THE DAILY NEWS

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PREFERENCE ABANDONED

Colonies Cannot Meet British Requirements

COLONIAL CONFERENCE OPENS

CANADIAN ARCH ILLUMINATED IN LONDON

Bugle Band of Queen's Own Entertain An Appreciative Gathering Under the Glare of Electric Lights

Montreal, June 30.—The Star's London correspondent says: The colonial conference opened at the colonial office today. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain cordially welcomed Laurier and the other premiers, and expressed the earnest hope that the gathering would form the landmark along the imperial road.

Among the colonial ministers themselves, hopes of anything in the nature of a customs union has been dampened by sir Michael Hicks-Beach's open attitude of hostility. Pending a complete and definite statement of the British ministerial views the Canadian ministers adhere to the belief that a preferential tariff throughout the empire would be desirable to the interests of Great Britain, as well as the rest of the empire.

The Australian ministers are sympathetic, though they admit that the revenue necessities of the new Australian federation place great difficulties in the way of important substantial reduction of duties on British imports. Australia certainly could not satisfy sir Michael Hicks-Beach's idea of free trade within the empire.

Messrs. Fielding, Mulock and Paterson, the Canadian ministers, will not attend the colonial conference unless called in to consult on specific points. The conference is confined to premiers. The other Canadian ministers are arranging for a conference at the close of the premiers' conference on trade, postal and similar intercolonial questions.

Seeing the king's progress has been so favorable, the Canadian arch was magnificently illuminated tonight. There was also a searchlight in operation. The Queen's Own bugle band was playing on the arch, which forms one of the central attractions. All London is there tonight.

AFTER MONTANA'S CHAMPION.

Salt Lake City, June 30.—G. C. McLaughlin With Him.

Salt Laks City, June 30.—G. C. McLaughlin, the Montana champion, and C. M. Ross of this city have signed articles for a wrestling match to take place in Park City some time during next month. While Ross is almost unknown in this city, yet he has a record to be proud of. When "Farmer" Burns made his western tour two years ago Ross was then located at Leadville, Colorado. Burns made an open challenge to meet any man in the world at the time, and Ross took up his offer. They wrestled for 58 minutes and Ross threw the "farmer" with a three-quarter Nelson. Burns, however, won the next two falls. A little later the "Terrible" Turk passed through Leadville and offered Ross $200 to stay 15 minutes and $2 for every minute Ross stayed after that time. Ross held the Turk for nearly 17 minutes and captured the purse. With a record of this kind Ross is sure to prove one of the hardest men that McLaughlin ever went against, and the match is looked upon as being one of the best ever arranged in this state.

MOTOR BICYCLE RACE.

New York, June 30.—On July 4th and 5th the Metropole cycle club of New York will hold the first endurance run ever held for motor bicycles. The route is from Boston to New York, and the run will be made, rain or shine.

The contest will start at 8 a. m. July 4th from Copley square, Boston, and run to Hartford, Connetieut, for the first day. On July 5th the start will be made at 8 a. m. from Hartford and the finish will be at the club's headquarters, Sixtieth street and Broadway. Starts will be made in couples at one minute intervals.

The contest will be open to motor bicycles only, classified according to motor power, and by the term motor bicycles it must be understood that they be equipped with cranks and pedals, and in condition to be driven by pedal propulsion if occasion requires. Each contestant may pedal at any time without penalty.

The bicycles entered will be classified as follows: Class A, motors of not over 1 3-4 horse power; class B, motors of more than 1 3-4 horse power and not over 2 1-2 horse power; class C, motors of more than 2 1-2 horse power and not over 3 horse power. No entrie will be accepted when the motor is more than 3 horse power or where other abnormal conditions exist.

OPEN DOOR FOR JAPS.

Jetting Into San Francisco From Hawaiian Islands in Ship Loads.

San Francisco, June 30.—More than 200 Japanese arrived here yesterday in the steerage of the steamer China. They came from Honolulu and the Hawaiian islands, where they have been working on the plantations.

The influx of coolie labor from the Hawaiian islands is alarming the immigration authorities, but they state that they are powerless to stem the tide. Late steamers from the Orient have brought hundreds of Japanese, who come here from the Hawaiian islands. The immigration officials are unable to deny the Asiatics landing because of their coming from a port of the United States.

In addition to bringing the Japanese from Hawaii to this country the Oriental liners carry large numbers of contract laborers from Japan to Honolulu. On her last voyage the Hong Kong Maru landed over 400 Japanese at Honolulu. The demand for contract laborers on the sugar plantations is probably responsible for the large number of of Japanese who are landed in Honolulu. As a subterfuge these coolies were kept for a month or so on the plantations and then taken to the mainland. The Hawaiian islands thus provide a means for the laborers to evade the exclusion laws of this country.

CRONJE TAKES THE OATH.

Jamestown, Island of St. Helena, June 30.— General Cronje ,the Boer commander, who with his army was captured by lord Roberts at Paardeberg, Orange Free State, in February, 1900, has taken the oath of allegiance to king Edward. Many of the remaining prisoners are following his example.

AMERICANS WERE WORSTED

ENGLISHMEN CAPTURE AMATEUR BOXING CONTEST.

VICTORS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF WEIGHT THROUGHOUT.

London, June 30.—A large company assembled at the National Sporting Club tonight to witness the boxing contest, held in connection with the coronation tournament, between Harvard and Yale students and English amateurs. The professional fighters who took part in the contest last week were present tonight, and in some cases they acted as attendants for the students.

The amateur bouts resulted in victories for the Englishmen, but the Americans gave remarkable displays of gameness. The first contest was between heavy weights. Dodge, of Harvard, was considerably smaller than his opponent, Parks, of the Politechnic Boxing Club, who is the amateur heavy weight champion. In the course of the second round, both men landed a number of heavy blows. Dodge was the first to weaken, but he fought a resolute third round, and at times looked decidedly dangerous. Parks, however, got the verdict on points. Dodge was vociferously applauded for his stand.

In the middle weight contest, Wencke, of Yale, met Warner, of the Lynn boxing club, who is amateur middle weight champion. The American had all the advantage of the rapid exchanges at the opening, but eventually Warner acted on the defensive, and by the aid of a number of facial hits he got a lead which helped him to win comfortably. The contest was remarkable for the good feeling shown by both victors.

In the light weight bout, Cates, of Columbia, was fully twenty pounds lighter than his opponent, W. A. Warner, of the Highgate Harriers, who is the amateur light weight champion, and regret was expressed at this difference in weight. In spite of the disproportion, however, Cates put up a plucky fight. Just before the end of the opening round the American went groggy, from a succession of heavy blows on the head, and Tommy West, his second, wanted to give in for him. Cates, however, insisted upon another attempt, but with no better result, and the referee stopped the fight before the second round was concluded. All the amateur contests were limited to three rounds.

FIGHTING SMELTER TRUST.

Proceedings Started to Dissolve It in the State of Colorado.

Denver, June 30.—The proceedings on behalf of the State of Colorado to dissolve the smelter trust, were started in the state superior court this evening.

PILOT BAY NEWS.

Pilot Bay, June 30.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Having recently been gazetted as a school district, Pilot Bay is to have a new school house, which will cost approximately $1,000. Two lots in a good situation have been given as a site.

