS

Ore shipped to Nelson will be carefully looked after. NELSON, B.C.

A. G. GAMBLE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

Turner-Boeckh Block,
WARD STREET — — NELSON, B.C.

INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH

REAL ESTATE

HARRY H. WARD, Agent

East Kootenay Lands and Mines

Beale, Hutchison & Elwell

CRANBROOK, B. C.
Beale, Hutchison, Elwell & Moffatt.
MORRISSEY MINES, B. C.

HARRIS & JOLLIFFE

CRANBROOK, B.C.

Dealers in Fresh and Salted Meats, Fish, Poultry, Flour, Hay, Grain, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Fresh Fruit in season.

Lowest Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

40s 60s--PRUNES

PRUNES GROWN ON W. H. COVERT'S RANCH AT GRAND FORKS.

These Prunes are the Italian, thoroughly evaporated and clean, are far superior to the French or Petite Prune which are dried in the sun. Be sure to call for Covert's Prunes, and accept no other. To be had at The Bell Trading Co., and The Hudson's Bay Co.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

HOTEL PHAIR

NELSON, B. C.

B. TOMKINS, Manager

The Leading Hotel of the Kootenays.
Good Sample Rooms.
Special Rates to Commercial Men.

OUTLET HOTEL

PROCTER

This hotel has been re-opened for the season under the management of MR. AND MRS. LAMBERT, the well-known caterers.

Fishing excellent; boats for hire; house boat to rent.

Steamers take boats and canoes free.

Steamers leave Nelson for Procter at 5 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Steamers leave Procter for Nelson at 9 a. m., 2 p. .m and 5 p. m.

A charming Saturday to Monday outing. RATES $2 and $2.50 PER DAY.

McLeod Hotel

CORNER FIR STREET AND SECOND AVENUE.

YMIR, B. C.

Centrally located, rebuilt and refurnished throughout.
All modern improvements.
Sample rooms in connection.
The only first-class hotel in Ymir.
RATES FROM $1.50 UP.
FINLAY McLEOD, Proprietor.

STOP AT THE

Hotel Allan

LEADING HOTEL OF ROSSLAND.

WALDORF HOTEL

YMIR, B. C.
G. S. COLEMAN . . . Proprietor.

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. Most comfortable hotel in the District. Sample room in connection. Everything first-class.

Headquarters for commercial and mining men. Everything first-class

The Windsor Hotel

EUGENE WALTER, Proprietor,
Best Family Wines, Liquors and Cigars
MORRISSEY JUNCTION, B. C.

TREMONT HOUSE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS 25c ROOMS FROM 25c TO $1.00

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors
Baker Street, Nelson.

Madden House

Baker St. Nelson.

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

BARTLETT HOUSE

Formerly Clarke House.
The best $1 per day house in Nelson.
None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

Silver King Hotel

Under Old Management.

RATES $1 PER DAY AND UP

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

Opposite Court House and new Postoffice. Best 25c meal in town. European and American plan. Only white labor employed. First class bar.

THOMAS & ERICKSON, PROPS.

R. Reisterer & Co.

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A SOCIAL EXPERIMENT IN DARKEST LONDON

Perhaps it is not strange that at the present time, when low materialistic ideals are so prevalent in political councils and when the greed for gold seems to be exerting an hypnotic influence over the imagination, social reformers and men and women of conscience and conviction are at times overtaken by a great sadness born of doubt. And yet those who temporarily lose faith in the essential power and divinity of truth forget that all over the civilized world today as never before, not only are the true apostles of the moral verities giving the best that lies in them to the service of humanity, but millions upon millions of the poor are thinking and dreaming, as at no other period in the world's social history, of social justice.

The noble discontent which permeates civilization today is entirely unlike the blind thoughtless unrest which has expressed itself in popular outbreaks of volcanic-like rage from time to time in various part of the world. The discontent of the present is the sign manual of general growth. It is born of reason rendered possible by the diffusion of education and the demands of the larger life of our age. Nor is this all. In spite of much practical infidelity and subserviency to wealth tainted by corruption and injustice which marks too many clergymen and churches today, there still remains a great number of sincere apostles of truth as taught by the great Galilean who are busily engaged in leavening with love the lives of the multitudes who exist in the dark and cruel world of poverty.

One striking example of this character, which is in a real way typical of much quiet, unostentatious work being carried forward in the great centers of civilization, is found in the labor of the Robert Browning Settlement, in the Walworth district of London. So helpfully suggestive is the record of practical achievements carried out by this body of conscience-guided men and women that a brief description of its work cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

Eight years ago Mr. F. Herbert Stead, a son of the eminent journalist, together with his wife and a few high minded Christians who had imbibed the spirit of Jesus to such a degree that they could no longer enjoy egoistic life, founded the Robert Browning settlement in the very heart of darkest London, selecting the center of that gloomy hive of labor's children known as Walworth, where life is more congested than in any other spot in the city—a fact which will be appreciated when it is known that in the square mile which surrounds the settlement of which we are writing more than 120,000 human beings exist.

Walworth has been described as a "mass of brick and smoke, dirty and dusky, the very poorest district of the vast metropolis." This district at night was for the most part dark and gloomy save where saloons and evil resorts shone like ignes fatui, luring the poor from their cheerless quarters. Here the atmosphere of despair was felt on every hand. Poverty and misery jostled with vice and crime, and into this ocean of human wretchedness and sin were constantly being wafted a multitude of innocent lives, frightfully handicapped at birth and with an environment that could not fail to accentuate the worst and discourage the best impulses and tendencies in their natures.

The old Independent chapel in York street was selected as headquarters for the settlement. In the old days when Walworth was a wealthy suburb of London, Robert Browning's father and mother were prominent among the workers in this chapel, and here it was that the great poet was baptized.

Young Mr. Stead and his companions believed that one of the most important battles of civilization must be fought in the slums; that the Dead Sea of poverty and misery so long abandoned to the saloons, the brothels and other evil influences, must be brought under the compelling power of the best in life; that the spirit of Jesus, not that of dogmatic theology, must be felt in the midst of the slums; that the darkness must be dispelled by light, and that they who sought to be the light-bearers must consecrate all, even as Jesus consecrated his whole existence to humanity. Glorious, indeed, was the ideal that lured on these servants of progress. But at first the people looked askance at them. They had wearied of churchmen. The hollow, mocking, self-righteous, and pharisaic conventional theology had almost driven them to atheism. They wanted no more sleek, well fed parsons telling them how they should act, or unco' good philanthropists who condescended to speak to them as superior beings addressing an inferior order. When, however, it was found that the newcomers were friends, neighbors and companions rather than preachers and patronizers of the less fortunate ones, a marvelous change was experienced. The people came to love, trust and look to the workers as children look to elder companions on whose sympathy they can count and on whose wisdom they can rely.

Thus, though these true hearted reformers at first encountered great disappointments, trials, and almost insurmountable obstacles, at length the tide turned. The settlement became the moral and intellectual center of Walworth. Its work everywhere challenged respect, and in most places indifference or open hostility was changed to appreciation. Nor is this strange, for the work from first to last has been not only free from cant, but it has been characterized in a preeminent degree by practical wisdom, a broad humanitarian spirit, and a comprehension of the larger demands of present day social life which speaks of the highest order of statesmanship. Life has been helpfully touched at every point.

The systematic work outlined by the founders may be, broadly speaking, grouped under four principal heads: (1) Labor for the betterment of the community as a whole. (2) Efforts to improve the individual by broadening his moral and mental horizon, developing character, and increasing the means for the enjoyment of life. (3) Aid for the helpless, including the sick, the crippled, the aged, victims of injustice, and little children. (4) Elevation of civic life.

