THE DAILY NEWS

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VOL. 1. THE DAILY NEWS, NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902. NO. 58.

COMPANY ISSUES ITS STATEMENT

Manager Tonkin Says New System of Working Was Decided Upon Owing to Scarcity of Miners

AIMS TO GET EIGHT HOURS WORK FOR EIGHT HOURS PAY

UNDER THE SINGLE SHIFT MEN WOULD GET A BETTER OPPORTUNITY AND MINES WOULD BE IN A SAFER CONDITION

Alleged That While Three Shifts Were Being Worked, the Company Men Put in Only From Six and a Half to Seven Hours and Received For it the Full Eight Hours Wages

Fernie, June 27—John H. Tonkin, the new manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company's collieries on Coal creek, has issued the following statement relative to the causes leading up to the present strike of the miners:

"Owing to the shortage of men, resulting from the recent explosion, the company considers it would be better for all concerned to put the mines on a single shift basis, in place of the three shifts as heretofore.

"This plan would give the miner a better opportunity, as each would have his own room to attend to and would keep the mines in a far better and safer condition.

"The company hands, who are day men, object to the system as it requires them to fulfil their obligation to the company of eight hours' work for eight hours' day. Under the old system they worked from six and a half to seven hours.

"The company do not ask more than eight hours' work for eight hours' pay, but do insist on having that.

"Upon advising the men to this effect a small meeting was held by some members of Gladstone Miners Union, and a strike was ordered."

PAID UP ALL THE CLAIMS

MEN EMPLOYED AT IRON HORSE GET THEIR MONEY.

OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY STEP IN AND PAY UP.

J. H. Travers, of Spokane, who has been in the city during the past few days on mining business, leaves for home this morning. Mr. Travers is one of the owners of the Iron Horse claim, which was recently seized by the sheriff, and the principal object of his trip was to pay off all the claims aaginst it. The Iron Horse is located on Ten-Mile creek, in the Slocan, and has had considerable work done on it. It is a silver-lead proposition, the Enterprise lead passing through it. Mr. Travers and associates purchased the property a year ago for $30,000, and he states that it is their intention to spend as much more in developing it. Mr. Travers does not look for much improvement in the Kootenays for the next two years, as he considers that it will take till then to get the lead duties passed, and the industry in running order. He is much pleased to see the way the different boards of trade are taking the matter up and pressing the necessity of such duties on the dominion government. He has spent 20 years in Washington, but still retains his British citizenship, and is president of the British Benevolent Association, of Spokane.

SLOCAN'S CELEBRATION.

Purse of $500 Has Been Hung Up, and Good Programme Arranged.

Slocan, June 27.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The celebration here on dominion day promises to be the most successful affair yet held, and the assurances aire that a large crowd will be present from the surrounding towns. All the mines in the camp have given their men a lay-off of two days in order to participate in the celebration. The sum of$500 has been raised, and liberal prizes have been alloted in the various events on the programme, which embraces: Foot, bicycle and horse racing, baseball, aquatic and general Caledonian sports, winding up with a big ball in the evening. The main feature of the celebration is the drilling match, open only to working miners, the prizes being $75, $35 and $15. Five teams will compete from the local camp and others are expected from up the lake. Great interest is centred on the event and plenty of monby is available to back each set of contestants. Extra good train and boat service and cheap rates have been arranged for.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REPORTS

New York, June 27.—The following are some of the weekly clearances, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending June 26th, with percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year: Montreal, $22,125,963; increase, 2.5 per cent.; Toronto, $13,914,285, increase 20.8; Winnipeg, $2,905,757; increase, 54.9; Halifax, $1,607,664, increase 10.4; Vancouver, $1,422,851, increase 75.9; Hamilton, $809,525, increase 21.9; St. John, $815,981, increase 17.6; Victoria, $507,709, decrease, 16; Quebec, $1,482,757, increase 18.8; Ottawa, $1,596,723.

Trade conditions at Montreal are very good. The cool weather has retarded the movement in seasonable goods to some extent, but country advices indicate that the sales are rather better, the impression being apparently among the general consumers that the season is now so far advanced that whatever goods are needed must soon come into use as the hot weather is not likely to be longer delayed.

At Toronto the past week there has been rather more doing in the sorting trade. Retailers have been experiencing a better demand and quite a few country buyers have been in to make sorting purchases. The fall orders are showing up well in comparison with previous years, and the volume of business in a number of departments shows an increase over previous years.

At British Columbia trade centres there is a fair movement in general trade circles. The demand for current requirements shows a fair average movement of staple goods, and the prosects for fall, as the season advances, getting a little better.

There is quite a little activity in mining industry, and the shipping and lumber trades are showing considerable activity.

At Winnipeg there has been a good demand for staple goods, for the fall, this having been stimulated by the good prospects for the crops. There has been considerable moisture throughout the wheat belt and in a couple of districts floods are reported, but the latter is merely a local difficulty and, generally, with the fine weather reported at the close of the week, the condition of the crops should continue to maintain the steady progress made since the seeding was done. The outlook for trade is very promising.

THAT PORTUGUESE INCIDENT.

Lisbon, June 27.—It has been officially announced that Portuguese troops have gained a decisive victory over the rebels in the upper Zambesi region of Portuguese Africa. The Rebel chiefs were captured and decapitated, and their heads were salted and conveyed to the capital of the colony.

PRIZES FOR THE MARKSMEN

OFFERED BY THE KETTLE RIVER VALLEY ASSOCIATION.

SEVERAL NELSON MEN WILL COMPETE FOR THEM.

Grand Forks, June 27.—The following is the programme for the rifle shooting to take place here on Monday in connection with the Dominion Day celebration, under the auspices of the Kettle River Valley rifle association:

No. 1.—Nursery Match: Open to all members of military or civilian rifle associations who have never won a prize to the value of $3 or upwards in any military rifle competition. First prize $5, second prize $4, third prize $3, four prizes of $2, five prizes of $1. Twelve prizes, value $25. Entrance fee 50 cents, including sighting shot. Range 200 yards; 7 shots; position, prone.

No. 2.—Grand Forks Corporation Match: Open to all members of civilian or military rifle associations. Cup presented by the corporation of the city of Grand Forks, to become the property of any competitor winning it twice out of three consecutive matches, or three times, in all. First prize, cup and $10, second prize $8, third prize $7, fourth prize $6, fifth prize $5, sixth prize, $4, seventh prize $3, three prizes of $2, five prizes of $1. Fifteen cash prizes, value $54. *Entrance fee,* 75 cents, including sighting shot. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range. Position, at 200 yards, prone; 500 and 600 yards, any with head to target.

No. 3.—Team Match: Open to all members of any military or civilian rifle association. Teams to be of four men resident in one town or district. First prize, cup and $20, second prize $16, third prize $12, fourth pzize $8. Total, $56. *Entrance fee, $1 per man;* ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each. Position, at 200 yards, prone; at 500 and 600 yards, any with head to target.

The shield is presented by the Kettle River Valley rifle association, to become the property of any competing team winning it twice out of three consecutive matches, or three times in all.

No. 4.—Rocky Mountain Rangers' Skirmishing Match: By sections of eight men and one man in charge. First prize $18, second prize $9. Total, $27. Team to form up in single rank, at given signal to advance from some point beyond 600 yard range and extend, after which target will appear and firing to commence. Any position. Target shown one minute, when it disappears; section again advances (about half a minute) target again appears for one minute as before, after which it disappears, section advances as before. Target to appear four times between the time the section commences to advance, for one minute each time, and with half minute disappearances. Hits to be counted as in ordinary events. Magazine firing not allowed. No entrance fee.

Extra Series: Matches at 200, 500 and 600 yards respectively will be fired as targets become vacant.

Number of entries unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize at each range. Entrance fee, 25 cents each entry. Rounds, three. Position, any with head to target. First prize 30 per cent. of entrance fees, second prize 20 per cent. of entrance fees, third prize 10 per cent of entrance fees, fourth prize 5 per cent. of entrance fees, fifth prize, 5 per cent. of entrance fees, sixth prize, 5 per cent of entrance fees.

Regulations.

Lee-Enfield and Lee-Metford rifles to be used in all competitions, and all shooting to be governed by the dominion rifle association rules, 1901.

Ammunition will be supplied at 25 cents per packet if required.

Entries to be made with the secretary before the match commences.

Extra series matches will be shot when targets are vacant.

Ties for trophies to be shot off. Other ties to be settled as laid down in D. R. A. rules.

One sighting shot at each range is allowed, and must be fired.

Challenges may be made on deposit of 50 cents with range officer. This shall be forfeited if after examination the marking is judged to be correct.

Firing tickets will be issued by the secretary, and must be handed to the register keeper before firing.

The first match will begin at 8 a. m. Monday, June 30th.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

New York, June 27—Bar silver, 52 3-4. Copper, easy. Lead, quiet.

SNOWSHOE MINE SHIPPING

COMPANY IS INSTALLING A COMPRESSOR PLANT.

ORE IS BEING SENT TO THE FALLS SMELTER.

Phoenix, June 27.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The last carload of machinery for the new air compressor ordered by the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Limited, of this camp has arrived and been unloaded at the site of the new compressor house at the mine. The machine is half of a 30-drill compressor, and was manufactured to the special order of the mining company. With the compressor are the usual accessories, such as two 80-horse power boilers, air receiver, etc. It is the intention to drive the compressor by electricity, the power to be furnished by the Cascade Water, Power and Light Company, Limited, whose pole line, already finished, runs close to the Snowshoe mine. The boilers are to be installed as a reserve, but inasmuch as the power people will probably not be prepared to furnish power before early fall, the boilers will be put in commission at once.

Work on clearing the site for the compressor house has been finished, and the foundation laid for the big machine itself. The bricking-in of the boilers is also about completed. The compressor house will be 40x86 feet in size, and the timbers have been framed and will shortly be put together. It is the intention of the management to rush the work as fast as possible, and get the compressor at work at the earliest possible date.

The new main working shaft of the mine, *three compartments wide, isn ow down* about 275 feet, and will be continued to the 300-foot level. In the meantime, the shaft is also being permanently timbered and prepared for use in ore extraction when the new compressor is ready for use.