The trustees under the new order were elected on Saturday. They are D. H. Riddell and Mrs. Joseph Davis (re-elected), and W. A. McLellan, who succeeds W. W. West.

Prospectors interested in mining claims on Canyon creek are endeavoring to secure government aid in building a trail from the end of the Crawford creek wagon road to a point five miles from the mouth of the creek.

Bear hunters, who are now all in for the season, report hard luck.

WAS A KICK COMING.

Toronto, June 30.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: Every one understood colonel Pellat came to London as the commander of the Canadian contingent, but he was slighted in the plans of the war office for the procession. Had the event taken place it was the intention to give the command to colonel Turner, of Quebec. The carrying out of this plan would have caused every Toronto member of the contingent to remain in camp.

CHAMPION BY DEFAULT.

Philadelphia, June 30.—Miss Marian Jones, of Nevada ,won the woman's tennis championship of the United States tonight from Miss Elizabeth Moore, by default. Miss Moore was taken sick on Saturday while playing her second set with Miss Jones, and play was postponed until today. Miss Moore's indisposition proved more serious than anticipated, and she was unable to conclude the game. Miss Jones was thereupon declared champion.

TO ADJUST STRIKES.

President Empowered to Appoint Federal Arbitration Board.

San Francisco, June 29.—John D. mittee of the house has perfected and ordered a favorable report on the bill empowering the president to appoint a federal arbitration board to investigate and adjust strikes, lock-outs, etc., which are of such magnitude as to affect interstate commerce. The membership of the board was reduced to five, three to be appointed by the president and one each by the parties to the labor controversy. The duty of the board is to investigate and report the facts, the idea that publicity of the actual facts will do much to compel an adjustment. Furthermore, provision is made that the contending parties may submit their cause to the board of arbitration for final decision, but this is not compulsory. The bill will be reported at once, but it is too late in the session to expect final action.

RATE WAR IS OVER.

Dawson, June 30.—The steamer rate war existing for seven days between independent lines and the White Pass company has been declared off. The White Pass is now allowing the lines a differential of $10 to Skagway. It is not believed this understanding will remain long effective. The fare is now $50, and $40 to White Horse.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S TUNNEL

ESTIMATED COST OF THE WORK PLACED AT $5,000,000.

WILL REQUIRE THREE YEARS FOR ITS COMPLETION.

San Francisco, June 30.—One of the largest mining operations undertaken is about to be carried out at Cripple Creek, Colorado, by the Cripple Creek & Pueblo railway company. It consists of the boring of a tunnel 14 miles in length through the mineralized range and piercing the same laterally to tap the mines now being worked. When finished the output of the mines will pass through the tunnel. Hoisting and pumping will thus come to an end on these properties.

The magnitude of the undertaking is unequalled except in the Alpine railway tunnels. The Cripple Creek tunnel will, in fact, exceed them in length. In other respects, however, it will be inferior, as its total cost and the time to be consumed in its construction indicate. The former is placed at $5,000,000, and the latter at three years.

The conditions for such an extraordinary enterprise are favorable in Colorado where the mines are located at high altitudes in precipitous ranges. The tunnel will probably intersect ore bodies whose presence is not indicated on the surface. Such blind deposits or veins will become the property of the tunnel company and may independently compensate it for its investment. They will at least be a source of additional profit in the operation of the property, which is designed expressely to serve as a drain and common carrier for the mines now being worked in the district to be traversed.

Some day enterprises of this character will doubtless be started in this state. A tunnel to tap the mother lode in the central counties would, however, be useless, as many of the mines now being operated on that vein have already pierced the ground far below sea level. Still, there are mineralized sections of the Upper Sierra where the tunneling of the range is feasible, and where a bore, if driven, would tap the mineral deposits at many thousands of feet below the outcroppings and possibly open up a wealth of mineral whose presence is now not even suspected. Enterprises of this character are among the possibilities of the future. Some would have been undertaken long before this, doubtless, had it not been for the non-success of the Sutro tunnel, which developed no new ore bodies in its course from Carson river to the Comstock. If the Cripple Creek tunnel proves, however, a success, it will be sure to revive interest in favorable localities for tunneling on a correspondingly large scale in this state.

CREEDON RETURNS HOME.

Has Been Forced to Work His Passage Before the Mast.

Seattle, June 30.—Dan Creedon, once middle-weight champion of Australia, is going back to his native land, working his passage as a sailor before the mast. Although Dan is only 34 years old his hair is gray, and at first glance one would take him to be a man of 50.

His first fight of importance in this country too place at Roby, Indiana, in 1893, when he knocked out Alex Greggians, of San Francisco, in 15 rounds. Greggians was then an aspirant for middle-weight championship honors, and Creedon's victory placed him at once among the leaders of his class.

Until September, 1894, when he tried conclusions with Bob Fitzsimmons, Creedon lived up to his reputation, and won several battles in short order. Even after his defeat by Fitzsimmons he scored several important victories.

In 1896 he won the heavy-weight championship of England by knocking out Jem Smith, the last of the British bare-knuckle fighters, in 2 rounds, before the National Sporting club, of London. During his visit to England he also whipped Frank Craig, the Harlem Coffee Cooler, who was then cutting a wide swath among the ranks of the English middle-weights.

RAILROAD STRIKE ON

Canadian Northern Men Have Walked Out

TRAINMEN HELP MACHINISTS

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN MAY JOIN STRIKERS TODAY

Trouble Extends Over Entire Railway System From Port Arthur Throughout the West

Winnipeg, June 30.—About 1,000 men employed on the Canadian Northern railway, and mmbers of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, went out on strike this evening owing to the refusal of the company to receive a committee of the brotherhood to recognize schedules for revision of wages.

The machinists of the company have been out nearly six weeks, and today's walk-out is the result of the non-settlement of their strike. The classes of workers affected are freight clerks, freight handlers, trackmen, switchmen, stationary engineers and pattern makers, car men, including every department, washout men, engine watchmen, coal heavers, wipers and washout helpers, and bridge and building department men.

The engineers and firemen may join the strikers tomorrow. The strike extends over the whole system of the Canadian Northern road from Port Arthur westward.

TRADERS FIGHT STRIKERS

REWARDS FOR CONVICTION OF BOYCOTTERS.

IT MAY LEAD TO PERSECUTION TO SECURE THEM.

Wilkesbarre, June 30.—The citizens' alliance of Wilkesbarre offers rewards aggregating $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of all persons engaged in boycotting, hanging of effigies, and other criminal acts of intimidation prejudicial to the rights of American freedom. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest and conviction of any one who enters into a conspiracy to boycott any individual, firms or corporation. At strike headquarters it is claimed that the offering of such large rewards will cause irresponsible detectives to arrest innocent people in the hope of securing the rewards.

The national board member, John Fallon, who is in charge at Mr. Mitchell's headquarters during the latter's absence, stated tonight that he had information from the Lehigh region to the effect that several small companies in the vicinity of Hazelton had posted notices today requesting their former employees to apply for their old positions at once, lest they should be given to new hands.

The district officers of the union mine workers at Hazelton assure Mr. Fallon that the ranks of the strikers are as firm as ever, and that none of the employees of Parlee & Co. or any other coal company will pay any attention to the notices posted.

TANGLED LIBEL SUITS.