Eight years of toil have wrought a transformation that may well prove an inspiration to those who at times almost despair in the presence of that greatest shame of civilization—the ever broadening slums of the great metropolitan centers—as will be seen by a brief and partial summary of assured results:

(1) Labor for the improvement of the condition of the community as a whole: When the settlement was opened the adjacent streets were dark and cheerless at night. This condition was changed by the introduction of lanterns and cheerful outdoor music. Back of the settlement buildings was an old, long-unused burying ground, stark and forlorn. This was speedily transformed into a charming miniature park, with beautiful flowers and ornamental shrubs. So marked has been the transformation that it is now called the brightest spot in Walworth.

Next a movement was inaugurated looking toward changing the bleak, barren, and hideous back yards of the workingmen into bright oases of emerald, decked with flowers, ornamental shrubs, and vines. Nothing is more cheerless or forbidding than the back yards of the poorer quarters of a city. They are as a rule innocent alike of grass or flowers. But these yards, with the aid of a little fertilizer, a few seeds, and instructions as to how to plant and cultivate, can in most cases be transformed into beautiful, restful, and attractive spots that will yield infinite pleasure and satisfaction to the owners. This important work, which next engaged the attention of the settlement workers, was so successfully undertaken that there are now scores of homes where creeping vines, shrubs, flowers, and vegetables have entirely changed the aspect of back yards that hitherto have been bare, unsanitary, and unsightly. Exhibitions are now given at intervals in which only flowers, fruits and vegetables grown in this hitherto barren center of life are to be seen. And the settlement has further stimulated the rapidly growing taste in this direction by opening a large greenhouse in the Browning garden.

The long winter evenings are brightened by concerts every Saturday night, lantern lectures held at short intervals, and social gatherings which meet in the halls of the settlement.

Another practical labor that has resulted in much good has been the bringing together of families in adjacent districts and on the same street. This work has been much fostered by the appointment of persons to work in different sections, known as "street friends." By bringing families together and cultivating neighborliness the social spirit is awakened and little gatherings of neighbors become circles of friends, thus subtly but effectively enriching life that under the present social conditions is all too barren.

One year ago this month a large club house for men was opened, which is operated in connection with a tavern where an abundance of good food and temperance drinks can be obtained at very reasonable prices. This club house and tavern have proved so popular that from the opening they have paid their expenses. The club house contains a large hall for meetings and various rooms especially fitted up for social comfort and enjoyment.

(2) Efforts to improve the individual by broadening his moral and mental horizon and increasing his happiness: The general program including concerts, social entertainments, lantern lectures, and Sunday talks on vital, living, present-day themes, is well calculated to broaden the moral and mental vision and enrich the life of the individual, as well as improve the community as a whole; but there are numerous other efforts being resolutely put forth to develop the character, feed the imagination, and bring new life and joy to the individual. Thus, for example, there are travel clubs, by means of which the poor are able to visit expositions or points of interest at a distance and in foreign lands for very nominal cost. In 1901 through this travel club a party of forty-eight was able to visit the Glasgow exhibition and spend nine days in Scotland. The expense to each person for railway fare, board and lodging was a little less than ten dollars. Last year through the agency of this club, seventy-four persons were able to visit Germany and attend the exhibition at Dusseldorf. Who can measure the educational value of such visits upon minds that have rarely been privileged to go beyond the outskirts of London? And what a feast for the imagination, what an intellectual stimulus to the travellers and also to their friends and neighbors, to whom the wonder stories of their visits have been many times related!

Again, every year, over one thousand men, women and children are sent out into the country, where they are brought for a time near to the pulsing heart of nature. The rest, the pure oxygen, and the change of scene experienced at such times not only give renewed physical vigor, but they serve to rest and feed the imagination, so that for months the vision of the other world—the world beyond the gates of the great city, with its emerald mantle starred with gold and studded with floral jewels—is a source of healthful delight. There are also bicycle clubs and numerous other measures for giving pleasure and affording development to body, mind and soul.

(3) Aid for the helpless: From the little ones to the aged, the helpless are looked after. There is a maternity club and a clothing club. Special attention is given to crippled children. Every week there are at least one hundred of these unfortunates gathered into a hall of the settlement, known as the Cripple s' parlor, where they have a rare treat, with entertainments and pastimes.

For the destitute aged an opening has been made by the donation by Miss Isabel Faraday, the niece of the great chemist, of a ten room house known as the Michael Faraday home.

There is a medical mission under the superintendence of Dr. G. W. Richards, and during the year there are about two thousand visits to homes and between four and five thousand cases treated at the dispensary.

Then there are the lawyers for the poor, whose services are rendered to about one thousand persons annually who are in trouble. Through the aid of these lawyers numbers of cases are kept out of court, and in other instances the poor are able to enjoy the benefits of legal talent to secure the justice which might otherwise be denied them.

(4) Elevation of civic life: Perhaps the line of work which will prove of the greatest importance is the vigorous, intelligent, and persistent effort to raise the standard of civic life and secure for the people, from vestrymen to councillors, mayors to national officers, men possessing the double merits of being of sturdy moral integrity and possessing ideals in alignment with the highest social concepts of the time. A committee of members of the settlement, as soon as nominations are made, carefully inspects the list and acquaints itself with the character and ideals of the nominees, after which a statement of the record, standing, and views of the candidates is presented to all the voters, who are urged to consider how Jesus would vote if he were a carpenter in Walworth today, and to then let their own conscience answer. No special party is championed by the settlement, but men of character and whose views in regard to the elevation of municipal life are in accord with the best spirit of the times are favored. The result of this course has been most satisfactory. A marked elevation in the character of public servants is noted, and through the earnest and intelligent efforts of Mr. Tom Bryan, who was first a vestryman, then a health officer, and at present is the mayor of the borough, and of other spirits similarly infused with the ideals of the Browning settlement, the sanitary conditions of the district have been greatly improved, and spots that were death-germinating and plague inviting centers have been renovated, drained, and rendered healthful. There are today five representatives to the council of the borough who are members of the Browning settlement.

The present mayor Bryan, formerly a laboring man but later a university graduate, is a fine type of the new statesmanship being fostered by the Browning settlement. When Mr. Bryan was nominated for the office of mayor, friends asked him how he could meet the expenses that were supposed to be necessary for any one holding that position. "By not incurring them," was his epigrammatic reply. Later, after his election, when the question of voting him a salary was broached, he stated that if a salary was given him he would apply every penny of it for the aid of the very poor and needy ones of the borough. Mr. Bryan represents the type of men whose brains are aflame with love for humanity and moral enthusiasm, that the Browning settlement is pushing forward into public life, to the immense benefit of the community. The settlement has also become the propaganda center for the movement for old age pensions and the better housing of the poor in the great cities.

In this brief and very incomplete record of eight years of conscientious labor we see something of what may be accomplished by small groups of men and women, who, with the splendid spirit of the early Christian leaders, have consecrated their lives to the cause of life's unfortunates.

THE METAL MARKET.

Silver, Lead, Spelter and Copper Are All Quiet.—Large Consumption.

According to eastern exchanges, the metal markets continue rather quiet, and there are few changes to be reported. The anomalous condition, of large consumption and small current demand, is not materially changed.

The position of silver no longer excites any large degree of interest. Prices for the metal, both at Londn and New York have eased off more or less, and there no longer appears to be be the same degree of speculative interest which was aroused only a few weeks ago, and which was mainly occasioned by purchases on the part of the United States government in connection with the coinage of the new Philippine pesos. As far as any questions of demand and supply are concerned, there has been ample occasion for the recession in the price of the metal from the recent high level of about 54¾ cents per ounce to about 52⅝ cents or lower. At the same time, silver remains steady. In fact, the temper of the market shows a good deal of confidence in the future.

The lead market is unchanged, with the usual steady demand. The floods in St. Louis and other parts of the west are, however, interfering very seriously with the deliveries, and it is impossible to guarantee the receipt of metal by eastern consumers. It will probably take some time to straighten matters out.