Shipments of ore from the Snowshoe, which were started last week, are being maintained at the rate of about 120 tons per day, the ore being sent to the Boundary Falls smelter, which was blown in last weev. This ore is being taken out of the surface workings, which were opened up last fall. It is estimated that there are many thousands of tons of this ore of a satisfactory grade, without drawing on the large reserves already blocked out in the lower workings of the mine.

MOUNT SICKER MINE BONDED.

Victoria, June 27.—The Richard III. mine, on Mount Sicker, owned by Mrs. Lenora Richards, of Port Townsend, was bonded today to *United States and British* capitalists for $100,000.

VICTORIA WINS AT BALL.

Victoria, June 27.—Victoria defeated the Alumni baseball team of California in the second of the series of three games here today, by three to one, thus winning two games. They play again tomorrow.

McPHADDEN KNOCKED OUT.

*San Francisco, June 27.—Joe Gans knock*ed out George McPhadden in the third round.

BOTH SIDES REMAIN FIRM

Idle Men in Pennsylvania Now Number 165,000

GOOD ORDER STILL PREVAILS

MUCH SPECULATION CONCERNING CONVENTIONS ACTION

President Mitchell's Offer to Arbitrate is Only Feature Since the Strike Begun Seven Weeks Ago.

Wilkesbarre, June 27.—Tomorrow will end the seventh week of the great anthracite coal mine workers' strike. The lines remain tightly drawn, and neither side shows the slightest disposition to weaken. Excepting president Mitchell's offer to arbitrate, there has been no proposition advanced by either of the parties to the controversy since the strike began. While no information can be had on the matter, it is still believed here that some outside party is going over the situation with a view to finding a way to bring the miners and operators together. It is not unlikely that the report of labor commissioner Carrol Wright to president Roosevelt may suggest some way that may lead to a settlement. Considering the great number of men who are idle, the strike is a remarkably quiet one. Including those who have been laid off by reason of dull times, on account of the suspension, it is estimated *that fully 165,000 persons are out of work* in this comparatively small section of the strike. There are all sorts of speculation as to what the convention will do. It is asserted at headquarters that there is no prearranged plan in existence, and that the question involving the soft coal miners in the anthracite strike is still an open one. President Mitchell will leave Wilkesbarre for Chicago tomorrow.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Montreal, June 27.—The Star's London cable says: Laurier and other colonial ministers are conferring with honorable Joseph Chamberlain today preliminary to the formal opening of the colonial conference on Monday.

Tomorrow the Canadian troops will visit the fleet assembled off Spithead, and will enjoy other festivities early next week, before they leave Liverpool on Thursday for Canada. Laurier will visit the continent three weeks hence, and will probably return to Canada during the month of September.

BURIED FOR FOUR DAYS.

Paris, Ontario, June 27.—Joshua Sanford, the man who has been entombed since last Tuesday in a well 81 feet deep, was rescued this afternoon. He was lying on his back covered with bricks.

DID NOT KILL A PASSENGER

FEWER ACCIDENTS REPORTED ON BRITISH RAILROADS.

BLUE BOOK SHOWS DEATH RATE IS DECREASING.

London, June 27.—"A very satisfactory feature of the board of trade blue book just issued is that during 1901 train accidents did not cause the death of a single passenger, this being the first time that such a gratifying record has been shown by the annual returns. Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., caused the death of 11 persons and injury to 637, including 476 passengers injured, 8 servants of companies killed, and 156 injured, and of other persons 3 killed and 5 injured. During 1900 as many as 42 persons were killed and 1049 injured, including passengers, 16 killed and 863 injured, and other persons 2 killed and 6 injured. Of the 8 deaths which occurred among railway servants 3 were due to collisions between trains, 3 resulted from buffer stop collisions caused by trains running into stations at too high a speed, while 2 occurred through the bursting of boilers or tubes of engines. There were altogether 156 cases of collision during the year between trains or parts of trains or light engines, 7 collisions between trains and vehicles standing foul of the line (which altogether caused injuries to 4 passengers), 2 cases of trains coming in contact with projections from other trains running on parallel lines, 82 derailments and 211 cases of trains running through gates at level crossings or into other obstructions.

"Accidents to persons from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling stock and permanent way, including accidents from their own want of caution, accidents to persons passing over level crossings, trespassers and others, resulted in the death of 657 persons and injury to 2016. Of the killed and 135 and of the injured 1669 were passengers. Of these 35 were killed and 155 injured by falling between carriages and platforms, viz., 22 killed and 79 injured when getting into, and 13 killed and 76 injured when alighting from trains; 14 killed and 837 injured by falling onto platforms, ballast, etc., viz., 102 injured when getting into, and 11 killed and 735 injured when alighting from trains; 18 were killed and 9 injured by falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains; 21 were killed and 11 injured whilst passing over the line at stations, viz., 9 killed and 7 injured at stations where there is a subway or footbridge and 12 killed and 4 injured at stations where there is neither a subway nor footbridge; 365 were injured by the closing of carriage doors; 23 were killed and 64 injured by falling out of carriages during the traveling of trains; and 24 were killed and 237 injured from other causes connected with the movement of trains of railway vehicles.

"The total number of persons killed was 1171, as compared with 1250 in the previous year, or a decrease of 79. The total number injured was 6740, as against 7353, or a decrease of 613. In addition to the above, accidents which occurred on railway premises, but in which the movement of trains was not concerned, was responsible for 106 deaths and injury to 11,635 persons. Of these 54 of the killed and 10,497 of the injured were either servants of the companies or of contractors engaged in executing work for the companies, while 23 of the killed and 458 of the injured were passengers. There were 29 other persons killed and 458 injured. Thus the total number of personal accidents reported during the 12 months amounted to 1277 persons killed and 18,375 injured. The dangerous practice of throwing bottles, etc., out of carriage winodws evidently prevails still among the traveling public, for 12 railway servants were injured in 1901 from being struck by articles thrown from passing trains as compared with 9 months during 1900."

C. P. R. OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Montreal, June 27.—J. A. Sheffield, superintendent of C. P. R. dining and sleeping cars, and hotels, resigned today on account of ill health.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

Belief That News of King's Illness was Flashed Across the Atlantic.

Montreal, June 27.—The Star's correspondent has reason to believe that successful experimenta are now being made at Table Head, Glace Bay, in transmission of wireless messages across the Atlantic. Mr. Vyvyan, on Tuesday morning, made the remark that there would be no coronation on Thursday. This was not taken seriously until the news of the king's illness was received three or four hours later. The station has been completed for several days, and only awaited Marconi's arrival, it was thought, to begin the flashing of wireless messages across the Atlantic. There is nothing certain about what time wireless messages will arrive here, but it is supposed that experiments are now going on, being conducted here by Mr. Vyvyan. Absolutely no information can be had regarding the matter, and the station is positively closed to the public, only a few trusted employees being allowed inside.

M'ADAMS IS SUMMONED

MUST ANSWER TO CHARGE OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RECALLS THE CELEBRATED CASE OF EDITOR ELLIS.

Sandon, June 27.—(Special to The Daily News.)—William McAdams, editor of The Paystreak, has been served with a summons to appear before the full court of the province on July 2nd to answer to a charge of contempt of court, which was contained in a recent issue of his paper in which he inferred that the judges of the court were corrupt by saying that their actions were determinee by a "pull" which J. Frank Collom, the well-known Slocan mining operator, had upon them. There is considerable sympathy expressed in the city for the editor, in the difficulty in which he finds himself, and the outcome of the case at Victoria will be awaited with interest.

The proceedings against McAdams have served to recall the celebrated contempt proceedings against John Valentine Ellis, of St. John, N. B., who was for a considerable period the editor of the St. John Globe. In the heat of a close political contest the editor went after Justice Tuck of the supreme court bench, who, by the way, happens to be a brother of sheriff Tuck, of Nelson.

There had been a close contest in Queens county and in connection with it judge Steadman of the county court had ordered a recount. On the top of this justice Tuck, who was a Conservative in politics, issued an order restraining the county court judge from holding the recount. Ellis then came out and burned the judge up, alleging that his action had been determined by political bias. He was brought before the court and after a somewhat sensational trial was convicted of contempt and sentenced to serve a somewhat lengthy term of imprisonment, the chief justice of the province at that time, who was a Mackenzie government appointee, agreeing with the finding of the majority of the court.

During his imprisonment Ellis was the receplent of great attention from his large circle of admirers, and upon the completion of his term was tendered a public banquet.

Since then the editor has progressed in the favor of his party and he is now the honorable John, being a member of the Canadian senate. Justice Tuck, whom he assailed in the contempt proceedings is now the chief justice of the province, and from being arrayed against each other the two are now fast friends.

NEWS OF THE SEALERS.

Victoria, June 27.—The sealers at the ports of Vancouver Island are being unsuccessful in getting Indian crews. The owners are offering six dollars per skin, an advance of two dollars over last season, but the hunters will not go. Two tragedies are reported by the steamer Queen City, which returned today. On the schooner Arietis, a white sealer, whose name was not learned, cut his throat and bled to death in five minutes. On the schooner Alnoke one of her white sealers shot himself and dropped overboard. Efforts were *made to pick him up without avail, as he* disappeared before a boat could reach the scene.

KING'S CONDITION IS IMPROVING

Latest Bulletin is Generally Pronounced as the Most Favorable Since the Operation was Performed

LONDON'S CROWDS ARE NOW GIVEN OVER TO REJOICING

HIS MAJESTY'S CONDITION IN ALL RESPACTS SATISFACTORY; HE HAS HAD A COMFORTABLE DAY, AND HAS GAINED STRENGTH

His Calmness, Cheerfulness and Pluck are Considered the Most Favorable Auguries For a Speedy Recovery, Which is Borne Out By Messages From the Queen and the King's Private Secretary

London, June 27.—"It's the best yet," was the popular comment at Buckingham palace, at 11 o'clock tonight, with which the bulletin on the king's condition was greeted. A small crowd waited before the palace until the bulletin was brought out, and when the good news became known there were cries of "hear, hear," and cheers.

Lord Churchill, the acting lord chamberlain, drove up to the palace just as the bulletin was issued, and he expressed his keen pleasure at the doctors' report of the king's condition.