San Francisco, June 30.—John D. Spreckels, owner, and S. W. Leake, manager of the Call, have secured temporary writs of habeas corpus to prevent being taken to San Pedro to answer the charge of criminal libel preferred by governor Gage. The hearing of the application has been set for Monday, the day upon which the accused are bound by their bail bonds to appear at San Pedro, 500 miles away, to appear in justice Downing's court. Of course they will not be in that court in time, and it is said that bench warrants will then be issued and an officer will be sent after them. The defendants expect to avoid the justice's court by habeas corpus.

The whole matter is in such a tangle that the most astute lawyers are not able to foretell just what will have to be done, and politicians are equally at sea as to what effect it is all going to have upon the gubernatorial campaign and governor Gage's chances for renomination.

It is evident that the suits are intensifying the bitterness in the republican party, and the contest for the nomination will doubtless be one of the hottest ever known in the state.

SQUABBLE OVER CENSORS.

Religious Bickerings Over Selection of Books for Carnegie Library.

Montreal, June 30.—Andrew Carnegie's gift of $150,000 to the city of Montreal for the erection of a free library promises to divide the city into two camps upon religious lines. The city has accepted the idea of securing such a library, and the aldermen are now engaged on the work of drafting a by-law concerning it. When this by- law came before the finance committee on Thursday it was found to provide that there should be three censors "who shall be laymen," one to be nominated by McGill, one by Laval, and one by the city council. At once the French members of the committee protested. Such a clause was, they said, an insult to every priest in Montreal, and the by-law must be amended in such a way as to remove this discrimination against the clergy. The idea is that the censors shall state what books shall be put under the ban, and it is just as well to remove the matter from celrical control. The French members of the council, however, will make a hot fight to have the clause amended, and a lively time is predicted for tonight's meeting of the city council.

WILLIAM'S NEW CAPTAIN.

Berlin, June 30.—Emperor William has appointed captain Von Usedom to the command of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, in succession to admiral count Von Bandissin, who commanded the yacht on her recent trip to the United States. Count Von Bandissin has been appointed second in command of the cruising squadron, which will put to sea the middle of August. Captain Von Usedom was commander of the German contingent under admiral Seymour, in the first attempt to relieve the foreign legations at Pekin, in the summer of 1900. For his services on this expedition captain Von Usedom received an appointment as adjutant to the emperor which he still holds.

DOHERTY DEFEATS GORE

London, June 30.—H. L. Doherty won the all-American lawn tennis championships today, beating A. W. Gore the holder by 6-4, 6-3, 3-6 and 6-0.

GAIN IN CUSTOMS.

Montreal, June 30.—The customs returns for Montreal for the year ending June 30th were $10,090,568, an increase of $1,118,123 over preceeding year.

WHY JEFFRIES WILL WIN

HE UNDERSTANDS LANKY BOB'S STYLE OF FIGHTING.

HOW FITZ. WAS INDUCED TO MEET THE CHAMPION.

Anaconda, June 30.—James Bagley in speaking of the coming big fight says: Whatever Robert Fitzsimmons may think about it himself, there are good reasons for doping him as loser to the champion, Jim Jeffries, when the two meet in the ring. That they will clash is pretty certain, as they are out for the kopecs and that is the only way they can gather them in. Jeffries told me, himself, in the dressing room of the Grand opera house when he was playing "The Man from the West," that "Fitz" could lick any man in the world who would stand up straight to him. And that is the sole reason that Jeffries hangs on to the championship. "Fitz" can't reach his middle works. And unless the freckled proposition from Bensonhurst can get his shift to that particular spot there is seldom anything doing for him.

Billy Brady, the wisest thing that ever catered to the amusement of the crowd, framed up the job to take the championship away from Fitzsimmons. He dug up Jeffries and taught him how to fight. He told him all about the then champion's methods in the ring, methods with which Brady was familar. He showed Jeffries how to crouch so that his stomach would be too far away from the swinging rips handed out by "Fitz" that usually took home the money. He told him to stick out his hefty left paw and showed him how to work with a continuous jab, knowing full well that the red-headed one cannot stop a straight left, except with his face.

And Brady made a match with Bob Armstrong, the negro, who is at best only a third-rater, and coached Jeffries just to win, but to make a poor showing. Brady sent Fitzsimmons a present of a box at the ringside to witness this fight. "Fitz" saw it and he didn't think much of Jeffries. A few days afterwards Brady approached "Fitz" and asked him if he would fight his man Jeffries. "Fitz" laughed at him.

"What for?" said the champion. "Where does he get off? Let him go and get a reputation."

"But," whispered the wily Mr. Brady "you're in this business for money. "Now, suppose 'Jeff' is an easy proposition. I'll give you 65 per cent. of the net, win, lose or draw."

And "Fitz" fell.

The result is pugilistic history. Fitzsimmons, holding Jeffries cheap, took little trouble to prepare himself for the battle, and when the westerner's heavy left paw landed on the chops in the second round there was a transfer of the championship. True, the fight continued for more rounds, but after "Fitz" went down on the end of his spine in the second he knew no more of how or why he was fighting.

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HEALY DISCUSSES LYNCH.

Thinks He Will Be Tried in Australia for Treason.

Dublin, June 30.—T. M. Healy, M. P., has been consulted by the Daily Independent with regard to the present position and probable fate of "colonel" Lynch, M. P. Healy thinks that if Lynch, never having had an English domicile, should be tried in London, the proceedings would be a distinct breach of the "treaty" of Pretoria. In that case such a breach can be made a pretext by the Boers, whenever they need one, and are strong enough to rise again in arms, and must vitiate all other terms of the "treaty." Treaty-making power, under the English constitution, is still reserved to the sovereign, and no ratification by parliament is required. Therefore the breach would involve the personal honor of the king himself, not to speak of the honor of his ministers. It is plain that if the smallest item in the Pretoria "treaty" is broken according to the Dutch construction of its tenor, then, should they ever need a causus belli in future they would hold it void in all its parts if England violated it on the very first surrender of a rebel outside South Africa. Healy is therefore of opinion that the present proceedings do not mean that the cabinet have determined to nullify the "treaty," but that a necessary step in the procedure is being taken to enable the prisoner to be deported to his own colony for trial.

FREE ADVERTISING.

Montreal, June 30.—A dispatch from Des Barats says the Hiwatha lodge, at Kensington, Ontario, opens for guests tomorrow. It is at this place that the Indian play of Hiawatha is annually produced. This year the production commences on July 10th, and is given daily, except Sundays, till August 31st. In previous years this novel and picturesque play has attracted large audiences, and this year it is said there will be an unusually large number of visitors.

LIVELY ELECTION IN SIGHT.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, June 30.—The election for deputies have been interrupted. The various political parties in Hayti are in arms and ready for battle. There has been much firing here and the situation is critical.

NO NEWS OF THE PORTLAND

REVENUE CUTTER RETURNS FROM QUEST WITHOUT WORD.

BELIEF THAT STEAMER HAS BEEN LOST.

Seattle, June 30.—No tidings of the missing steamers Portland and Jeanie were brought down on the Roanoke yesterday. At Nome the common belief is that both vessels have been lost. The steamer Dora returned to Nome on June 17th, after a fruitless search in the region of Cape Prince of Wales, but when the Roanoke sailed on June 18th, the revenue cutter Thetis had not yet returned from her quest. The revenue cutter Manning had joined the Thetis in the attempt to find the Portland and the Jeanie or ascertain definitely what has been their fate.