Spelter continues very strong, and spot metal is exceedingly scarce. The same conditons prevail here as with lead, but to a greater degree, and deliveries are very uncertain. The Joplin ore market continues high. Reserves of ore are practically exhausted, and production is seriously delayed by the floods. The western smelters are, accordingly, finding considerable difficulty in securing their supplies, and this condition tends to maintain the price of the metal.

A Joplin correspondent writes: Five weeks ago it was noted that there was not over 3000 tons of reserve ore in the bins throughout the Joplin district. Tonight there are not 1000 tons, every pound of which is sold, while several instances are reported of next week's output having been purchased ahead of the production. Never before in the history of the zinc industry in the Joplin district has such an occurrence been recorded. The reserve stock has seldom been lower than 5000 tons before, if ever while as high as 20,000 tons was piled up here at one time. This year opened with a reserve stock of about 12,000 tons of zinc, all of which is gone, yet the sales of this year are 12,821 tons less than the same period of last year. The only inference to be drawn from this is that the output this year has fallen off over 20,000 tons. The welfare of the district has not suffered from the decreased output, as the value of the reduced product is $316,633 greater than the value of the larger product of the same period of last year.

Copper is quiet and rather nominal. Manufacturers are apparently taking little interest in the market and business continues to be of rather small account. On the other hand, producers are practically holding aloof almost as much as buyers, and no metal is being pressed for sale. Nominally, some of the large producers are holding their copper at a price above that of the current market, and are refusing to make sales below the figures which they have fixed. The present condition, however, cannot continue much longer, as many manufacturers will soon be getting rather short of supplies at the current rate of consumption.

THE CARNEGIE INTERVIEW IN LONDON DAILY NEW

I ought to have seen him in Scotland. For Mr. Carnegie is still the Scotch weaver's son, and the best background to that rugged, granity face—far better than the mahogany furniture of a London hotel—would be the rough-hewn hills.

But seen anywhere, Mr. Carnegie would strike the ye. Short of stature, he is thickset as a rock. The face, like the body, is small, but both seem to be made of his own Pittsburg iron. The square brow, the close-lipped, grizzled mouth, the firm-gripping hand—all bespeak the indomitable will.

But the eye! It is there that you get the full revelation of that inner force which has made Andrew Carnegie the conqueror of man and fate. At first, when he began speaking to me, he was wearied, and talked with eyelids down. But then, as the interest grew, the shutters were lifted, and his eyes were fixed on me with their full fire and power. Then I realized the whole strength of the man. For it was like looking into one of his own blazing furnaces.

When I came in he was dictating a kindly message to Canada, to abate the wrath of that sensitive colony over a very frank utterance of his.

Mirage, he kept saying—half to himself—I wonder how I used such a word about Canada? Mirage?

I waited, and then he turned to me with a flash.

What do you want to talk about? The manner was American, but the accent was still more than half Scotch.

And then he shut his eyes and lay back in his chair.

Anything, I replied, from Dunfermline to Stratford-on-Avon.

To make a start, I hazarded, How goes the Carnegie trust?

His face wrinkled with a paternal smile. Capitally, he said, capitally. And then a pause—and then:

I have been talking lately with one of the men who is running the Rhodes trust. It is an interesting scheme—this bringing young Americans to Oxford, and there will always be young Americans to catch at £300 a year. But I cannot help thinking it is better to keep young fellows with their own kith and kin—the seniors help the juniors, and so they all jog along. Besides, the sum seems too great. They will be tempted to go with the rich set, and to become idle.

And then, with eyes still closed, he sketched in his vivid ,terse way the fascination under with Mr. Rhodes fell in his later life—the fascination of the American idea.

He fell under the spell of numbers.

And as Mr. Carnegie dwelt upon this aspect of the Rhodesian idea he seemed to fall under the same magic.

When lord Roseberry spoke of an American capital the other day I told him he had stolen 'my idea.

Taking a pencil he drew for me a little map by which he essayed to prove that Washington was the proper capital for the English-speaking world.

See, he cried, pencilling the number of days' journey to the common centre, it is nearer to Canada and Australia—it is quicker now, in a German liner, to go to Washington from London than for San Francisco—it is the real centre of the English-speaking race—not London.

And then, rapidly—for now he was quite wideawake and alert—he began to pencil the comparative figures of population in America and the British empire.

Look, he cried, how can you compete with it? The American union has now 78,000,000; emigrants are pouring in—there are 4,00 new little faces to greet every morning sun in the United States. Between 1890 —1900 the increase was 15,000,000; between 1900—1910 it will be 17,000,000. What was and what will be your increase?

Without waiting for a reply he went ruthlessly on—

You are now 41,000,000. Between 1890—1900 you increased 3,500,000. You may increase the same amount between 1900—1910, but your rate of increase must soon begin to diminish for you are "full up," and you are exhausting your coal and iron very rapidly. Besides, you lost 580,000 in the last decade by immigration, and we gained 684,000 last year alone.

This terrible arithmetical damnation was more than my English blood could stand.

Our colonies, I stammered; you forget our empire—and snatches of patriotic songs and Mr. Chamberlain's speeches rushed, like motor cars, along the highways of my brain.

Your colonies? said Mr. Carnegie. Let us see—and the pencil worked ruthlessly forward:

Australia 5,000,000
Canada 5,500,000
South Africa (whites) 1,500,000

a total of 12,000,000! Add to your home population, and you have only 53,000,000 whites against our 78,000,000.

But we are only beginning!

No, it is we who are beginning. We have plenty of territory entirely unexplored, where there will some day be a great population. Your colonies are not increasing. Australia seems full—it is a mere rind round an empty interior; South Africa is not a white man's country, and your government's policy of encouraging emigration there, especially of women, is almost a crime. As for Canada, compare her growth in the nineteenth century with that of the United States! Her only chance of a future is to throw in her lot with the Americans.

I felt crushed by the tyranny of numbers.

But you are only dealing with numbers. Numbers are not everything—think of Florence and Athens!

Mr. Carnegie's face changed. The alert, striving glance vanished, and there crept over him a softer, sadder look, with a distant suggestion of Thomas Carlyle—the sort of a man that Carlyle might have become if he had been one of his own captains of industry.

Ah! yes, he said, more softly. As the land of the spirit—the land of Shakespeare and Milton—we all do homage to you. There your supremacy will always remain. When we come here, we feel in this gentle, quiet atmosphere, and he waved his hand to the window, through which came the muffled drone of the London omnibus, we fell that it is this, and not America, that has produced our Shakespeare—our common king.

Yes, he went on—and the furnace of the great iron master's eye seemed to burn more softly, as he brooded over his great passion— our Shakespeare, who has been more to me than my Bible.

But—and then the fierce glow came back—you cannot compete with us in industry, and you will be happier if you acknowledge it. Look at our home market—a market of a continent! Your colonies put on tariffs against you, and have virtually no manufactures themselves. You led the once, but now we have taken your place.

I gasped, but by humming "Rule Britannia" softly to myself, was able to endure.

Look at the facts. We produce already more steel than the whole world put together. We produce more cotton goods than you—once the greatest cotton-producers of the world. Our manufactures are already three times as valuable as yours, and our exports are greater.

But we are waking up, I murmured, and thought of Mr. Chamberlain.

But how can you compete with us? The very size of our great industries gives us an immense advantage. By standardization we can supply the demands of the world at a price you cannot think of. We produce 600 locomotive a week—more than you in 1894, the highest point of that industry in England . Yet we want more—even for our own country. By producing so many, we can reduce the price, and supply the world with our overflow.

There was a pause in the storm of words. Mr. Carnegie was called away by one of his numerous visitors—for the ante rooms of this millionaire-statesman are thronged as the ante-rooms of a Napole
I was able to rise to the surface fo
When he returned he introduced
his visitor.