After learning the contents of the bulletin, the crowd at the palace quickly dispersed, and the rejoicing which was already apparent in the crowded streets increased in keeping with the terms *of the latest report. The 11 o'clock* bulletin was as follows:

"His majesty's condition is in all respects satisfactory. The king has had a comfortable day, and has made substantial improvement. (Signed)

TREVES, LAKING, BARLOW.

The prince and princess of Wales dined at Buckingham palace tonight with several foreign royal personages. All the diners returned early to their homes. The unanimity among prominent physicians, when questioned in relation to the case of king Edward, is remarkable. All the professional opinions gathered are distinctly favorable and hopeful. The doctors questioned regarding the danger of peritonitis agreed that it had now almost passed, and his majesty's recovery to be entirely probable.

Liverpool was illuminated tonight in recognition of the good news.

London, June 27—The Daily Mail this morning says that all king Edward's functions are working admirably. The drainage pipe has not been moved, says the paper but the general progress is very sure and steady.

In spite of the arrangements made for closing the special United States embassy, after Mr. Reid's audience of the court today, it has been decided that the flag shall remain flying tomorrow, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that queen Alexandra will personally receive Mr. and Mrs. Reid at Buckingham palace on Saturday. Mr. Reid's audience with the prince and princess of Wales today was quite extended, and served to convince the ambassador that the members of the royal family are in even more hopeful spirits concerning the outcome of the king's illness than the public, who are dependent chiefly upon the statements contained in the bulletins.

King Edward's calmness, cheerfulness and pluck are considered the most favorable auguries for a speedy recovery, and the message from queen Alexandra and sir Francis Knolly, the king's private secretary, in reply to expressions of solicitude, and the statements of persons most familiar with the situation, all bear out the confident hopefulness which prevails today.

BRITAIN'S KING

Appointed an Admiral in the German Navy.

Kell, June 27.—Emperor William today signalled by flag to the fleet the following message from king Edward with reference to his appointment, announced by the emperor yesterday, as an admiral in the German navy: "I am deeply touched by your kind thought and proud to be an admiral in your fleet."

CANADIANS COME HOME.

Durban, Natal, June 27.—About 1500 canadian troops sailed from here for home today. Two thousand additional Canadians will start for home on July 2nd.

FIRE AT CAPETOWN.

Capetown, June 27.—There has been a fire in the heart of the city, and several large business houses have been destroyd. The loss is very great.

METEOR WAS RATHER SLOW

EMPEROR WILLIAM WORSTED IN YACHT RACE.

HIS AMERICAN BOAT WAS FIRST, BUT DID NOT WIN.

*Kiel, June 27.—Emperor William's Ame*rican built schooner yacht Meteor, with the emperor himself on board, and steering most of the time, finished seven minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead of the Cicely, in the large schooner race held here today, in connection with the regatta. Under her time allowance, however, the Cicely claims the race by one minute and eleven seconds. The judges have reserved decision because of a protest entered by M. Guillearn, owner of the Clara, which was also in the race, who avers that the rules required the Cicely to carry two anchors at her bows instead of one. The race will be given to the Cicely, unless she is ruled out. The empress and fraulein Gerstoff, one of her ladies in waiting, were on board the Meteor during the race. The contest was a trial between American and English boats.

Henry Barber, of New York, who was associated with Archibald Cary Smith in designing the Meteor, saw the race from an excursion steamer.

The Virginia II. owned by Isaac Stern, of New York, won the class four cup, carrying the Stars and Stripes across the line two minutes and thirty-six seconds ahead of the Mimosa, and five minutes and twenty-six seconds ahead of the Hovella. Seven yachts started in this race.

A MARINE DROWNED.

Victoria, June 27.—A marine named Webb, of H. M. S. Egeria, took cramps while swimming in Victoria arm this afternoon, and despite the efforts of his companions to save him was drowned.

IT WILL NOT BE VETOED

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WILL AMEND THE STATUTE.

IT INCORPORATES NATAL ACT TO EXCLUDE JAPS.

Ottawa, June 27.—A year ago the British Columbia legislature passed an act which applied the principle of the Natal act to Japanese immigrants entering the province, and compelled them to undergo an educational test. The object of the bill was to restrict Japanese immigration. Some correspondence in connection with the bill has taken place between the federal and provincial governments, and on the latter undertaking to modify certain features which are considered objectionable, the dominion au*thorities decided* not to exercise the veto. The time within which disallowance could have taken place expired on Tuesday.

WHAT THE EXPERTS. SAY.

King's Condition Favorable to Complete Recovery.

London, June 27.—The British Medical *Journal says: Should the king's symptoms* pursue the course they have hitherto followed there is good reason to hope for his majesty's restoration to health. Owing to the nature of the affection and the character of the dressings used it is unavoidable that his convalescence should be somewhat prolonged, but we believe that if no complications arise there is no reason why his recovery will not be complete.

The condition of the parts made clear at the operation was such as to assure the surgeons that the abscess was due to one of those unexplained inflammations which occur with remarkable frequency in the neighborhood of the vermiform appendix and that is was not due to any organic disease of a more serious nature or to any malignant growth, as rumor suggested.

Up to the present there is no indication of the occurrence of any complication, and should none arise, his majesty may live for many years.

The Lancet, while declaring it is impossible to distinguish the seriousness of the king's condition, says:

It is our joyful privilege to be able to contradict flatly some of the sinister rumors which have been prevalent for the last 48 hours throughout the world. The idea that some dreadful news is being kept back ought to be dispelled and the absolute sincerity of every bulletin issued should prevent the public from heeding these wild rumors. His majesty is suffering from prettyphlitis, and nothing else. Unfortunately, the symptoms may be en*tirely masked and may have rendered the* necessity of an operation from being apparent until the last moment.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

Men's, Boy's and Youth's

SUMMER CLOTHING SALE

WE OFFER

15 Only Youths Drill Suits, fancy and white sailor collars. Regular price $1.00 to $1.50, discount sale..... $1.00

35 Pairs Boys and Youths odd pants assorted sizes and colors, discount Price..... $1.00

25 Only Men's odd Coats and vests, neat patterns, Price Below Cost

22 Men's Blue Serge Suits, good material, and well made and lined, Your choice 25 per cent. discount.

Boy's Yoke Suits, Boy's Norfolk Suits, Child's Sailor Suits

— AT —

BIG REDUCTIONS

These Prices are for Cash Only.

RUBBER SPONGES

Something Entirely New for the Complexion

ENO'S SALT 75 cts.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO, Dealers in Assay Supplies, Etc.

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B. C.

Branch Markets in Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver and Slocan City.

Orders by Mail to any Branch Will Have Prompt and Careful Attention.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated

The Bank of British Columbia.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $3,000,000; Aggregate Resources Over $65,000,000.

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

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

Nelson Branch. GRANGE V. HOLT, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament,

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000.00. Rest $8,000,000.00

Undivided Profits, $165,856.09.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., President.

Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President. E. S. Clouston, General Manager.

Nelson Branch—Corner Baker and Kootenay Streets, A. H. Buchanan, Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid-up, ... $3,000,000 | Rest, ... $1,700,000

Head Office, Halifax:

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

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

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

GEO. KYDD, Manager Nelson Branch.

Ask Your Grocer For It

GRIFFIN BRAND

FANCY

Creamery Butter

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR SELECT TRADE.

Retail Price 35c. Per Pound.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL (Paid Up).....$2,500,000
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FREIGHT RATES.

The geographical position of British Columbia, and especially the interior sections of it, make the freight rate question one of peculiar significance. So far as interior points are concerned they are entirely dependent upon railroad transportation, and that there should be a stability and reasonableness of rates is essential for the proper fostering of trade in those sections of the province if the merchants are to be given a living chance to keep their heads above water. Under existing conditions the railway companies have it in their power to either make or mar the fortunes of a community, and that they exercise this power is undeniable. This is effected by giving preferential rates to favored points, even when the discrimination works an unfair hardship upon other less fortunate localities. Unfair discriminations are more injurious to localities than high freight rates, that is to say, it is a question of ratio as much as one of amount. So long as the rates charged are proportionate to the distance of haulage there can be no complaint on the score of injustice as between localities. In addition to the questions of charges and discriminations, the classification of freight is a subject of constant disagreement between transportation companies and shippers. The companies arrange their own classification and not unnaturally they do it in a manner best calculated to serve their own interests without regard to the demands or interests of their customers.

As the country becomes more thickly peopled, the importance of the question of transportation grows in an ever increasing ratio, and while the growth is still in progress, is an apportune time for the laying down of a broad line railway policy with regulation by the state of rates as one of its fundamental principles. Under the direction of a commission not tied down to a policy of dividends, but having an eye to the development of trade on a fair and equitable basis, the disabilities under which more than one of our inland towns suffer, would disappear, and the merchants would not be handicapped in their efforts to do business.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Now that the war has been ended and peace once more reigns in South Africa, there is a general looking to that part of the empire as a field for trade, and this is not confined to our own people, but other nations also hope to share in a good proportion of the business that will speedily follow upon the heels of the pacification of the late seat of conflict. Foremost among these are the United States and Germany, both of which are looking forward to the expected demand for iron and steel products. Journals that were only a short time ago pronounced in their denunciations of the avaricious Britisher, are now loud in their praises of all that is British. The change of tune is entirely due to the prospect of making some profit at the expense of the empire. This is specially noticeable in the German papers, these having in mind the difficulties the German exporters of iron and steel products have had to keep their heads above water of late.

There is, however, another factor now to be considered, a factor that has sprung into existence since the outbreak of the war. The Clergue iron and steel works, and the enormous strides made by the Dominion Iron works at Sidney, Cape Breton, have placed Canada in the running for any trade in their special products that may be transacted. There will be a demand for machinery of all kinds, material for bridges and railways, all of which can now be supplied by Canada and it is the duty of the manufacturers, the boards of trade and the dominion government to see that every possible means be exerted to turn a goodly slice of the business in our direction.

According to the New York Journal of Commerce there is a considerable demand in South Africa for lumber, clothing and food supplies in addition to the prospective call for the other goods mentioned, and American producers are urged to be on the alert to seize the opportunity to extend their business in so promising a field. Canada can supply all the commodities enumerated, and it is manifestly to the interest of the dominion that this fact should be made known in the right quarter, which is the market itself. Canada must branch out, it will never do to sit idly by and see others reap that have not sown.