On the return of the Dora to Nome, the crew brought back a report that the natives in the vicinity of Cape Prince of Wales had found the wreckage of a large steamer at a point to the north. The rumor, for it amounted to nothing more, in view of the fact that the wreckage was not seen by the crew of the Dora, was given little credence at Nome. Little faith is also placed in the tale of the Nunivak island Indians of the sinking of a steamer in a storm occurring about June 1st, so far as it related to the Jeanie. The Indians could speak little English, and the idea they attempted to convey could easily have been misunderstood. What they saw, or imagined they saw, could have happened six months ago or recently.

The Portland was last seen on June 5th. At that time, it was stated by the passengers and crew of the Nome City, she was caught in the ice pack and was being carried toward the Arctic, stern foremost. That the steamer is crushed to a shapeless mass in the ice is now looked on at Nome as a probability. When the Roanoke left Nome the Thetis had been out on her rescue trip about two weeks. The ice is fast breaking up, but the pack was still dense enough that the cutter may have experienced considerable difficulty in forcing her way through toward the Arctic. The Dora was unable to penetrate farther than Cape Prince of Wales. The Manning left Dutch Harbor several days prior to the arrival of the Roanoke, and found orders awaiting her at Nome to proceed in search of the missing vessels. It is regarded as probable that she went out farther toward the open sea and has doubtless established communication with the Thetis.

Two theories are entertained at Nome as to the manner in which the Jeanie may have escaped going to the bottom.. One is that she might have been caught in the ice and carried toward the Arctic the same as was the Portland. The other is that she may have met with an accident such as striking an ice floe and been disabled so badly that she had to run into some harbor on the Siberian coast for safety. In case the second theory is founded on fact, it is likely that the Jeanie is now lying at anchor or has been run on the beach in some cove. Under such conditions she will probably not be heard of for some time. The Jeanie is unusually seaworthy and could stand being caught in an ice jam without material injury where a less stanch craft would be ground to splinters. Captain P. H. Mason, her master, is regarded as one of the best informed mariners on the Pacific coast, understands navigation in Alaskan waters thoroughly and would have saved the vessel unless the conditions were beyond human power to avoid.

ANOTHER GERMAN CABLE.

Berlin, June 30.—At a meeting today of the stock holders of the German-Atlantic Cable Company, the proposition of the directors of the company to issue twenty million marks, in bonds, to lay a second cable between Germany and the United States was accepted.

LEYDES AND KRUGER SPLIT.

Paris, June 30.—The astonishing information transpires that Dr. Leyds has had a bitter quarrel with former president Kruger and that Leyds will soon announce that he is no longer connected in any way with Oom Paul or with what were the South African republics. It is said that Dr. Leyds recently obtained important concessions in the Dutch colonies and that he will abandon diplomacy to devote himself to the development of commercial interests.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 30.—Lead: £11 2s. 6d.

New York, June 30—Bar silver, 52 5-8; copper, dull; lead, quiet, at $4.12 1-2.

BEACON FIRES ARE LIGHTED

From End to End of Britain They Are Burning

TIDINGS OF KING'S SAFETY

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT HAS SHUT OFF BULLETINS

London's Merchants and Theatres Are Making Use of Their Elaborate Coronation Illuminations

London, June 30.—The general feeling of relief, as a result of the favorable reports of the condition of the king, vented itself tonight by touching off the 3,000 bonfires throughout the United Kingdom, which were originally prepared to celebrate coronation night. The signal to light the fires was given at five minutes past nine o'clock, a rocket being sent up from the top of a gigantic wheel in Earl's Court, and burst in a cloud of stars 1,000 feet overhead. In response to this signal, bonfires rose on every elevation of consequence from the Lizard to the Orkneys. The celebrations were unfortunately somewhat damaged by a fall of rain.

London was not officially illuminated. It had been hoped that the Mansion House, the Bank of England and Marlborough House would join in the celebration, all their illumination stands being intact, but none of the official decorations were lit up. The display in London in this line was confined to the theatres, the hotels and the business houses on the Strand, Fleet street and other thoroughfares. There was quite a celebration at Spithead today, when the nearest approach to a review of the great fleet there was seen in the trip of several transports loaded with volunteers and colonial troops, and a number of distinguished persons, who inspected the empire's first line of defence.

The arrangements for king Edward's dinner to the poor of London, to be held on July 5th, are being rapidly completed.

London, June 30.—In view of the king's continued improvement, no further bulletins were issued tonight.

BASTOW BURNED TO DEATH

VICTIMS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL FIRE.

BELIEVED THAT IT WAS OF AN INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

Kamloops, June 29.—About 12 o'clock last night fire broke out in the old J. A. Mara store, next door to the Cosmopolitan hotel, and which has been unoccupied for some years. When the alarm was turned in, the whole roof of Mara's store was ablaze and was quickly getting fire to the Cosmopolitan hotel. The fire burned fiercely and was assisted in its work of destruction by a heavy wind, which, fortunately, blew across the river. Had the wind been blowing either east or west, as it usually does here, Kamloops would have had a very large fire.

The buildings are a total loss. The Cosmopolitan hotel was insured in the Guardian and Scottish Union for $1,500 in each. This property was owned by J. T. Edwards, and was one of the oldest landmarks of Kamloops. Next came Mara's store, upon which there appears to be no insurance, a dwelling owned by H. C. M. Ridley, next to this store, was insured in the Phoenix for $500. Next to this was an old log building which was, in former days, used as a provincial government office and jail. The estimated total loss is about $8,000.

A guest of the Cosmopolitan hotel named William Bastow, a young Englishman lost his life in the fire, as it burned with such rapidity that he was unable to escape, or slept too soundly. The fire seemed to be the work of an incendiary. An inquest will be held tomorrow to investigate.

Kamloops, June 29.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Fire broke out in the Cosmopolitan hotel at midnight. Mara's store, the old court house and the hotel were completely destroyed. The efforts of the firemen to prevent the spread of the flames was aided by a southeast wind. The fire is still burning, but is under perfect control. It is now beginning to rain, and there is no danger of further spreading.

TRANSLATOR IN TROUBLE.

Leipzig, June 30.—A hundred scientists, authors, prelates and teachers have been supoenaed to testify at the trial of Raphael Lowenfeld, who, is charged with persistent sacrilege. The case will come up toward the end of this month. The arrest of Lowenfeld aptly illustrates the hostility of the government to the works of the Russian reformer. All things possible have been done to discourage the dissemination of his republican books and the present translator is not the first to be arrested. In the present instance, however, the authorities charge that Lowenfeld did not accurately translate the Russian, but used the book as a cloak to spread dangerous doctrines of his own which are grossly insulting to all who believe in the Almighty.

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 —

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CANADA'S BIRTHDAY.

The Dominion is thirty-five years old today. They have been thirty-five years of steady growth. Canada today is probably one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the globe. By this we mean that the per capita wealth of her population is actually as great, if not greater than that of any other country in the world, not excepting the United States. Statistics may show that the American people possess more wealth than we do, but it is concentrated to a degree unknown in Canada. As a matter of fact there are extremes of wealth and poverty in the United States not equalled by any other country in the world, and the like of which we trust will never be known in Canada. Until the past two or three years Canada's trade had grown slowly, and the same remark applies to her population. A change has taken place lately, and now we see trade and population increasing by leaps and bounds. It is not going too far to state that the next few years will see such an expansion of Canadian trade as will out-distance the greatest strides ever made by the United States. There would be nothing to mar the national birthday celebrations today were it not for the critical condition of the king's health. Happily the latest bulletins indicate that he continues to improve, and provided there be no relapse he may now be considered out of danger.