This is the man, he said, who
Russia wanted steel plates, went
sia for me and secured, from un
eyes of your manufacturers, more
than I could execute. When I
dog for a bone, I like him to fetch
he fetched it all.

He is prouder of his men than of
and they are prouder of him tha
of them.

I struck out boldly for a change
ject.

Why libraries?

I do not know that I said it q
abruptly as that, but that was the
it. It is the unspoken thought of
tudes.

Mr. Carnegie loves a frank questi
he set himself to answer it with a
care as if I was the lord chief ju
He answered it by a chapter f
own life.

When I was a boy in Dunferm
said, I lived among books and tal
books. Mr. Barrie, in his "Win
Thrums," gives you the gossip
Scotch home—but that is not the
The reality is the talk of high th
Once more the eye softened, an
the high-ceilinged London room,
scarlet wallpaper and the scatte
roses and tulips in random vase
the grey London street—the eye
millionaire seemed to go back to t
home of infancy in Dunfermline,
the Scottish loom-weaver first tau
little son the love of books.

Ah, I am proud of my genealogy
he cried, and he crossed his arms
look of tender, humorous vanity.
proud of the Scotch library-giving
who gave the first books to Dunf
out of his savings—the books wh
son completed into a library.

And then came the exile to An
the long day hours in the Pittsbu
tory, the still longer evening h
home without books.

Then I learnt what it was to b
out books—and I have vowed that
as I can prevent it, others should
without. There was a man who ca
gave us boys books on Saturdays,
did a better deed than many m
done by years of worship and ad
It was the language of the reli
humanity—the clue to the man's
the faith of Comte's millionaire-rul
was to solve the problems of a c
world.

I am not a philanthropist, he sa
an energy and emphasis almost am
to passion. Not one of those peo
give people something that will d
harm. I administer an estate—I t
a business with mankind.

And what an estate! £50,000 a w
least—I gather from other sources—
000 a year—the revenue of a smal
dom.

And then, in a few swift strok
Carnegie sketched out for me th
life that the millionaire-ruler lead
I get 200 letters a day about li
and I answer them all. The appli
come from all parts of the world.
one from British Columbia, that c
just as you arrived.

And he showed me a type-writt
peal.

I gave first to America—to Pittsb
Philadelphia, to New York—and
Scotland—and now to England.

All the world knows what he is
to England—the vastness and ex
this great donation, the minutene
care with which every detail is look
I give, but on conditions. I requ
that the people themselves shou
also. There is a library act, and th
raise the penny rate the act allow
is all I ask—all the rest, the site,
rangements, the choice of books,
to them.

Then when they attack you ab
Stratford-on-Avon site they attac
wrong man?

The eyes became dreamy again,
softer light came into them. I had
the Shakespeare note again in this
man.

The birthplace of Shakespeare is
the most sacred spot in the worl
sacred than the holy sepulchre
Shakespeare has taught me more t
other books put together. I have d
of the birthplace all my life. I wen
as a boy on a walking tour, with k
on back, and stayed with the fa
the present mayor, Mr. Flower. I w
it. How could I profane it?

And then he told me what had ha
They brought me the plans of Str
on-Avon; they showed me where
would like to build: they pointed ou
tumble-down cottages in Henley
"We can't buy these." "Could y
them for a consideration?" "Oh, a
can be got for money." Well, if I
thing more than anything else in the
like my castle at home or these co
I will pay the price for it. I told t
buy the cottages, and they got th
£2,300. They are old cottages, but
Shakespeare's time. The two I
bought will be cleared away to ma
birthplace safer from fire; with the
I am not personally concerned, bu
will be adapted, I understand, to the
ings of the new library. The new
ings will, I hope, improve and be
Henley street, and make the sacred
place more beautiful. That is my
Once more I swung the conve
round from Stratford-on-Avon back
living man.

What of your Gospel of Wealth?
Again, I did not put the quest
abruptly. But I struck the new no
it vibrated to the touch.

I hold to my Gospel of Wealth as
it, and not as others state it. I
when a man is thus rich he should
what he has to spare, after first pro
for those nearest to him and l
enough to maintain the business
enriched him without hurt or detr
In Britain, I said modestly, we l
found families. Even our Shakespea
that weakness, and our Scott.

Yes, here it is in the air. It is th
come of your primogeniture and yo
tail. It is also the cause of your wea
Here a man's place is fixed by wh
father or his grandfather was—in An
a man stands for himself.

Think of it, he cried. On the one
country whose president sends his
ren to the board schools, whose pre
has never been chosen for wealth or
on the other, a country governed fro
to bottom by caste.

A. O. U. W. RATES.

St. Paul, Minnesota, June 20.—
upreme lodge, A. O. U. W., has fr
a new schedule of rates, and af
has been passed upon by the comm
of laws, it will come up before
supreme lodge for action. Between
ages of 18 and 24 years the present
holds in force, with increases to 55
after that period the change wil
more radical.

AMERICANS AT BISLEY.

London, June 20.—The Ame
riflemen who are to compete at B
for the Palma trophy, arrived here t
in uniform, and proceeded direc
Bisley.

JUST A DAY LATE.

London, June 20.—Mr. Justice Arn
of the Canadia supreme court, and
of the Alaskan boundary commissio
is dying at the London residence of
son, owing to stomach trouble.

CRANBROOK BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The North Star and Sullivan groups yint on the C. P. R. Crow's Nest line. silver, and the St. Eugene, Lake Shoretre and metropolis of southeast Kootfor their silver-lead deposits. The cope richest sections of the province. are promising, and placer mining is elct has long been known, and in the and Wild Horse creeks. These are bvalled Cariboo in its yield of millions. in mining investments. East Kootenayed a great drawback to the development deposits in the world. This coal will snication and the heavy cost of trans- Kootenay smelters. veries in more accessible parts of the

Nor are minerals the only resourcented the progress in development which mining districts it has large tracts of fns had the circumstances been more favproduce and stock raising, and settlerg remain hidden. This new mining get a good cash price at home marketgion, was opened in 1898 by the Crow's Kootenay are the vast timber limits. Tnscontinental railway, the Canadian tall tamaracks, stout pines and gigantiech, which leaves the main line at Dunimportant industries in the Kootenays, gh the mineral fields to the camps in the parts of the dominion. tacles and has opened to the world a

It is necessary that such a district ss boundless mineral resources. ment centre, and that centre should beng carried on in southeast Kootenay. the district. Geographically, Cranbrooeld immense quantities of low grade suitable railway centre, the town has no and others on Moyie lake are famous

Cranbrook is an ideal western towper properties on the Bull and Elk rivers tains rising on all sides, a rural park skxtensively carried on, on Perry, Weaver flowing from far above the town, dowut a few of the many successful ventures green prairie to the northeast of the to also possesses one of the greatest coal

Until a few years ago the town wupply coke for west, as well as east property was purchased by colonel Ba townsite was not laid out till 1897. Th of southeast Kootenay. Unlike other the first step toward the now progressertile land especially adapted to farm headquarters for the transaction of all is have the advantage of being able to the Crow's Nest line and Kimberley brs. Another source of wealth to east trict, and banking business for the tohere are miles of unbroken forest land, and Moyie. A great deal of lumber bus firs. Lumbering is one of the most These various conditions are fast maand lumber is shipped from there to all

CRANBROOK is the divisional poi It is destined to be the commercial cenhould have one commercial and governenay. Southeast Kootenay is among th the most accessible from all parts of

The wonderful wealth of this distrk is most favorably situated and as a early days of placer mining it almost ri rival. The lack of a railroad, however, provn. It is beautifully situated with mounof the country. Poor means of commuirting its limits, and a sparkling stream portation, combined with the rich discon one side of Baker hill and over the provnce, retarded operations and prevewn. would have reached immense proportioas practically unknown. Although the orable. But such wealth could not lonker about 15 years ago, the present empire, which was hitherto a sealed ree colonel's residence on Baker hill was Nest railway, a branch of the great traive and up to date town, which is the Pacific. The completion of this branmportant railway business concerning more Junction and extends south throuanch, all customs business for the disboundary country, has removed all obswns of Wardner, Fort Steele, Kimberley vast tract of land second to none in itiness is also transacted in Cranbrook.