THE HANGMAN WEAKENS.

Since the recent execution of Walter Gordon, the Whitewater murderer, there have been frequent items in the press concerning the weakening of Canada's official executioner. At the Gordon execution Radcliffe is said to have wept bitterly. This exhibition of feeling will come as a surprise to those who knew the executioner in the apprentice stages of his employment. Radcliffe as an executioner came to the front about the time of the Birchall murder. He was then steward of a swell Toronto club, and on one pretext and another would absent himself from his duties whenever there was an execution to attend to; and it was not until after he had officiated at several executions that his identity as the steward of the club became known, and he was given his walking ticket. Since this he has been known as the official executioner. In his earlier days Radcliffe was almost brutal in his indifference, but it would seem that his terrible employment is telling upon him, and the jest, with which he not infrequently accompanied the jerking into eternity of the victim, has given place to tears. The work was not forced upon Radcliffe. He evidently took it for the ready and seemingly easy money which it promised, but if the press reports can be relied upon, the hangman is now paying the full price.

The Toronto Globe has learned a lesson from the recent strike of street railway men in that city. Commenting upon the demoralization of business occasioned by the strike the Globe says: "The truth is that society cannot afford to remain at the mercy either of labor unions or of great capitalistic concerns. At least for all companies operating natural monopilies there must be compulsory arbitration. Upon safe, easy and rapid communication the very life of society now depends. Society must therefore protect itself against autocracy of labor and autocracy of capital. We cannot afford to create corporations or to sanction organizations more powerful than the state, or to have all the social and industrial interests of a country or a community sacrificed to a dispute between two groups of citizens, whose very business rests upon the surrender of public rights and privileges in return for some necessary public service."

The New York Herald claims that the Twentieth Century, Limited, between that city and Chicago, on the New York Central is the fastest train in the world. It has an average speed of 49 miles an hour, including stops, for 20 hours, or 980 miles. There is a railway in France which makes 54 miles an hour, and two in Great Britain which average 50 miles. But in all these cases the distance is only half that between New York and Chicago, and the argument is that the time made over the larger route is the more remarkable. It is pointed out that the New York Central train runs at the rate of 85 miles an hour for short distances. On several occasions the Pennsylvania train, which covers the distance between the two cities in the same time as the Central, was timed at 95 miles an hour.

Sam Blake caused a mild sensation in Ontario when he announced that he had voted for the conservative candidate at the late provincial elections. But he has since gone on record in a manner that has horrified the elect of Toronto. It was at the Toronto diocesan conference, and Sam Blake was speaking of the need for more zeal and earnestness in church work. He said they should give to good works for the works' sake, adding that such methods of raising money as "pink teas," "powder balls" and the like, were "delusions of the devil."

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the "Winding Up Act," and Amending Acts; and in the matter of The Tribune Association, Limited.

The creditors of the above named company are required, on or before the 2nd day of July, 1902, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to A. G. Gamble of the City of Nelson, British Columbia, the official liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator, by their said solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the office of the District Registrar of the Supreme Court at the court house, Victoria, B. C., at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday, the 14th day of July, 1902, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1902.

HARVEY COMBE,
Deputy District Registrar.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Between:

O. J. MARINO, Plaintiff, and GEORGE ALEXANDER, FLORENCE L. McINNES AND ALEXANDER SPROAT, Defendants.

IN THE MATTER of the "Judgments Act, 1899," and Amendment.

PURSUANT to an order of his Honour J. A. Forin, local Judge made in Chambers on Thursday the 12th day of June, 1902, and of the Registrar's directions dated this 23rd day of June, 1902, and filed herein there will be offered for sale with the approbation of the District Registrar at Nelson, by Samuel P. Tuck, auctioneer, at the Court House, Nelson, B. C. on the 14th day of July, 1902 at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon all and singular an undivided one-half (1-2) part, share or interest of in and to Lot 4470, known as the "Mountain Chief No. 3" mineral claim; an undivided one-half (1-2) part, share or interest of in and to Lot 4462, known as the "Florence L" mineral claim; and an undivided one-quarter (1-4) part, share or interest of in and to Lot 4471 and known as the "Sarnia" mineral claim; and an undivided nine-forty-eights (9-48) part, share or interest of in and to Lot 5190, known as the "Blackburn" mineral claim, all of which are situate in Group One, (1) Kootenay district of British Columbia, and are registered in the name of the defendant, Florence L. McInnis, for the purpose of satisfying the plaintiff's judgments against the defendant, Florence L. McInnis, entered on the 9th day of July, 1901, in the office of the District Registrar at Nelson, for the sum of $500.00 with interest thereon from the 17th day of December, A. D. 1898 at 10 per cent per annum and for taxed costs under the said judgment for the sum of $1264.26, as appears by an allocatur dated the 3rd day of August, 1901, together with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and upon a certain other judgment for the sum of $833.41, dated the 6th day of June, 1902, entered at Nelson on the 10th day of June, 1902, together with interest upon said sum at the rate of 5 per cent per annum since said date and the costs of these proceedings.

The purchaser will be required to make payment in cash at close of sale.

The purchaser will also be required to satisfy himself as to the interest and title of the said defendant.

The highest bidder will be the purchaser.

Any further particulars may be obtained from the plaintiff's solicitors.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1902.

E. T. H. SIMPKINS,
District Registrar.

Messrs. Elliot & Lennie, plaintiff's solicitors.

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THE OUTLOOK FOR COPPER

CONDITIONS POINT TO STEADY, HEALTHY MARKET.

LARGE STOCKS OF PRODUCERS HAVE BEEN ABSORBED.

The news and estimates coming from various sources regarding copper production, consumption and prospects are of the most contradictory nature. One set of economists maintains that production is far ahead of demand, and that large reserves are accumulating, though it is not pointed out just where these reserves are stored. The other party maintains that the visible supply of metal is rapidly decreasing, and that a copper famine is liable to set in at any time. It is to benoted that these extremists are, as a rule, interested in copper or copper shares, speculatively, the bulls believeing copper is scarce, while the bears are confident that copper is soon to become a drug in the market.

While the copper situation is not altogether clear, and there are some features of a peculiar, not to say suspicious, nature, it may be said, the metal market is more clearly normal than at any time for the past two years. The immense reserves accumulated by the United Metals Selling Company have been greatly reduced. The copper that was accumulated at Perth, Amboy, Baltimore and at various lake and western points by the United Company six to nine months ago has been scattered through many American factories and abroad. It is questioned whether the large stocks of copper sent abroad have actually entered into consumption, or were shipped for speculative purposes, and hang over the market as a menace. There are very positive assertions, from sources usually well informed, that the foreign shipments of copper have entered into consumption, while on the other hand it is pointed out that the increase in consumption indicated by foreign shipments is abnormal and altogether improbable. To a certain extent both assertions are true, and the apparent discrepancy in the statements is correlated by another factor that has not been made as prominent as its importance deserves. Beginning in 1898, when copper first reached a high price, consumers, both abroad and in the United States, curtailed stocks and followed a policy of hand-to-mouth buying, in the hope of a drop in prices in the near future. When the evidences of accumulating stocks of the sales agencies became numerous in the summer and fall of last year wise consumers still further restricted purchases and literally bought for a few days only at a time. This policy cut stocks in the hands of manufacturers to the lowest proportions ever known and further added to the unwieldy surplus carried by producing interests. When the price of coper was cut, by successive and rapid gradations, to llcents, manufacturers began accumulating considerable stocks. Some bought earlier than others, but practically all have bought in sufficient quantities to permit the carrying of a good working surplus of the metal. In certain lines of copper, notably in wire bars of lake copper, stocks on hand are comparatively small and the demand brisk.

Summed up, the metal situation may be said to be as follows: The stock carried by producers is much smaller than one year ago, and no longer of sufficient size to menace the future price, while the stocks carried by consumers are several times as great as one year ago, and are now sufficiently large to protect the manufacturers from any sudden twist in the market. This condition of affairs, by which the unused supply of copper is carried jointly by consumers and producers, is a guarantee of stability. It is not to be inferred from this statement that the price of the metal cannot or will not fluctuate, for such fluctuations are always occurring in a normal market for any commodity, but violent and sudden changes are prevented so long as manipulative influences are not taking part in the making of prices. By reason of each party having considerable copper on hand neither can take any unfair advantage of the other and the surplus now carried by the producers is not so large that they must sell at any figure obtainable in order to realize cash for imperative expenses.

There have been many estimates prepared, by various authorities on copper costs, profits and probable prices for the future. These tables, as might be anticipated, vary greatly according to personal bias and the extent, or lack, of exact information possessed by the estimater. It should be borne in mind, however, that the cost of making copper has largely increased within the past few years in the United States, Canada and Mexico, while there have been increases, not so great, but quite marked, in the case of the copper mines of other countries. The actual cost of production averages probably two cents per pound greater than six years ago, and this factor must be kept in mind in the preparation of tables of costs. In the case of the mines of the United States, 11 cents per pound early this year, was really lower, measured by costs of making, than 9 cents per pound in 1891.

The future price of copper depends upon such a great number of factors that predictions are ultra hazardous. Should all the mines that hope to make cheap copper carry out the promises, the metal would fall to lower market quotations than ever before known, but the majority of the new mines will not be able to do what is claimed for them. There are many misleading articles on copper costs appearing in the daily and financial press, and these errors are frequently found in technical publications that should be better supplied with information. The United Verde mine, in Arizona, is "written up" nearly every day in the year ,and perhaps once a month the truth is told about the property. This mine is not the personal property of senator Clark, of Montana, as usually stated, though it is controlled by him. It does not pay him, or anyone a million dollars monthly in profits, as so frequently claimed. The gold and silver values do not leave the copper a by product, made without cost, and nobody has ever refused five millions of dollars for it, as is set forth in a hoary-headed fiction, still going the rounds of the press.

There are mines in Utah producing copper, silver and gold, that can make copper for four to six cents per pound, counting gold and silver as by-products and deducting their values from the cost of making copper. These mines, while of importance, are relatively small, and their costs cannot greatly affect the general average. The Boston & Montana and Anaconda mines of Butte, derive large silver values from their ores, and sundry other American mines benefit greatly by gold and silver secured as by-products. It may be safely said, however, that there are no American mines that secure copper as by-product, without cost, in cases where the copper production is of sufficient size to entitle the mine to rank among properties of the first, second or third class, measured by annual production.