MR. DEBS' LECTURE.

Eugene V. Debs is an able exponent of an extremely interesting subject. His lecture on Sunday afternoon was listened to with keen enjoyment by a very large audience, the greater part of whom it would be fair to say had not given any serious consideration to the doctrines of socialism. Mr. Debs' strength as a propagandist rests largely in the moderation of his pronouncements. He makes no appeal to passion, but relies entirely upon a fair, yet very forcible, presentation of existing economic conditions to arouse in his audience an interest in the teachings of socialism. Whether or not we may agree with the conclusions he has arrived at as to the efficacy of socialism as a cure for present evils, we have to face that fact that concurrently with enormous increase in productive capacity there is ever increasing want on the part of the masses of the producers. Socialism may not be the solution of the problem, the competitive system may not be responsible for the evils that exist, but there is a cause and there must be a solution. Lectures of the kind delivered by Mr. Debs are valuable in that they stimulate thought on the part of those who too infrequently give little consideration to matters really of the greatest concern to themselves. He will be doing a good work in the west if he succeeds in awakening in the minds of the masses a desire for intelligent study of economic conditions.

THE ANCIENT COLONY.

The question of the colony of Newfoundland joining the Dominion and thus rounding off the confederation, is again to the front. It is reported that the questions affecting the union and which have been hitherto proved beyond power of amicable arrangement will receive the attention of the premiers of Canada and Newfoundland, and the colonial secretary while all parties are in London and in a position to discuss them in concert. The opportunity for reaching a satisfactory settlement is an excellent one, and if there is the least chance of the desired result being consummated, it surely should be brought about at this time. Whether this can be done or not depends largely of course upon the existing sentiment in the ancient colony itself. If the people want to see the union effected, it will be brought to pass sooner or later, and judging from the tone of the remarks made by leading public men from Newfoundland, the feeling is decidedly more generally favorable towards confederation than it has ever been before.

What may perhaps prove to be an insuperable obstacle to the success of the union is the attitude taken by premier Bond on the Bond-Blaine treaty. It will be remembered that by the terms of this treaty, which was made in 1890, the United States gained their desire of obtaining an abundant supply of bait, giving Newfoundland in return the privilege of placing their fish upon the American market without having to pay duty. The Dominion protested against this, as involving unfair discrimination against the fishery interests of the Dominion, and the protest was supported by the home government pending the making by Canada of a similar treaty with the United States. No such treaty has been arranged, however, and an impasse is the consequence, for which the dominion administration of the time the treaty was framed is largely at fault. Premier Bond evinces a disposition to obtinate pertinacity in his insistence that the imperial vote shall be withdrawn from the treaty. As reported a few days ago, the Hon. A. B. Morine, leader of the Newfoundland opposition, declares that it is a mistake to think that the colony would benefit to any great extent by the treaty, the concessions given far outweighing the supposed advantages gained. Confederation seems to offer a way out of the difficulty and if this could be made possible, not only that question would be settled, but the French shore, and other questions of vital importance to the welfare of Newfoundland, would be solved in a manner that would be to the undoubted advantage of the people.

The public debt of Newfoundland is now some $20,000,000, on which a large interest is paid annually, and to raise the amount necessary to meet the payments, the import duties have been raised from time to time until they now average 33 per cent., or $10 a head, a much higher rate than the dominion imposes. The colony would, therefore, be a distinct gainer from a financial standpoint, as the cost of maintaining the post office, customs and many other services at present drawing upon the colonial treasury, would fall upon the dominion. On the other hand Canada would gain by having an increased market for her produce. At present Canadian goods are taxed the 33 per cent. duty just as are goods from other lands, but under confederation the same goods would go in free and would therefore be given a preference by consumers to the manifest advantage of Canadian manufacturers and producers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IRON.

On several occasions reference has been made in these columns to the importance of establishing the production of iron and steel in this province, and it is with pleasure that we note the interest taken in this matter of late by the people of Victoria. There have been several meetings held in that city during the past few weeks at which the subject has been discussed, and at one of them a committee was appointed to procure data for guidance in view of future possible action. Last week the committee made their report, and they have given, in a condensed form, a good deal of useful information respecting what is bound to prove a matter of vital importance to the industrial development of the province.

The principal known deposits occur at various, widely separated points, in each instance extensive and of excellent quality. Texada island, Copper island, West Redonda island, Cherry creek, near Kamloops, Kitchener, Cariboo, Fort Renfrew, Sooke, Alberni and many other districts possess specially valuable deposits of iron ores occuring in the form of magnetite and hematite, some within easy reach of existing means of transportation, others less readily accessible at the present time. The deposits at the coast, both on the smaller islands and on Vancouver island, are so situated as to afford the best opportunity for cheap handling and they will probably be the first to be turned to account in the manufacture of provincial iron, but this does not by any means preclude many other deposits from being economically turned to account in the same way in the near future. As there are in conjunction with many of these deposits all the other materials used in the smelting of iron ores, all within easy reach, lying at the very doors of the probable smelter sites, there is no question as to the possibility of producing the finished products at a sufficiently low cost to enable them to compete with those produced elsewhere. The markets are within our reach and it is imperative that measures should be taken to secure a foothold in them at as early a date as possible. This necessitates the early establishment of blast furnaces and the production of the marketable material. Without taking into account the large supplies of iron and steel that will be required in the near future in the construction of our own railways and for the manufacture of mining and other machinery, there are near by foreign markets where there is a great demand for iron products. Japan alone imports iron and steel to the value of sixteen million dollars from all sources. China, Mexico, South America, and other countries, all reached by water transportation, the cheapest of all means, import considerable quantities and offer as good a market to any iron made here as to that manufactured elsewhere.

Modern methods of manufacture, mainly mechanical, tend to economical production and if British Columbia had an up to date plant installed the result would amply recompense the promoters of the enterprise. It is exasperating to know that our iron ores are at this moment being used to build up the iron trade of a most aggressive competitor. They should instead be controlled by our own people, manufacturing iron and steel on our own soil, and building up for the province a name for a product of unsurpassed quality.

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 4170, 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 $893.41, 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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DEBS TALK ON SOCIALISM

TRUSTS ARE WORKING OUT ITS GREAT END.

PREPARE THE WAY FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF UTILITIES.

The opera house was well filled on Sunday afternoon upon the occasion of the lecture on socialism by Eugene V. Debs, and it may fairly be said to have been representative of all classes of the community, although the members of labor organizations and the local socialistic club were in the majority. Mr. Debs is an effective speaker, but he requires a few minutes in order to make himself at home with his audience.

There is no torch in the socialism which he preaches. He says the present conditions are bad and he paints a very sad picture of them. He deals with trusts and the manner in which they have restricted the avenues for profitable employment. But he holds that they are but filling their places in the economic and industrial evolution that is going forward. They will be the means to the end of the passing of all utilities over to public or common ownership. This ultimate result he holds is as logical as the passing of small industrial concerns into the great trusts, and he says human agency might as well strive to put the apple back into the blossom as to stay its progress or prevent its coming. It will come in spite of everything, and the mission of the socialist is merely that of paving the way for the change so that its advent shall cause the least possible disturbance.