Extensive mining operations are beiking a name for the town.

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CHARGE AGAINST M'BRIDE LANDS IN EAST KOOTENAY

On Friday The Daily News published a telegraphic summary of the charge brought against the McBride ministry by the Vancouver World, that the premier and his fellow administrators were following in the crooked path of their predecessors with regard to east Kootenay coal and oil lands. Appended is the article referred to in full:

Although with the declaration of party lines in local politcs, British Columbians rejoiced at catching a glimpse of daylight ahead, there is unhappily every indication that they are not yet out of the woods. Indeed, the evidences multiply to convince the honest student of affairs that the new government secretly is planning to follow in the footsteps of its utterly discredited predecessors, even to the length of further conspiring against the people and closing their eyes to the significance of the warning which would have been read by statesmen in the disclosures of the Columbia & Western grants inquiry.

One would not have conceived it possible that any politician or group of politicians would have dared to dally further with this matter, which although not by any means probed to the bottom during the recent enquiry, was at least laid sufficiently bare to show that a huge conspiracy existed to defraud the public domain of properties worth untold millions. It seems, however, that too low an estimate has been placed upon the temerity of premier McBride and his erstwhile deadly foes—now bosom companions and political colleagues.

In plain terms the signs all point to the conclusion that instead of standing firm for the interests and rights of British Columbia as disclosed in the Columbia & Western enquiry, premier McBride has taken it upon himself and his government to withhold all recognition of such legitimate rights, as vested in bona fide locators, purchasers, lessees, and licensees in blocks 4593 and 4594, southeast Kootenay, to the end that a further attempt on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway company to secure possession of these extra valuable lands—to which the company is in no way entitled—may be facilitated.

In return for this setting aside of the people's rights for the railway company's benefit, the new government evidently looks to the Canadian Pacific to finance wholly or at least in major part the campaign now in hand.

Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that former attorney-general Eberts, the special representative of the C. P. R., in past governments is found warmly supporting the member for Dewdney—who although leader of the former opposition, appears to have placed a limitation upon his principles and found it an easy matter to reconcile his conscience to a union with the forces he so recently condemned.

Nor would it be a matter for complete surprise did it prove true that while nominally routed, horse, foot and artillery in open fight, the Canadian Pacific railway has by finesse in the manipulation of the wires, merely substituted a new figurehead in the government of the province—a premier quite as complaisant as Mr. Turner or colonel Prior with respect to company despoilation of the province. It was hopeless for the C. P. R. to attempt to defend the Columbia & Western grants as honestly or legitimately earned when the circumstances under which those grants were made and subsequently cancelled came for review before the enquiry committee.

What then was seen? The president of the road, sir Thomas Shaughnessy, admitted frankly that title had been attempted to be secured by the deliberate fraud of an imaginary agreement between the company and the government of Mr. Turner—an agreement which the company had never recognized as existent and under which myth they would not have had the hardihood to attempt to set up claim, but which was nevertheless regarded by Eberts and the other special representatives of the railway at the seat of provincial government as sufficient capital upon which to befool the legislature and the people. The company made no attempt to claim legitimate acquirement of the lands in question. Its plea was rather, as disclosed in sir Thomas' evidence, that no matter how obtained, the title had actually passed with execution, signing and sealing of the grants, and must therefore be respected and continued. The same basis of argument might be set up by a humbler individual receiving a gift of goods well known to be stolen; and the duty of the crown prosecutor (or the government in the larger matter) would be manifestly quite as clear and parallel.

It seemed that the air had been cleared by the thunderstorm of the enquiry—that at last the rights of the public were to obtain respect and adequate defence. Instead, by sleight of hand and deliberate violation of pledges on the part of the prospective premier, the man who had brought about exposure of the Columbia & Western steal, John Oliver, was skilfully euchered out of a position in the government where his determined stand for public rights could be of greatest value to the country—and premier McBride, himself one of the members of the granting government, was enabled to reorganize the administration with a perceptible leaven of the old mischief making ring.

It was to have been naturally expected that the first course of the new government would have been to emphasize and make positive the value of the Columbia & Western enquiry exposures by forthwith recognizing and ratifying the rights of individuals in the blocks now unchallengably restored to the people—4593 and 4594 in southeast Kootenay. Such would have been the course of any ministry putting the public rights and public interests ahead of corporation schemes. What is, however, found? Scores of residents who have complied with all the forms of law and are well within their legitimate rights indisputably, find their claim held up in the matter of the old Morrissey townsite. Eight or ten timber licensees have their operations at a standstill because they cannot receive authoritative permission to go ahead with the works they are in equity entitled to. Locators of oil and mineral claims without the shadow of a valid excuse or explanation find their rights thrust unceremoniously aside. Applicants for timber leases—and one more particularly in which grossest injustice is evident—have their crown grants refused, their money for leases obtained in honest competition by a highest bid, tied up within the fastnesses of the lands and works department.

The premier is well aware that no open and honest defence of such setting aside of the rights of the people of east Kootenay can be attempted. The government assumes responsibility, he declares—and the public must rest content.

In the case of one timber lease for which the highest bonus on record has been paid on 10,000 acres, the applicant was assured that there was no impediment to his application for the lands in question, which lie within the clear block 4594. He put in two tenders, the second approximately double in amount of the first. A second tenderer came between. He was officially informed that his second and higher tender, being the highest submitted, had been accepted.

His lease is not yet signed.

The explanation of the premier and chief commissioner of lands and works is that the government has decided to deal in no manner with the blocks 4593 and 4594 for the present. "On the side," if the expression may be used, it is explained that since sir Thomas Shaughnessy has stated that it is his company's intention to seek the intervention of the dominion in setting aside the legislation contained in act 16 of the just ended session, ratifying the cancellation of the Columbia & Western grants, the government is disposed to do all within its power to facilitate such appeal to the federal authority, instead of doing all within its power to support and defend the provincial position against the corporation attack.

To pass to a larger matter: While block 4594 is under reserve as to surface rights, there is no restriction as to the sub-surface properties. In respect to block 4594 there is no reservation. In both of these blocks during the past ten years or more, prospectors have been busy, and locations have been made in goodly number. As long ago as in 1890, Mr. Watts, a practical oil man from the Petrolia district, staked 15 oil claims in block 4593. He has behind him a wealthy company who are prepared to go ahead at once with the development of their properties and the establishment of another great producing industry in British Columbia. He has complied with all the forms of law, yet has never yet succeeded in having his rights acknowledged and ratified by government. Through government indisposition to respect the rights of such bona fide citizens and investors, his claims have been covered with dozens of secondary locations. Scores of others are similarly situated, among them Mr. French, of High river, Alberta, who with Mr. Patrick, the Calgary surveyor, may be honored as the discoverer of the east Kootenay oil fields.

Now comes the declaration that the surface rights of both these blocks are to be refused to applicants, for the apparent benefit of the C. P. R. which has been plainly shown to have no claim or title to them, and that forces are secretly working to have the under-surface rights thrown open without regard to the priority of right of those who have prospected, located, toiled and waited for years.

In this connection it is interesting to note that C. E. Race paid a visit to the capital recently—Mr. Race being the editor and manager of the Rossland Miner, a conservative journal—and that immediately upon his return the papers of east Kootenay country were filled to overflowing with notices of applications for oil and coal rights—a Rossland group of conservatives being very much in evidence.