A price of 13 or 14 cents per pound will enable all of the leading copper producers of the United States to run at a profit. Some of the mines now producing cannot make copper at such figures, and many of the developing mines will find themselves unable to earn profits unless higher prices can be secured. There are probably enough mines, however, capable of paying their way with copper at 13 or 14 cents, to supply the normal requirements of the market.

The stimulus of high prices is reflected very plainly in the figures of production of 1901. Norway, Japan and South Africa are the only countries producing copper to the extent of 1000 tons or more in 1900, that did not increase their outputs in 1901. Canada led the world in actual and relative increase, and was followed by Australasia, Chili coming third, with an increase of 5000 tons. Among the new producers for 1902 and 1903 will be Argentina and Venezuela.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

INTERVIEW WITH J. B. ROBINSON, THE MINING MAGNATE.

BOER MUST BE TREATED WITH WISE GENEROSITY.

Is the peace in South Africa to be real, or is England to begin her work of settlement there among a sullen, discontented population waiting the first chance to spring to arms against her?

There is perhaps no one in this country better qualified to answer this question than J. B. Robinson, the well-known mining magnate. Those who know best how he fought for conciliation and reform in the closing days of Krugerism at Pretoria have sufficient evidence of his sympathies for England, says the Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Robinson is today in the happy position of seeing his suggestions realised. The lines of the peace settlement closely follow those proposed by him in a somewhat notable decision last year.

"The problem of South Africa is still a very serious one," he told me, "and one requiring handling with wisdom, prudence and common sense. But if the British government pursues a policy of generosity and of conciliation, as the peace terms seem to forecast, I believe that the Boers will loyally accept th situation and will settle peacebly down.

"The Boer has now other things to think about than fighting. So long as he had a Mauser in hand and was out on his guerilla campaigns he could put domestic claims from him. But now he has to take wife and children from the concentration camps, settle down on his land, and earn bread for his family. He is essentially a domestic being and a home lover. And with his farmhouse burned to the ground and his land untilled, his flocks destroyed, and many members of his family dead or maimed, the problem of earning bread will be for him a very serious one. He has many mouths to feed, for the Boer is usually prolific, with from 12 to 16 children, and his old home will have to be rebuilt while he is still living in a little corrugated iron hut.

"If he is treated with wise generosity, his prejudices considered, and his customs left as far as possible alone, everything will tend to make him work in harmony with us. If he finds that, though he has lost his independence, he still has a voice in affairs, and can talk over any grievances he may cherish with his own representatives, we will find him in time become one of the greatest guardians of our eternal safety in South Africa in case of any trouble against our empire. And to me it seems that, in an age when we know not when trouble may come to us from foreign lands, it is worth something to be assured that in these new lands we will have old foes as our friends.

"One thing that will help to bring permanent peace in South Africa is to give the Boers a voice in the management of internal affairs as quickly as possible. It will not do to delay our promise of representative government to the last possible moment. The executive council, with picked Boer leaders forming a minority of it, should be constituted at once, and an effort should be made for partial representative government within a year.

"I do not say that the Boers should be allowed a majority in the coming government; quite the contrary. But it is only by having confidence in them, and in showing them that we have confidence, that we will win them over. And while the average Boer is out of touch with modern life, his leaders are not. The representatives of the Boers on the executive will be men who have distinguished themselves and taken high honors at our older universities and at our bar. Go over the list of the Boer leaders and you will find among them many called to the English bar and prominent graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

"For us to do anything than to give the Boers some voice in his own affairs would be monstrous and almost unthinkable," Mr. Robinson continued warmly. "Why did we go to war? Because the Boer refused to grant the Uitlander some representation in the law making and tax levying assembly. We worried the Boer on this point and brought pressure to bear on them till hostilities arose as a consequence. Are we now, in turn, for a long period to tax and govern the Boer and allow him no voice? I say that it is unthinkable.

"There is another point. By adopting a policy of conciliation with the Boers we help to bind the Cape Dutch to us. Now the Cape Dutch outnumber us in the colony three to one. They hold in their hands most of the agricultural land. Had they risen as a body against us in the war and ripped up our line of rails it would have been impossible for even Roberts to get his great armies through the waterless desert up to the front. The Cape Dutch cannot be ignored. They are closely bound by many ties of blood and sympathy for the Boers. What we do for one reacts on the other.

"I know well that there are those who speak in other strains. They found a mouthpiece in Mr. Seddon during his brief visit to South Africa. Perhaps Mr. Seddon will tell us what he would think of any Cape statesman who went on a short visit to New Zealand and stumped the colony, lecturing the people on how they should be governed. 'Crucify the Boer,' is the cry of this school. I reply that you cannot crucify him. Bent he may be, if the bending process is begun in the right way; led he can be, once you have won his confidence. He can be made a loyal and faithful friend, strong to stand by you in your darkest hours. But you cannot rid your land of him. He multiplies. Seek to drive him, and he will ax your strength. He is a force you cannot sweep aside or destroy.

"It is a good omen for peace that this country has agreed to leave the native question to the parliament of the new colonies. There is nothing that would have alienated the Boer, and every other white man in Africa, more than an attempt to put the natives on an equality with whites. We know what they are, we know the danger that ever lies in their vast preponderance in numbers, and while there is every desire to guard them and to treat them justly and kindly, an effort to place them on the same platform as white men would be resisted to death itself.

"The Boer will the better settle down because, though there is a hard struggle before him, he will share in the great prosperity that is coming on his land. And there can be no question of the coming of this prosperity. The immediate future will see a great rush of population to the new territories. European capital will be introduced on the largest scale. Vast developments of every kind will be pushed on. Railways will be laid in all directions, opening up fields now untouched. The fertile lands along the river beds, forming splendid wheat fields, will be cultivated. The presence of new population will give the Boer a ready and profitable market for his produce. The vast mineral resources of the country, as yet largely untouched, will be developed. For instance, the great copper mines, now too far from railways to be worth working, will be easy of access. No doubt much wealth will be found on the land of the Boers, wealth which they will profit by.

"We have to be patient with the rural Boer, and we must not try to hurry him too much. But with patience, generosity, and kindness on our part, I see nothing but good awaiting the South Africa of tomorrow."

MORGAN SHOULD BE INSURED

HIS DEATH WOULD PLAY HAVOC WITH ENTERPRISE.

AMERICANS WILL FOLLOW THE ENGLISH EXAMPLE.

The Boston Herald has received a report from London, that, in order to protect themselves from certain more or less speculative investments which they have made, certain Englishmen were taking out at Lloyd's insurance upon the life of J. P. Morgan, and calls attention to what may be termed the personal character of some of the most remarkable of recent business operations.

In England any one can enter into the insurance business and can insure anything he wishes, whether it be the life of a foreign banker or the possible loss, if coronation day is stormy, coming to the one who has erected great observation stands where seats are to be sold to spectators. The English system, says the Herald, is far superior to ours in distributing whatever losses may occur from any cause over the entire community.

In the case of J. P. Morgan, there are English investors who believe that, if he were to die within the next six months, it might make an immense difference in the financial results coming in to them of certain investments they have made, and hence, to safeguard these they are prepared to part in advance with some of their anticipated profits by taking out life insurance policies under which they are guaranteed the payment of a stipulated amount provided Mr. Morgan should not live through the current year. This is a class of business which, while it is fully sanctioned by English law and custom, would be prohibited, we believe, by the laws of most of the states of the union, though in this instance we are inclined to hold that English customs are better than our statutes.

Mr. Morgan has made so much money for so large a number of different individuals for whom he has acted, or who have been associated with him, that he possesses at the present time the confidence of great capitalists to an extent probably unparalleled in the previous financial history of the world. The projects that have been known as Morgan's plans have been in most instances only his to the extent that he has been the one who has either devised them, or put them into execution, or performed both of these classes of work, acting in this connection, as prince Bismark would have said, "as an honest broker." But during the last few years to have it known that Mr. Morgan was promoting a given enterprise has been to assure for it all of the financial aid necessary to give it a high standing in the money market.

No doubt quite a number of Mr. Morgan's undertakings have become what might be termed firmly established enterprises with whose operations he now has nothing to do. Such business enterprises would not be specially affected if he were to die tomorrow; but there are a number of great undertakings where the work, either of reorganization or adjustment, has not been entirely carried out, or where the new securities created and issued have not yet been, to the extent that was hoped for, taken up by the investing public. In the case of the transatlantic steamship combination the organization has not yet been brought into final form.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway deal is at present held up by order of the court. That the United States steel corporation, in spite of its large earnings and dividends paid, is in an unsettled state is made evident by the recent decision to change $200,000,000 worth of preferred stock into $250,000,000 worth of bonds, a change which in all probability would not have been made if the stock had been readily absorbed by the public.

These and other enterprises with which Mr. Morgan has been closely identified require for their final success a continuance of his supervision, and if by any chance they were deprived of this advantage, the result could not fail to be, temporarily at least ,to their financial detriment. Of course, this is something in addition to the shock which the general stock market would sustain by the sudden cessation of the activity of the man who has been probably the greatest business genius that this world has ever known.

To say that his sudden removal from the scene of his work would make no appreciable difference is to greatly underestimate the tremendous influence he has had in directing and controlling the industrial and financial development not only of this country, but of foreign countries as well. J. Pierpont Morgan has been, and is, to the business what such men as Napoleon, Caesar and Alexander were to the military life of the world, and, as every one knows, an enforced cessation of their personal activity produced tremendous results. It may be that successors to Mr. Morgan are to be found who can do all that he has been able to accomplish and greatly improve upon his business methods, but the probabilities are against such a succession, and hence the chances are that when he takes his departure from the scene of his earthly labors we of this generation shall not look upon his like again.

A COSTLY REJECTED STORY.