James Wilks occupied the chair, and in introducing the speaker paid a great tribute to him as a man who had devoted a number of years of his life to the work of bettering the condition of humanity. In the ranks of the workers, however, there was of course difference of opinion, and while there were differences of opinion between the speaker of the day and himself, upon fundamental buestions, he never-ess felt it an honor to be invited to act chairman, and to have the privilege of esenting so eminent a man to the people f Nelson.

"Man is the marvel of creation" said Mr. Debs in his opening. "Man has to a very large extent conquered nature. He has conquered his fellowman; but he has not yet conquered himself. With all of the centuries of intellectual and material progress the great problem of human associations remains unsolved. The strong still prey upon the weak, and the lives of many thousands are still a bitter struggle which they are obliged to wage from youth to old age, until at last death soothes the aching heart and lulls the victim to a dreamless sleep.

In the discussion of this afternoon I shall not appeal to your prejudices. I would not if I could incite your passions. In the little while I shall be with you I shall address myself to your reason, because I am satisfied that it is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with the world as it is today. So many of the children of men are the victims of social injustice. Upon the one hand fortunes mount skyward, upon the other there is widespread poverty, misery and want. It is therefore not strange there are so many who are forced to press their rags more closely least they should touch the silken garment which their own fingers have fashioned. They are asking why it is that they must offend their hunger with the odor of the banquet their hands have spread, but which they must not taste. Why they must walk in the shadow of the palace they have erected but which they may not enter. The workmen in every department of industry are beginning to think. They will soon begin to act, and when they do they will take the forms of wealth which they produce. Not in lawlessness, but in a lawful orderly manner. Take them by virtue of their united and independent action.

"They have the power. It is labor that mines the coal from which the power is generated that lights, heats and moves this world. It is labor that hammers the iron. It is labor that raps at the rocky doors of the earth's treasure chambers and bids them roll back upon their hinges. It is labor that gathers all the fleeces and transforms them into the thousands of articles of beauty and use. And shall not labor come to its own? Who shall doubt it?

"The acceptance of the teachings of socialism is very largely a matter of education, but I would not have you accept the principles unless you could intelligently subscribe to them. The world today is upon the very verge of the greatest change in its history. The present rule has been and is, each for himself without reference to the rest. And so we find each arrayed against the other. Each seeking to get the better of his fellow. And in this struggle thousands upon thousands are reduced to poverty, wretchedness, and crime.

"If I come to your city a physical giant, and take from your citizens what they have, simply because I am stronger than they are, and appropriate it to myself, public opinion would say I was a robber, a thief and a highwayman; and that I should not be at large because I am a menace. But suppose I come an intellectual hercules. I am dowered with a large brain of very fine texture. I take your citizens who are intellectually weaker, and by more subtle methods I harness them as if they were beasts of burden. I extract the profit of their labor. They live upon the outskirts of your city very modestly. If they are fortunate in a cottage, but more probably in huts. I live in a palace in which there is music, singing, and luxury of all kinds. But in the workers home the only music is the 'song of the shirt' as the wife sews the shirt and the shrowd with a double thread. What difference is there between the intellectual or the physical highwayman? John Ruskin has said that it is worse to steal with a long head than with a long arm. If one man is in any respect superior to another human he is under obligation to him.

"I am not a pessimist. I believe truth will prevail. Society it is true is divided into classes, and they are at war with each other. Centralization, co-operation and combination are the conquering forces of this age, but it must not be forgotten that they are paving the way for a new social order which is to replace the present condition of competitive chaos. I know there are those who are opposed to this competitive war, but they are without and not within the trusts. In my opinion while competition goes forward between man and man there can be no industrial peace, no social justice, and no true development of civilization. Even he who succeeds under it fails at last. John D. Rockefeller has about $400,000,000. He has power unspeakable. Multiplied thousands are at his mercy. He decides whether they shall work or not. He has their lives in his custody. Their only privilege is to produce wealth which they are not permitted to enjoy. Rockefeller amasses the wealth, but the strain has proven too much for his physical endurance and his health has become shattered. In this competitive struggle the man who is successful becomes abnormal. He has his eye fixed upon the dollar, and that dollar becomes the almighty dollar. He pursues it to the exclusion of all other things. The springs of kindness dry within him, his blood does not circulate, and in the end his health fails utterly. The system is not beneficial to any one.

"The men who are successful under this system are opposed to competition because they understand precisely what competition is. While they are engaged in it all their resources are taxed. Their profits are reduced and their expenses are increased. They have added the incident of combination. Combination is the completion the present system of competition must sooner or later culminate in. Fifty years ago there were a number of individuals with small capital. Partnerships succeeded the small capitalists. Then expensive machines were introduced and a number of the companies combined with a joint ownership of the machines and their use. There has been an industrial and economic revolution, until within a few years we have the large corporations. They have large powers. They have written the laws and have them interpreted in their interests, and whatever is antagonistic to their interests is illegal. This class does not control the government, it is the government. The economic master is always the political ruler because the great mass of the people depend upon him for the privilege of making a living, and this is true of the professional man as well as the working man.

"There was a time when the work was done by man. The man went forth in the morning and earned his day's wage, and his wife was the queen of his cottage, and his child was sent to school and educated. Then came the machines and the mobs of English workingmen sought to destroy them. They were not sufficiently intelligent to realize that the machines had come as a powerful factor in the industrial and economic development and social regeneration of the human race. The mobs failed to check the machines. The machines were crude at first, but they were improved upon, and gradually the skill of the brain of the worker and the cunning of his fingers were transferred to the machine, and the skilled labor, that had been, became the common labor. In order that the machines should control the market, cheaper and cheaper labor fas demanded. It is the same question today, cheap labor. It makes no difference whether it is white, black, red, brown or yellow, male or female, old or young. The competitive system demands cheap labor that it may achieve supremacy in the struggle to control the market. The machines reduced the wage so that it was no longer possible for the man to support his family. It was also found that the work could be done as well by the woman as by the man, and the woman was obliged to abandon her home and take her place in the factory. There are now in America four million women engaged in factory pursuits. Then the machines were perfected so that they could be operated by a child, and there are close upon four millions more so employed in the United States. The machines therefore have been successively in competition with the man, the woman, and later the child. But there is no reciprocity between the machine and the child. This is the condition of multiplied millions of workers.

"In the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania there are today 146,500 coal miners on strike. The official returns of the bureau of statistics show that for the year 1901 the average wage of these workers was 78 cents per day. They are not asking for justice. They are simply protesting against a horrible condition, and all the world should heed their cry. And yet, as soon as they decide to withdraw from their employment, that very instant what do you find the government of the state doing. Three thousand coal police are sworn in, and armed, upon the presumption that the workers are criminals and ought to be shot down. This strike is still in progress. What the outcome will be we do not know. We hope they may achieve a victory in this struggle, and yet we know they are engaged in an unequal contest. The owners of the mines are also the owners of the railways. They control the press, they dominate the government, and all the social forces and all the powers of government are arrayed against the workers.

"There was a time when these miners received $5 per day in the anthracite regions. This was in 1870. But the owners were not satisfied with their profits. They began to reduce the wages with the result that the earth was scoured for cheaper labor. A large proportion of those who were so imported were illiterate and pitiably ignorant. But even these have been forced to rebel against their wages, which are no longer sufficient to support their families in their own wretched state. Many of them have sufficient intelligence to realize their haggard situation. They have no conception of freedom or what it means.