The plain inference is that these at least expect the government of the day to repudiate legitimate and prior rights in order to enable party favorites to make their fortunes out of the resources of the province and through the repudiation of honest rights therein.

That the government of premier McBride is seeking to advance the interests of the C. P. R., at the cost of the interest of the people of British Columbia in the manner of their predecessors:

That the fight of the past three years with respect to the setting aside of the untenable claim of the C. P. R. to blocks 4593 and 4594 is not yet fully won and must be forced by loyal British Columbians;

And that an endeavor is being made to oust from their coal and oil rights those who have honestly earned them and borne "the burden and heat of the day," in order that party capital may be made for an ephemeral government.

Provincial secretary hon R. F. Green has gone to Kootenay to initiate the battle for his political existence. The premier will follow in a few days to lend his aid. Both will have difficulty in explaining to east Kootenay residents their short official course as it affects the interests of that resourceful district.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, June 20.—The girl who a-swimming goes this summer will find one distinct departure in her bathing suit; it will have a high neck. With transparent lace collars for afternoon wear and the decolette gown for receptions, the fashionable woman finds that a prefunctory dab of cream and powder is powerless to counteract the tan spots of Old Sol's rays during her morning dip.

Greater extravagance is shown in bathing suits than ever before. Many are silk lined; other are made entirely of silk while the elegant non-clinging fabrics are bound with satin or otherwise trimmed with it. For the sand-bath—taken by the young woman who "dosen't go near the water," though her clothes are left in a luxurious bath house rather than hung on a hickory limb—there are stunning suits of etamine, silk lined, voile, brilliantine and elastic cloth.

The fashionable length for the bathing suit is four inches below the knees. The bloomer worn beneath is a trifle shorter and narrower than formerly. While a perfect fit is as essential as though the outfit were intended for street wear, there is absolute freedom and comfort added to the chic of these suits.

One pretty model in very dark green had a hip yoke cut in points, with the skirt plaited into the indentions. Around the bottom of the skirt are bands of dark blue taffeta slantingly arranged in groups of four each, with each end held in place with a tiny blue silk button.

The blouse has a broad sailor collar and this, with the little neck-band which well covers the throat are actually embroidered in tiny acquatic figures.

Another model in black is effectively set off with pipings of white. The skirt is stiched with bands of the same material headed with white satin. The bodice is semi-tight fitting and has a round yoke of black and white satin ribbon. The sleeves are merely elbow puffs, but the bands into which they are gathered carry out the idea shown in the yoke.

Dark red promises to be popular for bathing suits, but it must be very subdued and trimmed only in black to receive the approval of the woman who avoids the conspicuous. Navy blue, of course, holds its own and the stout sisterhood adheres strictly to black.

The water nymph's headgear also boasts a novelty. This is an extended crown which fits closely down over the ears so that the hair will not get wet. The brim is composed of three or four ruffles so that when donned, the hat is quite a pretty affair. The whole idea is carried out in India rubber. Other pretty shapes look like enlarged editions of Sunshine baby bonnets and protect not only the hair, but the complexion, as the ruffles are wired to flare beyond the face.

In the meantime summer gowns for house and street wear show a firm adherence to the bolero in one form or another. An effective illustration of this idea is shown in a frock of mauve linen, or at least the skirt and bolero are in this fabric. The underbodice is composed of white broderie anglaise, the skirt being worked to match with white embroidery and insertion.

Completing the toilette is a flat plateau hat, the brim ruched with roses.

A youthful, but very smart looking gown is shown in silk muslin embroidered in pink silk spots. It is arranged in a serious of soft pouffs; the bodice is crossed by broad soft satin ribbons in two shades of rose pink that tie in a most girlish fashion over the shoulders, cross the bust, encircle the waist and form a bow at the back. There the long ends are brought around the skirt, knotted at the sides and tied in another bow at the foot in the centre. The fullness of the skirt is confined by guagings at intervals and the sleeves and hem again show the soft puffings.

Though early predictions were to the contrary the surburst skirts are exteremely fashionable and one sees many of them worn on the streets. They are specially effective in pongee. One striking model in pearl grey has the plaiting coming into the waistline and gradually flowing outward quite long and full over the feet with somewhat of a dip in the back.

The bodice is cut low round the throat, being finished simply with a band of lace and having no collar, with a lace yoke coming down over the shoulders quite long. The vest is accordion plaited, as also are the sleeves, which come to a little below the elbow, caught at the wrist by lace cuffs. Encircling the waist is a girdle of pongee, which catches the plaiting into the figure, coming to a point in the front and tied in a tiny bow in the back with ends falling over the skirt.

A material which lends itself charmingly to the soft flowing lines of the season's fashions is variously called foulard de chine and china silk with foulard finish, which, after all, amounts to the same thing. The fabric is delightfully soft and easy to manage.

It is shown to good advantage in a calling gown of cornflower blue delicately sprinkled with white figures. The skirt has a graduated yoke which is shirred in five rows, the front being quite deep, while the back tapers off into a mere band.

There is a deep hem around the bottom held in place with a band of fagotting above which are two appliqued tucks. The skirt hangs quite full around the figure and has a decided train.

The bodice blouses over a girdle of darker blue satin, graduated, but with the greatest width at the back and a mere band at the front. The round yoke is composed of lace with deep pointed scallops which fall unconfined to the bust-line. Beneath these scallops are two bias frills of chiffon, one white, the other blue, and below these is another applique of lace. Under the yoke there is an interlining of cream net between the lace and silk foundations and veiled in the net are embroidered figures of blue silk to match the girdle. The collar is a simple affair in lace with blue and white bands of chiffon top and bottom, but it makes an effective finish to the yoke.

The tussor color, which far more nearly defines the new tint than champagne, pervades most materials. In the meteor crepe de chine it is particularly pretty and offers an effective background either for silk pipings or old lace. A chic design has touches of red here and there round the neck, over the shoulders and down the front. There are tiny capes over the shoulders, the vest of the bodice being tucked, blousing in front over a high girdle. The sleeves are tucked above, becoming very full at the wrist with cuffs touched with red. The whole skirt is tucked to a very little below the knees, from whence it falls very full and long over the feet.

No wardrobe is complete without a white lawn shirt waist suit. The sheerer the daintier, and if the entire affair is made by hand it goes the machine-made garment one better in point of elegance. No lace is used, but there are myriad groups of tucks, either hemstitched or run in with silk thread.

A white kid belt with white enamelled buckle is the correct waist trimming for such a dress. MAUDE GRIFFIN.

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Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

Effective March 1st, 1903.

Leave.		Arrive
8.45 a.m.	Spokane	6.15 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	Rossland	4.35 p.m.
7.20 a.m.	Nelson	7.20 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	Grand Forks	3.35 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	Republic	5.15 p.m.

H. A. JACKSON,
General Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash.

Our Trade in Wall Papers has never been better, this fact proves their superiority both in style and price, over all our competitors. Samples mailed to out of town customers.
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GALT COAL AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.
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JUST RECEIVED,
A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT OF BROOMS, SCRUB BRUSHES, ALSO A FULL LINE OF PICNIC BASKETS, WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c ACCORDING TO QUALITY. DO NOT OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT WE CAN FILL THE BASKETS WITH THE MOST TEMPTING DELICACIES TO BE HAD IN THE CITY.

T. S. McPherson
K. W. C. BLOCK, NELSON, B. C.

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, June 20.—Bar silver, 53.
(No copper quotations were obtainable last night and no London lead figures are issued on Saturdays.)

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

J. F. Wardner, returned to the city yesterday after a three weeks visit to eastern Canada.

The lacrosse team will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the recreation grounds for practice.

P. H. Walch, of Kaslo, arrived in the city last night to take in the excursion to Bonner's Ferry this morning.

No baseball game has been arranged for today, but the local team will indulge in a long practice during this afternoon.