M. Xavier de Montepin, the eminent French novelist, who died lately, had, like most of his craft, experienced hard times at the beginning of his eventually very successful career. To one experience he always referred with particular zest. On concluding a long and elaborate tale of adventure he took it, full of hope, to a publisher, who promptly declined it, on even the most advantageous terms, to the writer's poignant mortification. Twenty years afterward this identical publisher besought at his hands a sensational story —one of those serials which were the delight of grisettes—offering any price within reason. "Well," said de Montepin, "I will oblige you, but my terms must be somewhat heavy. I want £4,000." After many protests, it was paid. In telling the story, de Montepin added: "The best of the business was that it was the very same story which he had previously rejected, and which I had in various directions endeavored to dispose of."

FOR RENT

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

FOR RENT—Seven-roomed house next car barn. Bath room, furnace. Possession 1st July. Apply A. R. Sherwood.

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

TO LET—Pleasantly furnished front room near postoffice, $8 a month, inquire at The Daily News.

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

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

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

TO RENT—Room, unfurnished, for $10 per month. Apply Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., Houston Block.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Across the lake at Squire's ranch.

FOR SALE

WIRE ROPE For Sale—29,000 feet of new, English wirerope, one inch diameter, six strands, Lang lay, made from best crucible steel. Apply to J. R. Gifford, Manager Silver King mine, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE—500 shares Similkameen Valley Coal Company's stock in lots of 100 or over at 25 cents. E. B. McDermid, C. A., Nelson.

FORSALE—At Wests' ranch, Six-mile point, lots fronting on lake one and half to two and half acres. Price reasonable. Apply A. R. Sherwood.

FOR SALE—Heavy team of horses and harness. One 3 1-2 wagon, set of sleighs, chains, etc. Apply to J. W. Jamieson, Nelson.

FOR SALE—A J. & J. Taylor combined book and cash safe. Size 6x6x2 feet, can be purchased cheap. Apply J. M. Lay, Imperial Bank of Canada.

FOR SALE—Two 3 1-2 Shuttler wagons, one 4-inch logging truck, nine wheel scrapers, two grading plows, one pile driver, hammer, tongues and other fixtures. The same will be sold in lots to suit purchaser at your own price, as I have just bought them at sheriff's sale and must be sold. Address, E. R. Vipond, Lardo, B. C.

WANTED

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

WANTED—Dishwasher for mine, woman cook, shingle maker, packer, waiters, girl for housework, swampers, sawyers.

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

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

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

TO RENT.

Ten-roomed furnished flat, with bath-room, hot and cold water, completely and suitably furnished for the underletting of rooms. Tramway block.

Large warehouse and office. Ground flour Tramway block.

Offices. Clement block, Baker street.

Cottage on Mill street.

FOR SALE.

Building lots on easy terms on the car line.

Apply for particulars'
NELSON ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO.,
Tramway Block. Vernon Street.

IMPERIAL HOTEL

Under new management

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

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

Lunch daily from 12 noon to 2 p. m.

Rates from $1 per day upwards

J. R. McPherson, - Proprietor

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.

OUTLET HOTEL

PROCTER, B. C.

Terms - - - - - $2.00 Per Day

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

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

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

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

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

REISTERER & CO

Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.

DROP IN AND SEE US.

Latimer Street - - - Nelson, B. C.

CALL ON THE

NELSON WINE CO.

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

FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

Telephone 93 - - Baker St., Nelson.

Porto Rico Lumber Co., Limited.

YARDS AT NELSON AND ROSSLAND; MILL AT PORTO RICO SIDING

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Mouldings.

A-1 White Pine Lumber Always In Stock.

We carry a complete stock of Coast flooring, Ceiling, Inside Finish, Turned Work, Sash and doors. Special order work will receive prompt attention. Mail orders solicited.

Porto Rico Lumber Co., LIMITED.

Head office-Hendryx and Vernon St., Nelson, B. C.

JUST RECEIVED

A carload of furniture, including the latest designs in high grade goods. Dining chairs, dining tables, bedroom suites, ladies' writing desks, rocking chairs, upholstered chairs, side boards, parlor cabinets. Everything to make a home completely furnished. Our prices are the lowest. Give us a call and be satisfied.

D. McARTHUR & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$50,000 Trust Funds to invest in first mortgage security on Nelson real estate at current rates. Apply to W. A. MACDONALD,
Solicitor, Burns Block, City.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NELSON, B. C.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

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

GROCERIES.

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

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

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

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

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

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

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

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

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

LUMBER.

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

UNION MEETINGS.

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

LODGE MEETINGS.

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

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.

DOMINION DAY
June 28, 29, 30, July 1st
Limit, July 3rd
Fare and one-third for round trip between all points

FOURTH OF JULY
July 3rd and 4th
Limit, July 6th
One fare round trip between all points.

St. Paul and Return, $44 50
TICKETS GOOD 60 DAYS.

Also reduced round trip rates to all Eastern points.

Full particulars on application to
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson, B. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

NONE BETTER.

SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.
PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS.—MEALS a la CARTE.

Close connection East and Westbound at Spokane with trains of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

Direct connection at St. Paul without change of depots, with all trains for Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points East and South.

Leaves Spokane daily for East at 9.40 a. m.
Leaves Spokane daily for West at 7.20 a. m.
Leaves Spokane daily for West at 8.00 p. m.

Westbound trains make direct connection for Victoria and Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco, and all points on the Sound.

During the season of navigation, eastbound trains connect at Duluth with the magnificent steamships North-West and North-Land of the Northern Steamship Company's line, operated in connection with the Great Northern Railway.

For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Kaslo & Slocan Railway, Kootenai Railway & Navigation Company, or to

H. BRANDT,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, W 701 W. Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, Local Agent,
Nelson, B. C.

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.

N. E. T. CO.

Forty minute car service on ordinary days. Extra cars in the afternoon, on Sundays and holidays.

TIME TABLE

LEAVE STANLEY ST.		LEAVE BOGUSTOWN	
7:40 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
10:20 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
11:40 a.m.	12:20 p.m.	12:00 m.	12:40 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:40 p.m.	1:20 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
2:20 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	2:40 p.m.	3:20 p.m.
3:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	5:20 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
6:20 p.m	7:00 p.m.	6:40 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
7:40 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	9:25 p.m.	

9.35 TRAIN — The 9.20 car from Bogustown goes to C. P. R. depot meeting train, then goes upStanley street leaving again at 9.45 p. m.

FARES—10 TICKETS FOR 50 CENTS; 10 CENTS CASH.

A. V. MASON, Managing Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS
R. M. RANGERS
—TO—
GRAND FORKS
Leave Nelson at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, 29th June

FARE $4
FARE $4

REGULAR SERVICE
Leave Nelson at 8 a. m., arrive at Grand Forks at 1 p. m.
Returning
Leave Grand Forks at 5 p. m., Wednesday, July 2nd

FARE $5.30
FARE $5.30

SLOCAN CITY CELEBRATION
JULY 1st

Leave Nelson at 9:15 a. m.
Returning
Leave Slocan City at 6 p. m.

FARE $2.40
FARE $2.40

TRAIL CELEBRATION
Leave Nelson 8 a. m.
Returning
Leave Trail 6.50 p. m.

FARE $2.90
FARE $2.90

Local return tickets to all points will be sold on
JUNE 28, 29, 30, JULY 1
Good to return to July 3

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Atlantic S. S. Sailings

From Montreal:
Beaver Line, Lake Champlain.....June 26
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario.....July 3
Beaver Line, Lake Simcoe.....July 10
Allan Line, Numidian.....June 28
Allan Line, Ionian.....July 5
Allan Line, Parisian.....July 12
Dominion Line, Dominion.....August 2
From Boston:
Dominion Line, New England.....July 2
Dominion Line, Commonwealth.....July 16
From Portland:
Dominion Line, Californian.....July 12
From New York:
White Star Line, Majestic.....July 2
White Star Line, Germanic.....July 9
Cunard Line, Umbria.....June 28
Cunard Line, Lucania.....July 5
American Line, St. Paul.....June 25
American Line, St. Louis.....July 2

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

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

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

Kootenay Railway and Nav. Company, Ltd.

Operating
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
INTERNATIONAL NAV. & TRAD. CO., Limited.

Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. R. & N., and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and Southern States.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

8.30 a. m., Lv.....Kaslo.....Ar. 4.00 p. m.
10.55 p. m.....Sandon.....Lv. 1.45 p. m.

International Navigation & Trading Co.
NELSON-KASLO ROUTE.

6.10 p. m. Lv.....Nelson.....Ar. 7.00 a. m.
9.10 p. m. Ar.....Kaslo.....Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Connecting at Five-Mile Point with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, etc.

Tickets sold to all parts in United States and Canada via Great Northern and O. R. & N. Company's lines.

Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

K. R. & N. Company's Steamer Argenta will run from Kaslo to Hall's Landing at the head of the Upper Duncan river, on Tuesdays returning next day, and will call at all way landings in both directions.

Steamer leaves Kaslo wharf at 8 o'clock a. m.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBERT IRVING,
Manager, Kaslo, B. C.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson, B. C.

WANTED—Magazines and music to put up in neat and strong covers at The Daily News bindery.

We Have Not Advertised

FISHING TACKLE

this season because we did not consider it necessary. Every "Fishist" knows we make a specialty of it.

But for the information of new-comers we would state that we carry a very complete line of goods. Our flies are no cheaper in price than those of other dealers, but there is a vast difference in quality; they are infinitely superior, being all hand-tied with the best material, and of the finest tempered steel.

Be Wise in Time

Success is assured if you outfit with us. Rods, Reels, Casts, Flies, Creels, Bait of all kinds, Nets, Gaffs, Cast Boxes, Fly Books.

MORLEY & LAING

Booksellers, Stationers

NELSON. B. C.

Show Room for Mason & Risch pianos

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

A daughter was born on Friday, June 27th, to the wife of E. Titsworth, of Carbonate street.

The prisoners at the city jail have been set to work at the foot of Ward street, cutting the grade through from Water street to the railway track.

The steamer International yesterday brought in one car of Rambler-Cariboo ore for the Everett smelter, and one car of Whitewater ore for the Hall Mines smelter.

The first local cherries to be placed on the market were brought across yesterday from Newling's ranch, on the north side of the lake.

The flag at the Nelson Boat Club house was lowered and kept at half mast all day yesterday as a token of respect to the late W. H. Beaven.

George Hale, who has been at the coast for the past three months, returned this week to Nelson. He reports that business at the coast is good.

The Indians came in to the city yesterday with a number of tins of huckleberries, gathered in the mountains near by. According to them the wild berry crop this year is to be very plentiful.