"Under such conditions it is not surprising that throughout the United States vice and crime flow on in an ever broadening stream. In the United States 1000 murders are committed every month, the jails are full, the asylums for the insane are overflowing, suicide has increased over 300 per cent within eight years, there are 400,000 fallen women, and there are 500,000 criminals and thieves. These are the fruits of the competitive system in which everything is done for profit."

Mr. Debs then referred to an article upon child labor which appeared in Sunday's issue of The Daily News upon the employment of child labor in the cotton states of the South. The speaker said it was but a partial picture and he advised all to secure the full report of Miss Irene Ashby-Macfadyen. In commenting upon the conditions in the southern states he said that until recently there existed a legislative prohibition in the state of Alabama against child labor. But New England cotton representatives were dispatched to Alabama who said they were prepared to locate their cotton manufactories in that state upon just one condition, and that was that they be not hampered by legislation which would prevent them from competing in the markets of the world. The law against child labor was promptly repealed, with the result that there is not a single state in the entire south that has legislation against child labor. There are thousands upon thousands employed in the great factories of the south, little children who work from 10 to 12 hours each day, and whose wage averages from 12 to 20 cents per day. This condition is not confined to the southern states. Throughout the Dominion of Canada the speaker said, substantially the same conditions could be found, and they were more or less general throughout the world where the effects of the competitive system were felt.

Centralization, the speaker held was imperative in the war of competition. It was asserting itself in the departmental store, and even the field of agriculture was not free from it. When the process was completed the world would have a trust of the trusts, and in the process the capitalist of today would have eliminated himself. He as a capitalist would have become useless, and when there is no use for an organ it begins to decline and in time totally disappears. The trust process was simply that of divorcing the capitalist from the industry. Another change which would be effected would be the obliteration of the middle class. There would remain but two classes and the triumph of socialism would benefit all humanity. Personally the speaker said the only way to improve upon the present system was to end it. This could be done in a perfectly peaceable and orderly manner. The change was coming in spite of anything that could be done to check it, and all that was required was that the people should have sufficient intelligence to understand how to deal with it when it did come. One resquite was that men should think for themselves. It was not proposed to destroy the right of private property, but there should not be private ownership by one man of that upon which another depends for his livelihood. What was contemplated was ownership by the people of the utilities upon which the great mass of the people depended. This would result in a co-operation under which competition would disappear. He did not agree that under a system of co-operation incentive for good action would be dead. Mercenary motives were not an incentive.

The speaker closed with an appeal to those in sympathy to join the army of socialists and secure for themselves some of the honor in bringing in the new condition, and emancipating humanity from the thraldom of the ages. This he was aware might involve some sacrifices, but it should be also remembered that it was because men were not willing to sacrifice that they suffered so much.

Upon his arrival in the city from Kaslo, on Sunday, Mr. Debs was met at the wharf by a deputation of labor leaders who had been invited by the officers of the Culinary Employees Protective Association of West Kootenay to meet the distinguished visitor. He was then escorted to the Sherbrooke hotel, where a very inviting lunch was spread. At the head of the table sat Charles Cameron, president of the association, with Mr. Debs on his right. Albert B. Sloan, the secretary, occupied the vice-chair, and around the board were gathered James Wilks, Samuel Peacock, and A. Harrod of the Nelson Miners' Union, Archie McDougall, of the Ymir Miners' Union, W. Ebbs and J. H. Matheson, of the local socialistic club, J. Wells and Andrew Hopkick, of the trainmen's organization, J. Knauf, of the Trades and Labor Council, J. Coleen, stonemasons and bricklayers, and J. Douglas of the laborers.

After the lunch had been disposed of president Cameron explained that the different labor men of the city had been brought together so that they could meet Mr. Debs and talk over the labor situation with him, and generally become better acquainted than they otherwise would. The opportunity presented was generally taken advantage of, and half an hour was spent in very profitable conversation, after which the gathering repaired to the opera house.

PRINTERS' INK PHILOSOPHY.

Package slip advertising is a form of publicity that is becoming more popular among retailers every day.

No merchant should let a purchaser leave his store without carrying away, tucked inside some purchase, some sort of a circular, folder, booklet or printed matter of some sort that tells something about his store and his goods.

One of the best forms of package slips combine the guarantee of "Money back if purchase is unsatisfactory," together with a little ad. on something in the same line as the purchase.

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.

FOR SALE

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—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.

WANTED—A Porterboro skiff 16 or 17 feet long, 42 or 44 inches wide, cedar, varnished. Address "Skiff," News office.

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 bathroom, 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.

Blank Books to Order

Mining Blanks

Assay Forms, Etc.

Magazines and Music

Strongly and Neatly Bound

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

ADDRESS
THE DAILY NEWS
NELSON, B. C

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 83, 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.
1:01 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.	9:20 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 28
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, W. P. F. CUMMINGS,
City Agt., Nelson. 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.

YOU ARE EXPECTED —AT— GRAND FORKS

JULY 1, 2, 3.

FOR THREE DAYS

SPORT

COMMENCING

..Dominion Day.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY

9:30 a. m.—Military manoeuvres, including exhibition with Maxim guns, at the rifle range by the Rocky Mountain Rangers.

10 a. m.—Football match on athletic grounds between Grand Forks and visiting teams.

11 a. m.—Military parade through the principal streets of the city.

12 o'clock noon—Baseball match on the athletic grounds.

OPENING OF NEW RACE TRACK

Opening of the new $10,000 regulation half mile track of the Grand Forks Driving Park and Athletic Association, five minutes walk from business centre. First event called at 2 p. m. sharp.

No. 1.—Running quarter mile, purse $175.

No. 2.—Three minute pace or trot, mile heats, best two in three. Purse $250.

No. 3.—Running, Grand Forks Derby, one mile. Purse $400.

Exhibition by Dr. M., the Guideless Pacing Wonder, who will endeavor to break his record of 2:25.

No. 4.—Running, gentleman's saddle horse, (open to horses which have never competed in any other class.) Purse $75.

No. 5.—Running, five-eighths mile. Purse $250.

A lacrosse match, Nelson vs. Grand Forks, will be played between the racing events.

EVENING

General illumination of the city.

9:30 p. m.—Dance given by the Grand Forks Lacrosse Club.

SECOND DAY

9:30 a. m.—Firemens' tournament, on Bridge street.

Hub and Hub race—Distance 150 yards; reels to carry 250 feet of hose. First prize $100; second prize $50.

Wet Test—Distance 100 yards to hydrant, teams to lay 150 fet of hose and get water. First prize $100; second prize $50.

BASEBALL MATCH

12 o'clock noon—Baseball match on athletic grounds.

HORSE RACING

2 p. m.—Race track.

No. 6.—Running, three-eighths mile. Purse $175.

No. 7.—Free for all, trot or pace, mile heats, best two in three. Purse $400.

No. 8.—Running, ponies 14 1-2 hands or under, one quarter mile. Purse $50.

Exhibition by Dr. M, the Guideless Pacing Wonder.

No.9.—Running, half mile heats, best two in three. Purse $300.

No. 10.—Running, three-quarter mile. Purse $250.