Max McSweyn, returned on Thursday evening from the east, bringing with him his wife and her sister, Miss G. E. Clinean.

The cricket club held a short practice yesterday afternoon on the recreation grounds. There was a fair turn out of the members.

C. B. Colpitts, of Moncton, N. B., a brother of Mrs. R. M. Hood, of this city, arrived in town yesterday and will take a position with the J. Y. Griffin Co. here.

Conductor Funk, engineer Crawford and the rest of the train crew employed on the Lardo branch of the C. P. R., returned to Nelson yesterday to wait till the line is repaired ,

Cash for the payment of taxes on property outside of the city is coming in rapidly these days to the assessor and collector, owing to the rebates allowed up till June 30th.

The entrance to high school examinations start on Monday at the public schools. The promomotion examinations will also be continued on Monday, finishing next Wednesday.

Owing to the illness of Rev. Dr. Ramsay, who was to have addressed a mass meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance this evening, at the Congregational church, the meeting has been postponed.

John McLatchie, P.L.S., at the Home hospital, and W. F. Teetzel, at the Kootenay Lake General hospital, who have been down with typhoid fever, are both progressing favorably towards recovery.

A memorial service will be held by the Knights of Pythias this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Odd Fellows' hall, at which all city knights and visiting brethren are requested to attend.

A game of bowls was played yesterday afternoon on the courthouse green, the score being as follows: W. P. Tierney, J. A. Turner, F. J. Hume and J. Neelands, skip, 9; D. Booth, W. G. Gillett, H. Irvine, J. A. Macdonald, skip, 17.

In the twenty-four hours ending at 4 p.m. yesterday the water in the lake subsided half an inch. At Kootenay Landing it has subsided several inches, and it is probable that today will witness a marked decline here. It is generally believed that high water mark has been reached this year.

The Casino Comedy company opens a two night engagement at the opera house on Monday evening. The Macleod Gazette says of the company's performance in that town recently: "The show was absolutely all right. It was vaudeville from start to finish and the best of the kind that ever struck here."

On Monday next the wedding will take place in Victoria of Miss M. A. Otway to John Lochore, formerly assistant postmaster in this city. After the ceremony the happy couple will proceed to Seattle, where they will make their home, Mr. Lochore being employed in a wholesale establishment of that city .

F. Williamson came in yesterday from the Cherry Creek Gold Mining company's property in the Monashee mountains. Mr. Williamson is managing director and treasurer for the company. He states that in No. 3 tunnel they are driving on from two to three feet of very high grade ore. About twenty men are employed at present on the property, which is looking very well. Part of the experimental stamp mill which is to be erected there has arrived, but the high water has delayed the balance. H. Evans, of St. Paul, was in the city yesterday on his way to visit the property in the interest of the St. Paul shareholders.

A message was received yesterday from the coast stating that the appeal in the case of McLeod vs. Waterman had been allowed in the full court at Victoria with costs. This reverses the judgment of the trial judge at the supreme court sittings here last winter. Charles Wilson appeared for the appellant and sir Hibbert Tupper for the respondent.

The Nelson Amateurs defeated the Junior Stars at baseball yesterday afternoon by a score of 25 to 21. The Amateurs team was composed of Ivan Mackay (captain), Milton McCandlish, Gordon Woodhouse, George Gore and Paul Bard. Junior Stars, Lloyd Jackson, (captain), Audrey Jackson, Jack Miller, Fred Miller, Willie Mott, Taffy Cummins.

W. Anderson, superintendent of the Cascade Power Company's plant at Cascade City, was in the city yesterday, leaving in the evening for Rossland. He stated that everything was running smoothly with the plant, power being supplied steadily from there for the mines at Phoenix. The water has subsided all through the Boundary country, and no further fears of high water are felt.

A large party will leave on the steamer Kaslo this morning on the excursion to Bonner's Ferry. All the state rooms were taken last night and a number of excursionists will go on board early today. The trip is undertaken under the auspices of the order recently formed here, the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe. The party expect to reach the city on the return trip about 11 o'clock this evening.

Rev. J. Reid, Jr., who returned on Thursday night from Seattle, reports having had an exciting trip over part of the line between Spokane and Northport. For a distance of half a mile the track was deeply flooded by the Columbia, which swept along with a tremendous current over the rails. The shore was over a hundred yards distant from the train, and the water was so deep that in places it came up over the wheels of the engine.

Rev. C. A. Tanner, Windsor Mills, Ont.; Rev. U. T. Tanner, Lancaster, Ont.; Rev. J. A. McGlashan, Bridgeport, N.S.; R. S. Childhorse, Parry Sound, Ont.; Rev. Mr. Pardis, Waverley, Man.; Rev. A. Falconer, Picton, N.S.; Rev. E. A. McCurdy, Halifax, N.S.; Rev. A. H. Pratt, Perth; Rev. A. McIntosh, Cardiff, Assa.; Rev. J. M. Duncan, Toronto, and Rev. T. A. Mitchell, Montreal, Presbyterian clergymen returning from the general conference at the coast, are spending Sunday in Nelson.

R. Munroe, a rancher at Six Mile point, has had his strawberry crop destroyed and been compelled to remove from his house by the high water ,which is six feet deep around his buildings. Other ranchers have lost cordwood, and had their fences destroyed by the water, but it has fortunately commenced to subside before much damage was done. Another foot would have destroyed thousands of dollars worth of stocks and crops between Nelson and Balfour.

Two minor rows occurred yesterday, one of which will probably result in a police court case on Monday. The first one took place about 2 a.m. A Chinaman was walking along Ward street below Baker when he met two intoxicated men. One of them without a word struck the Chinaman in the face a heavy blow with his clenched fist, knocking him down. His companion went to follow this up, but the Chinaman getting on his feet ran into the Office saloon for shelter, his assailants not following him. The other case occurred shortly before noon. A colored man was washing the windows of a business house on Baker street when two strangers came along and amused themselves by calling him all the insulting epithets they could think of. He stood it for a time but finally sailed in and pounded both of them. The Chinaman's assailants will probably be identified, and brought up, but the colored man expressed himself as satisfied with the way his affair turned out, and said he did not care to carry the case to court.

On Thursday morning an accident occurred on the Kaslo & Slocan railway line which resulted in a narrow escape for Bruce Heathcote, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and for the conductor of the passenger train, P. W. Prunk. A washout had occurred near Bear lake the previous night, and passengers were transferred to Sandon by handcar. Mr. Heathcote and Mr. Prunk were riding together when just before Sandon was reached a dog ran out and barked at them, and stumbling, went under the wheels, throwing the car off. As it struck the ties both the passengers were thrown off and run over. Mr. Heathcote was very seriously shaken up and is still suffering from the effects of the shock and brusing from the wheels which went over his body. The conductor came off better, only his ankle going under, but he will be confined to the house for a week or two. Both were taken back to Kaslo, where Mr. Prunk remained, at his home, while Mr. Heathcote was brought on to Nelson. The latter will be confined to his residence for a couple of weeks probably, but last evening he was resting easily and making favorable progress towards recovery.

THE FRASER FLOOD.

Yale, June 20.—The Fraser fell six inches in the last 12 hours (8 a.m.)

Ashcroft, June 20.—The river rose nine inches at Soda creek and five inches at Quesnel during the past 24 hours, falling slowly at Lillooet. Weather warm.

Carbonate of lithia is more strongly recommended for rheumatism, indigestion, kidney trouble, etc., than any other mineral salt. It is more soluble in carbonic acid water than in any other fluid. "Thorpe's Lithia Water" is prepared as carefully and accurately as any mineral water in the world. Every small bottle contains five grains of lithia carbonate.

E. O. Windsor, piano tuner, is in the city again for a few days. Orders may be left at the Canada Drug & Book Co.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, ROSSLAND, ONE DOLLAR A DAY AND UP.