A small celebration for the children is to be held this afternoon on Baker street, in front of Patenaude Bros.' store, when the firm will give each child a medal. Charles A. Waterman has the affair in hand, and the presentation will commence at 4 o'clock, after the circus.

B. P. James and W. J. Watchorn returned yesterday from a ten days' canoeing trip, during which they paddled from Nelson to the head of the lake and for some distance up Duncan river, catching a number of trout and having a very pleasant vacation.

On Dominion Day the C. P. R. will operate special service to Kokanee creek and Procter, for the convenience of picnic parties. The steamship Nelson leaves city wharf at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., returning leaves Procter at 11.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. Fares: Kokanee creek, 50c.; Procter, $1.00.

Messrs. H. & M. Bird, general agents for the Ocean Accident & Guarantee company, of London, England, on Saturday handed Mrs. Roderick Robertson a check for $10,000, being the amount of accident insurance carried by the late J. Roderick Robertson with the above company.

The pairing in the third draw of the Nelson Quoit club resulted as follows: Lillie vs. Becker 10, Irwin vs Beer, Watson 10, vs. Smyth, Hardie 10 vs. Annable 15, Wallace vs. Thompson 5, Newett vs. Hunter 12, Bradley vs. Watchorn, Nunn vs. Gillett 8. In the semi finals of the second draw, Smyth beat Bradley, 31-28, and in the third draw, Watchorn beat Bradley, 31-26.

The lowering of rates by the steamship companies between Nelson and the various ranch landings along the shore of the arm is appreciated by the settlers and more produce is being brought in this year than before. All who are raising vegetables and fruit in the neighborhood of the city are unanimous as to the fertility of the soil, and when the trading facilities become a little better than they are at present, a large amount of the money now sent out to Washington for produce will be spent at home, adding materially to the resources of the district.

Considerable feeling exists at Rossland over the action of the Rossland hose team in getting three of the Nelson brigade for the hose team races. At the close of the celebration there on Thursday night a citizens' meeting was held, at which it was decided to form a Kootenay-Yale fire association, with which all fire departments in the districts specified will be invited to affiliate, the chiefs of each brigade forming the executive committee. This association is to draft a set of rules to govern firemen's sports in future, and to look after the management of them generally.

At the opera house last evening a good sized audience witnessed the New York and London success, In the Reign of the Emperor, as presented by the Clara Mathes company. An indication of the appreciation of the company is seen in the steadily growing audiences during the three last performances. The versatility of all the members of the company attracted much favorable comment last evening. Tonight La Belle Marie is to be given.

Charles A. Waterman, who has the arrangements in hand for the children's sports which are to take place on Tuesday next, dominion day, has outlined his programme. He will have a greasy pig for the boys to catch, so that they will be in shape to enjoy themselves for the rest of the holiday without spoiling their clothes. Then there will be bicycle races, boxing and wrestling bouts obstacle, sack and three-legged races, together with races for the girls. The sports are to commence with a parade of the children when they will be presented with medals in commemoration of the coronation that was to have been.

Quite the handsomest coronation supplement that has come to hand so far is the production of a French Canadian contemporary, La Patrie, of Montreal. The illustrations and letterpress are unusually good, and reflect great credit upon the publishers. The supplement is published in conjunction with the regular issue of the 21st inst., and both may be obtained for the small sum of one cent. La Patrie is published by the sons of Hon. J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works in the dominion cabinet.

The two teams of the civilian rifle association who will shoot today in the third match of the Canadian Military Rifle League series will be made up as follows: No. 1 team, Dr. G. A. B. Hall, D. McKay, H. Bird, F. E. Weir, J. H. Nolan, G. A. Hunter, S. P. Shaw, J. F. Hume, R. T. Lang and J. C. McLennan; No 2. team, Dr. Morrison, D. W. Rutherford, J. Laing Stocks, Mayor Fletcher, James Neelands, W. M. Jamieson, Robert Robertson, George Johnstone, John Gibson and Captain D. G. Kurtz. In the series of matches so far D. McKay stands at the head of the list both for aggregate and individual scoring. At the last match he made 96, with a possible at the 500 yard range.

A great deal of interest has been aroused over the lecture to be given in the opera house on Sunday afternoon by the well-known labor leader, Eugene V. Debs. There will certainly be a crowded house for Mr. Debs has a continental reputation as an eloquent and forceful speaker on all questions relating to the conditions of labor and popular government. His appearance here just now is of more than ordinary interest by reason of the movement recently inaugurated by the Western Federation of Miners, in whose interests he is lecturing, looking to the organization of wage earners throughout the west for political purposes, with a view to the advancement of socialist doctrines. Those in charge of the meeting wish it to be known that the chair will be taken at 3 o'clock sharp. Seats will be reserved for ladies, who are specially invited to attend.

AT THE HOTELS.

Phair—G. W. Hughes, Alamo; Mrs. C. F. Olson, Ainsworth; W. N. Hunt, Bonnington; S. F. Parrish, Greenwood; G. G. S. Lindsey, Toronto; F. Berkley, Spokane; G. Webber, Spokane; J. A. White, Montreal; J. Dean, Rossland; C. Trammons, Calgary; Mrs. C. Trammons, Calgary; H. G. Sellemann and wife, San Francisco; E. Pratt and wife, San Francisco; B. Baker, London; Miss McLaughlin, Winnipeg; J Holman, Toronto; R. G. Thurston, Toronto; G. Hall, Revelstoke.

Hume—Joseph B. Weeks, Moyie; R. T. Daniel, Spokane; D. A. Ross, Slocan; H. E. White, Jamestown, North Dakota; J. E. Mills, Fernie; Miss Rosa White, Jamestown, North Dakota; Mrs. D. D. Davenport, Spokane; T. Harkness, Northport; J. E. Brooks, Seattle; T. Walsh, Spokane; N. Crome, Toronto; S. Fitzpatrick, Kingston, Ontario.

Imperial—C. Giles, Greenwood; R. McLeod, Kaslo; W. J. Burritt, Estella mine.

Bartlett—J. Swanson, Trout Lake City; R. McDonald, Edinburgh.

Madden—Miss E. D. Gilkrist, Kaslo; J. Jones, Liverpool.

Grand Central—D. McKay, Huntington; W. Jordan, Ymir; H. Johnston, Cambourne.

Queens—James Winslow, Everett.

MINING RECORDS.

At the record office yesterday Alfred Jones recorded the location of the Swansea claim on the north fork of Burnt creek.

Certificates of work were issued to W. Griffiths et al. on Fidelity, Bunker Hill and Sullivan; to M. E. Adie, on Nevada; and to H. Campbell, on Ida and Anna B.

Certificates of improvement were issued to A. H. Kelly and A. H. Buchanan, on Gold Tip; to A. H. Kelly, on Gold Standard, and to Dundee Gold Mining Co., Ltd., on White Pine and Annie Fell.

SMITH TALKS POLITICS.

Says the Legislature is Made Up of Jelly-Fishes.

E. C. Smith, M. P. P. for Southeast Kootenay has been talking to the Cranbrook Herald. This is what he is reported to have said: "Yes, the house has adjourned, and the people should feel thankful. A proclamation should be issued granting a holiday for two days, so that the people might offer up their thanks that at last this legislature had adjourned. It was the worst on record, and what is more, there were men there who voted as they were dictated to, like a lot of jelly-fish, and got nothing for it. I am ashamed of the outfit, and I know that the people are doubly ashamed of their representatives this year. There were all kinds of serious charges made of venality, and in most every instance there was no attempt at denial."

"Will there be an election?"

"No, I don't think so. The government has a majority and will hold it. They may unseat Prior, but that will make no difference in the hold of the government. I guess the people of British Columbia will have to stand the burden for two years; at least until another session. Dunsmuir has gone to the coronation. He succeeded in many of his railway bills and has gone to the coronation a happy man. I will be over to Cranbrook next week to attend the circus. You see I have been mixed up in the biggest circus in British Columbia for so long, that I am afraid that I will get lonesome if I let any pass me by."

FIRST GAME TOMORROW.

Montreal, June 27.—The first of the series of games between New Westminsters and Shamrocks, for the Minto Cup, takes place here on Shamrock grounds tomorrow afternoon. Both teams are in the pink of condition, and had final practice last night. The New Westminsters are the favorites in the eyes of many, and stand a good chance of retaining the trophy.

ANOTHER FRENCH CRISIS.

Vote of Confidence Demanded Respecting the Celebrated Humbert Case.

Paris, June 27.—In the discussion on the Humbert case, in the chamber of deputies today, and after several other deputies had spoken, M. Valle arose and declared that the attitude of attorney-general Bulot had been irreproachable, and that he, (M. Valle) was confident Madame Humbert would be arrested, but that when the case was tried there would be many surprises, and lovers of scandal would have satisfaction. The affair, however, had no political character but was purely judicial. The minister then asked the chamber to say if it retained confidence in him. The minister's remark was greeted with cheers, and the chameber, by 453 to 74 votes, passed a motion of confidence in the government in the following terms: The chamber expresses confidence that the government will prosecute energetically all the culprits in the Humbert affair, and give it the purely judicial consequences involved therein.

While the debate was proceeding in the chamber a crowd of several thousand persons was witnessing the removal of the famous safe from the Humbert residence, on the avenue De Grande Arme, to an auction room. Legal functionaries watched the lowering of the safe by pulleys from the upper window. It weighed 5000 pounds.

BOUNDARY'S ORE SHIPMENTS.

The Output for the Week Passes the 10,000 Ton Mark.

Phoenix, June 27.—Notwithstanding the continued curtailment of ore shipments by the Granby mines, still necessitated by lack of coke at the company's smelter, the total sent out this week from the different mines of the Boundary runs over 10,000 tons. The No. 7 and Jewel are added to the list of shipping mines this week, the details being as follows: Granby mines, 4646 tons; Mother Lode, 3548 tons; Snowshoe, 840 tons; Sunset, 1050 tons; B. C., 384 tons; No. 7, 172 tons; Emma, 66 tons. Making a total of 10,706 tons for the week, and a grand total for the year to date of 251,422 tons. This week the Granby smelter, with but two furnaces in blast, treated 4910 tons of ore, making a total of 165,969 tons for the year to date.