DOWNES' HOTEL, CRANBROOK. New, up-to-date sample rooms.

ONE DOLLAR PER DAY or more if you wish, at the WINDSOR, ROSSLAND

Go to the Palace, Rossland, for short orders.

Try the Palace Grill Room when in Rossland.

Merchants Lunch at the Palace Grill Room, Rossland.

When in Rossland go to the Palace Hotel.

KERR CO.'S
TAILOR-MADE SPECIALS
MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Over seventy-five Suits and Skirts go on sale Monday morning in our Suit Department. These are not old goods but the newest and best of year's purchases. You know our policy of not carrying goods over from season to season and that is why these prices prevail Monday:

Ladies' Suits

9 only, Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits made of good quality Homespun or Camel's Hair; colors: Green, Fawn, and Navy. Regular price, $10, $12 and $14 each
SALE PRICE $7.90

10 only, Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, made of good quality Serge, Homespun, or Venetian Colors: Navy, Black, Brown and Grey. Regular price, $18, and $20 each.
SALE PRICE $14.75

15 only, Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, made of good quality Homespun, Broadcloth or Covert cloth, jackets lined with Silk or Italian cloth, some skirts made unlined and others lined with good quality percaline, and trimmed with Satin piping. Regular price, $25, and $27.50, each.
SALE PRICE $17.50

10 only, Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, made of finest quality Broadcloth, jackets Silk or Satin lined; skirts unlined, trimmed with Silk Braid or Satin Piping. Regular price, $35.
SALE PRICE $23.50

Ladies Skirts

5 only, Ladies' Skirts in walking length only; made of good Cheviot; colors, Navy and Black. Regular Price, $4.50 and $5.00.
SALE PRICE $4.00

10 only, Ladies Skirts, made of extra quality all wool Cheviot Colors: Black, Oxford and Navy. Regular Price, $7.50.
SALE PRICE $6.00

12 only, Ladies' Skirts, made of good quality Cheviot or Broadcloth, trimmed with Taffeta folds. Colors: Black only. Regular Price, $12 and $12.50.
SALE PRICE $10.00

8 only, Ladies' Skirts, made of finest quality Broadcloth. Colors: Black; trimmed with bias Satin folds at top and bottom. Regular price, $15 and $17 each.
SALE PRICE $12.00

Ladies' Underskirts.

15 only, Ladies' colored Underskirts, made of Sateen or Near Silk. Regular Price, $2.50 and $3.00.
SALE PRICE $1.25

KERR & CO. Madden Bl'k Baker St.

SOME SPECIAL SNAPS

Toilet Soap, 2 cakes.....5c
Milk, special, per can.....5c
Pickles, regular 25c and 35c, per bottle.....15c
Jam, 5 lb pails.....50c
Black Tea, regular 40c.....25c
These are five of our bargains. We have many more. It will pay you to investigate.

ESTATE OF
MORRISON AND CALDWELL
Baker Street.
O. W. BENEDICT, Manager.

NOTICE

The Culinary Employees Protective Association of West Kootenay

Will hold its semi-annual election of officers for the ensuing term on Tuesday June 23rd, at Miners' Union Hall, at 8 p. m. sharp.
All members are requested to attend.
By order of C. F. BELL, Pres.
Per A. B. Sloan, Sec.

We have been forced to increase our staff on account of the great demand for reliable workmanship. Our latest acquisition is Mr. H. F. Langlord, of the Canadian Horological Institute, of Toronto. The best is always the cheapest.

PATENAUDE BROS.
WATCHMAKERS

WE MAKE A SPECIAL STUDY

Of all cases of defective eyesight and have all the necessary appliances to do the best work possible. We guarantee our lenses to give perfect satisfaction.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty. Engraving Done in all the Latest Designs and Styles.

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

Office Supplies
PHONE 81A.

You will save time and money if you will call us up by telephone, tell us just what you want, and have our boy deliver your supplies to you.
If you do not know just what you want, we will bring up a variety for you to select from.
Our "Strathcona" Fountain Pen at
$1.25
is equal to many of the $3.00 pens.

Canada Drug & Book Co., Limited.
PHONE 81A.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Hume—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hamilton, Rossland; Mrs. F. Clinton, New Westminster; C. W. Armstrong, Montreal; C. J. Fagan, Victoria; G. W. Lawson, Winnipeg; F. H. Evans, J. F. Wardner, St. Paul; R. Boyd, Toronto; W. B. Grant, Hamilton; C. C. Snowdon, Montreal; R. J. Salisbury, Winnipeg; F. W. Hall and wife, Toronto; G. D. Campbell, Chalk River.
Phair—J. Genelle, Nakusp; C. F. Morgan, Chicago; Rev. A. Falconer, Picton, N. S.; Rev. E. A. McCurdy, Halifax, N. S.; Mrs. A. Clare, Spokane; Rev. A. H. Pratt, Perth; Rev. A. McIntosh and wife, Cardiff, Assa.; Rev. J. M. Duncan, Toronto; Rev. T. A. Mitchell, Montreal; R. S. Burnett, Alliston.
Madden—J. Ainsworth, Ymir.
Bartlett—C. French, Sandon; J. M. Lomphrey, J. Sinclair, Ottawa; R. E. Tucker, Phoenix.
Grand Central—C. Krueger, K. C. Kilner, Spokane; J. J. Shea, Kaslo; J. Richards, Silver King; D. Stuart, Arrow Lake; H. F. McCoslin, Salmo; D. M. Varnato, Slocan Junction; C. Farrell, Ymir.
Tremont—F. Dykeman, A. West, Ymir; G. R. Sanbury, Queen mine; F. Edwards, Apex mine; J. W. Whitehead, Granite.

Finest Grill Room in Rossland at the Palace.

The sole agency for Hazelwood ice cream at Macdonald's, the Confectioner that is here to stay. Telephone 206.

SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES

Tans, Canvas and other Summer Shoes very cheap at

J. A. GILKER'S
BAKER STREET

FOR SALE.

Twenty-seven thousand three hundred feet of best patent improved crucible steel wire rope, one inch diameter, 6x16 Manila core Lang lay. This rope was imported under specially favorable opportunities in a car lot and as it is not now required, it will be sold at a sacrifice.
HALL MINING & SMELTING CO., LTD.
Nelson, B. C., June 20th, 1903.

Today---June 20th

We will place on sale one lot of Ladies' Leather Belts; some have Sterling Mounts; some have 18k. Plated Mounts; all new goods and the correct thing this season; regular value $1.25 to $3.50 each, ... AT 50c EACH
One lot PEARL TOP Shirt Waist Sets; regular $1.00 values. ..... AT 25c PER SET
Better call early; they won't last long at these prices.

EWERT BROS.
JEWELERS AND ENGRAVERS
NELSON. ROSSLAND TRAIL

RAYMOND FLOUR—Since introducing this brand, repeat orders are continually coming in, showing it has the quality, and is giving entire satisfaction as a Bread Maker.
TRY A SACK. YOUR GROCER HAS IT OR CAN GET IT FOR YOU.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd
Distributors for Nelson.

Fred Irvine & Co.

Fall and Winter Mantles, Tailor Made Costumes, Fancy Flannel and Silk Blouse Waists.

Fred Irvine & Co.

Grand Clearance Sale

our stock is rapidly decreasing, if you want

SNAPS

Call early before they all go

We have Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes. Screen Doors, Refrigerators, Fishing Tackle and Bird Cages. Guns, Rifles and Ammunition. Everything below cost.

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Box 631, Nelson, B. C.

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YARDS AT NELSON AND YMIR. MILLS AT YMIR.

INSIDE FINISH, BAND SAWN AND TURNED WORK. WE ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF SASH AND DOORS.
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Fresh and Salted Meats
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Orders by Mail Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.
FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON.
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