RUHLIN GAINS CONFIDENCE.

London, June 27.—Gus Ruhlin, of Akron, Ohio, who defeated Tom Sharkey in the 11th round before the National sporting club last Wednesday, has challenged the winner of the approaching Jeffries and Fitzsimmons contest at San Francisco, to fight either in England or the United States.

GRAND FORKS MEETING.

Grand Forke, June 27.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The Spokane, Walla Walla and Lewiston racers now in training here for the racing meet on July 1st and 2nd, will contest for supremacy for the first time with a number of flyers from Calgary and other points in the Canadian Northwest territories. Exciting races are expected as the Canadian horses, owned by English ranchers have been sired by imported English thoroughbreds.

CONVICTS STILL FREE.

Vancouver, Wash., June 27.—No traces of the convicts, Tracy and Merril, have been found today, and the posse have about all returned to this city. Bert Blecker, one of the number, came in from La Center this afternoon and reported nothing of interest. The rivers are being guarded yet in an effort to arrest the fugitives should they attempt to cross over into Cowlitz country. Many are of the opinion, however, that the men are out of Clarke county and farther north than is believed. They are well equipped with ammunition and provisions and can stay in the woods for an indefinite time without starving. The region is almost inaccessible, and they have all the advantage.

CAPTURED A GOAT.

Winnipeg, June 27.—A Calgary despatch says: A Rocky mountain goat has been added to the native wild animals in the Banff national park. Mr. Douglas, the superintendent, offered the sum of $50 for a kid, and a party of Stony Indians soon succeeded in capturing one near Kanaskas. The little fellow is quite tame, and is being fostered and mothered by one of the Angora goats. There is only one other animal of the species in captivity, and it is in the Zoological gardens, London.

WRECKING FOR FUN.

Kingston, New York, June 27.—Clarence Place, 16 years old, is under arrest for attempting to wreck the flyer on the Ulster & Delaware railroad, near South Gilbert, in the Catskills. He placed a spike on the rail at a sharp curve on a high embankment. Only the pony trucks of the engine had left the rails when the train was brought to a stop. Place says he wanted to wreck the train for fun. Railway men say it is marvellous that the train was not wrecked and hundreds of passengers killed.

BIG CONTRACT LET.

Calls For the Construction of Ten Ships Worth $2,000,000.

Chicago, June 27.—President W. L. Brown, of the American ship building company, closed contracts tonight with the Great Lakes Transportation company, for the construction of ten steel steamships to navigate between the upper lakes and Quebec, in connection with the company's dock and general plant at the latter port. The ten ships are to be built and ready for operation at the opening of navigation in 1903, and will cost $2,000,000.

C. P. R. EXPANSION.

The C. P. R. is being pretty well stocked with cars in preparation for the inevitable increase in the freight moving capacity of the road. At present the C. P. R. has 22,000 freight cars, capable of carrying 50,000 pounds each, or an aggregate capacity of 1,100,000,000 pounds. By October 1st, just in time for the hauling of the season's crops, the railway will have made an addition to its rolling stock of 15,000 freight cars, each with a capacity of 70,000 pounds, or an aggregate of 1,050,000,000 pounds. This means that by October next the freight carrying capacity of the big Canadian transcontinental railway will be nearly twice what it is at present. The railway will also have by that time 100 additional locomotives in commission.

ENORMOUS DEATH RATE.

Victime of the Plague in India Growing More Numerous.

A government statement regarding the condition of India in respect to the plague from its first outbreak in Bombay in September, 1896, to March, 1902, shows a total of reported deaths from the disease during that period of 536,600 in the Bombay presidency and 315,400 in other parts of India, or a total of 852,000 for the whole of British India and the native states. Making allowance for untraced and unreported deaths it is calculated that a million died during the period mentioned.

During the first three months of 1902 the deaths reported in the Bombay presidency were 62,667, compared with 17,806 in the corresponding period of 1901. Other parts of India show a corresponding increase, especially in the Punjaub, where the deaths in 1900 were 515, in 1901, 15,245, while in the first months of 1902 the figures have risen enormously. The deaths reported in March alone numbered 42,788.

THE DISTRICT MINING NEWS

According to a Vancouver despatch, a company composed of Seattle and Spokane men will exploit the higher reaches of Granite river, in the Similkameen district. This creek has produced gold for the past 20 years in larger or smaller quantities, but only the most easily accessible places have been worked for anything like their value. The river is rich, and it is believed that further up in the mountains, where the channel is difficult to reach, there is much gold.

Judge Murphy, a miner who has been in that district for 16 years, is on a visit to the coast, and who is well acquainted with the Similkameen, brings the news. "We are not yet prepared to make public the names of those interested, but the creek will be explored, and I am sure considerable gold will be found," he said. Judge Murphy also spoke of the platinum deposits which are to be found in almost every part of that district.

Fifteen men were let out from the Arlington on Friday and it is possible the force may be further reduced. The management is endeavoring to secure better rates from the Hall Mines smelter for the treatment of its ore, says the Slocan Drill, claiming that present charges are excessive. The silicious character of the Arlington ore makes it a most desirable fluxing product and it is in demand among the smelters. It is expected suitable terms will be arrived at shortly, when shipments will be increased and the force of men largely augmented.

The Ruth concentrator started up last week and is running two shifts.

The Sunset, at Cody, has paid another $6,000 dividend, making $54,000 since January 1st.

THE SLEEP OF DEATH.

Peculiar Disease Prevalent in Certain Districts of Africa.

It is reported from Uganda that the natives are dying in considerable numbers from "sleeping sickness," a native name for a terrible disease which occurs among the inhabitants of certain districts in Africa. As its name implies it bears a curious resemblance to sleep, the patient growing gradually sleepier until he finally dies.

In 1898 two natives from the Congo were landed in this country suffering from the mysterious complaint and taken to the Charing Cross hospital, where they were objects of great curiosity. The doctors could not grapple with the disease and the patients eventually died. In the districts of Africa where the "sleeping sickness" occur, the natives live in terror of it, and will abandon their villages on its approach. It is not entirely confined to the negro race, as there are one or two cases on record of Europeans having died from it.

Many reasons have been given as to its origin, but the true cause has not been definitely ascertained. Native doctors are said to cure some cases by rubbing pepper in the eyes, a treatment which, if it did nothing else, would be calculated to keep the patient awake.

Sir Harry Johnston, the eminent authority on central Africa, believes that the disease is due to the existence of a parasite in the blood which, by choking the blood vessels, interferes with the nourishment of the brain. This is probably a right solution, as the disease is obviously connected with the brain.

SANTOS-DUMONT CONFIDENT.

Expects to See Aerial Navigation Accomplished Within Ten Years.

Writing to the Independent, of New York, Santos-Dumont says: "I am 28 years of age, and within my lifetime—possibly within ten years—I expect to see aerial navigation an accomplished fact, and passengers carried across the ocean, between Paris and New York, by airship. The mere fact that the few years during which I have been working alone and practically without encouragement have sufficed to demonstrate the practicability of constructing a dirigible airship gives me the greatest hope as regards what will be achieved in the future. For a while, of course, the airship will be useful chiefly for exhibition purposes and for war operations, but later it will develop commercial advantages. These advantages will be realized from the airship long before the flying machine will be an accomplished fact. Such a flying machine which is very different from an airship, will doubtless be invented some day, but it is not time yet. On such an airship as mine the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy can be used in war, and this would greatly add to its value during hostile operations. I have not tried wireless telegraphy from the airship to the earth, but there is no reason why it should not be successful. I have an apparatus ready for use and shall probably try it in this country. I was planning to try it when the Monte Carlo trip was made, but gave up the project for a time."

ANOTHER GERM DESTROYER.

Herpicide is Death to Dandruff Germs.

The germ burrows into the scalp, throwing up the cuticle in thin scales, called dandruff, or scurf, and digging at the root of the hair where it saps the hair's vitality. First comes brittle hair, then falling hair, and finally baldness. Nine-tenths of the hair troubles are caused by dandruff. Without dandruff, hair will grow luxuriantly, as nature intended. "Herpicide" kills the dandruff germ leaving the hair to grow unhampered, as it does with the American red man.

GIVE AGOOD SHOW.

Speaking of the Gentry Brothers. show, which will be in Nelson on Saturday with afternoon and evening performances, the Slocan Drill says:

Slocan has had a number of excitements lately, but the most satisfying one of the bunch was caused by the visit of Gentry Brothers' trained animal show on Monday. Sunday evening more people saw the show come in on the barges than went to church, and the town hummed a little. It was the first tented affair to come here and the populace were delighted. Unfortunately onyy one performance was given, thereby disappointing a big crowd of Denver and Silverton people, who were coming down on the evening boat. As it was, quite a number arrived at noon. The street parade of the show was exceedingly good, while the performance, given by the animals only, was splendid and well worth the price of admission. One thing about the Gentrys, they do as they advertise, put up a clean performance, and carry out their business transactions in a gentlemanly spirit.

VACATING MANCHURIA.

St. Petersburg, June 26.—It is said that the Russian troops have already been withdrawn from Moukeden, Manchuria, that Kerin will be evacuated by the 19th, and that the Shane Wan railway will be returned to its owners by October 7th. The Manchurian railway guard will number 30,000 men.

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Spring Chicken to order at Florence Park. Telephone 277.

Call up 33 if you want furniture or pianos moved.—West Transfer Co.

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FOR RENT.

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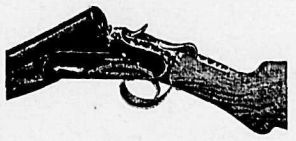

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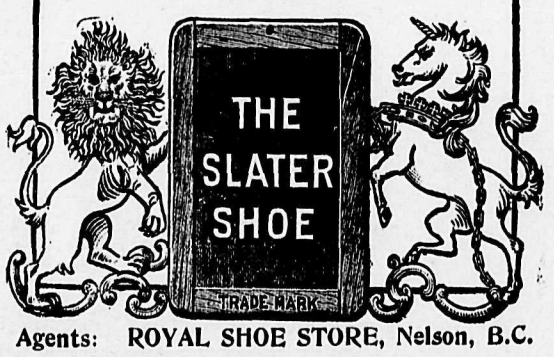

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