No. 11.—Cowboy's race, 300 yards, three turns. Purse $50.

EVENING

General illumination of the city.

THIRD DAY

12 o'clock noon—Athletic grounds—Conclusion of baseball tournament.

Race track 2 p. m.

Consolation, running, half mile. Purse $150.

Consolation, trot or pace. Purse $100.

Entries in all events close with the secretary, Board of Trade rooms, June 30th, at 6 p. m.

Entrance fee five per cent of purse with five per cent additional from money winners. In all races four to enter and three to start. All purses divided, 70, 20 and 10 per cent.

The rules of the American Trotting Association, of which this association is a member, to govern harness events.

The rules of the New California Jockey Club to govern the running events, by permission.

This association is also a member of the North Pacific Fair Association.

Entry blanks can be obtained from the secretary with whom all entries must be made.

EXCURSIONS
—AND—
. REDUCED RATES .
ON ALL RAILAYS ENTERING THE CITY

Full particulars on railway posters.

DR. G. W. AVERILL, - President.
W. A. HARKIN - - - Secretary.

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

As today is a holiday, there will be no issue of The Daily News tomorrow morning.

The general delivery at the Nelson post office will be open today between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

The sale of the household furniture and effects of Mrs. J. Roderick Robertson will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A freshet is causing considerable damage to the wagon road to Forty-nine creek. It is supposed that the trouble has been occasioned by a break in the Granite mine flume, as the water is coming over the high ground.

A. H. Kelly returned last evening from the May and Jennie property. He says he is opening up a new chute of ore and that some developments may be expected at the property in the course of a few days.

The steamer International will leave the city wharf at 9 a. m., and 2 p. m. today for all points on Kootenay river. Fares, Kokanee creek, 50 cents; Procter, $1. Leave Procter on return journey, 11.30 and 5 p. m. Will arrive in Nelson at 1.30 and 7 o'clock.

A. H. Gracey has received notice of his appointment as manager of the new company which is to take over the amalgamated Athabasca and Venus properties. The company has not yet secured its charter, and until this has been secured, there is no date set for the resumption of operations.

A bear's head in an advanced state of decomposition was sent yesterday to H. F. Macleod, in the land registry office. As "Mack" is capable of taking his own trophies of the chase, he resented the presentation, and was only appeased when it was shown that he was not the Macleod in the case, or the man for whom the head was intended.

Hancock, the Erie man held upon a charge of wounding, and Jones, the man charged with the theft of a fishing rod and a shot gun, were brought before judge Forin for election yesterday. Each entered a plea of not guilty, and elected speedy trial. Their trials have been set for Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

The sports for the children, which will be conducted by Charles A. Waterman, will commence at 11 o'clock this morning, when all the children of the city are requested to gather at W. F. Teetzel & Co.'s corner, for the street car ride with which the day is to start. Following the trip over the car line, the list of sports will be started on Baker street, which is to be roped off for the occasion.

Bruce White, of the Molly Gibson mine, says the property is now shipping ten tons of ore per day. There is a large tonnage sacked at the mine, and if the silver quotations remain favorable the mine will ship 2,000 tons during the summer, the average value of which will be in the neighborhood of 60 ounces of silver and 12 per cent. lead. The company has a crew of twelve men engaged in repairing the road to the mine and they expect to have it in shape by the end of the week.

The members of the Nelson fire team will leave this morning at 8 o'clock for Grand Forks, where they will compete in the firemen's sports. There has been considerable feeling aroused over the action of a few of the speedy members of the Nelson team running with the Rossland city team in the coronation celebration, and it has been hinted that in consequence of this action the Nelson team will not be allowed to compete in the Grand Forks celebration.

W. P. Tierney returned last evening from Frank. His firm, and that of Poupore & McVeigh, have been successful in securing the whole of the work of building the spur of nine miles into the mines near Frank, and will commence work without delay. The securing of this work by a Nelson firm will mean a great deal to Nelson wholesalers, since it will ensure them at least an even break in tendering for the supplies required.

Clara Mathes' production of Romeo and Juliet last evening was a pronounced success, and earned commendation from a large audience. Little fault could be found with the production, and that only with the scenery, which on one or two occasions was clumsily handled. The acting was artistic, the reading correct, and the costumes elegant. Clara Mathes was Juliet to perfection, both in appearance and acting, though perhaps a little more intensity might have been allowable in one or two places. Mr. Sevenoakes' Romeo was faultless in elocution and conception, and the entire cast were deserving of praise. Tonight's bill is of a different style. It is The Young Wife, a comedy drama of New York life. It was successful in New York, and is said to have plenty of action, incident and comedy. There will be a number of specialties introduced.

PERSONALS.

H. E. Croasdaile has returned from a visit to the coast.

H. E. T. Haultain returned last evening after a month's visit to the Slocan.

George Buscombe, the Vancouver drummer who sells most of the crockery and glassware handled by the trade in Kootenay, is spending a few days in Nelson.

Fred. Calkin, who left Nelson for service in the South African constabulary, has returned home and is renewing his many acquaintances of two years ago.

J. Pauquette, W. R. McLean, J. McLean and Frank Clarke spent Sunday in fishing at the lakes at the head of Six-mile creek. They succeeded in taking something over 300 brook trout.

"Harry" Young, one of Nelson's oldtimers, is now engaged in the cigar trade in Spokane, and in order to convince his friends that he is not broke, has been sending forward some high-priced cigars.

COUNCIL ACTS FAIRLY.

Decides That Police Officer Should Have Sufficient Notice.

A meeting of the city council was held last evening when a letter was read from constable Heavener, complaining of the action of the police commissioners in dismissing him from the force without proper notice. The writer directed the attention of the members of the council to the fact that he was not being let out for any fault of his own, and that in view of this he considered the city should give him such notice as he would have deemed it his duty to give the city in the event of his retiring from the service. The members of the council agreed with the opinion set out in the constable's letter, and it was decided to set the date of his dismissal back for one month, so that he would have the full month's notice.

The city clerk was instructed to write the provincial secretary with a view to ascertaining whether the vote of $5,000 additional had been passed for the Nelson school board, as the council had received no intimation so far that the additional sum was voted.

COMPANY IS ORGANIZED.

Will Purchase Canadian Rights for the Elmore Oil Process.

The Canadian Ore Concentration, Ld., is the title of a company which will come before the public next week. It has been formed to acquire the Canadian rights of what is known as the "Elmore Oil Process," for the concentration of ores. The process is based on the discovery that certain heavy oils, if brought into contact with pulverized ore and water, will take up the metallic constituents, leaving the rocky residue to pass away with the water. For some time past samples of ore from different Canadian mines have been tested in London by this process with apparently entirely satisfactory results.

The prospectus contains a very valuable testimonial from J. D. Kendall, who has accepted the position of consulting engineer, and who, writing a few weeks ago, states that he is "fully assured of the success of the process, and there is a large field for its operation in Canada." The reputation of this engineer as a reliable and cautious expert stands deservedly high, and the fact he so strongly endorses the process will recommend this issue to investors.

HEARING ABOUT FINISHED.

The Hague, June 30.—Contrary to expectations, the taking of testimony of the American-Russian sealing dispute before Dr. Asser, the Dutch jusir consul, and member of the permanent arbitration court here, as arbitrator, was not finished this afternoon, although the sitting of the court was prolonged until 6 o'clock. Several of the American experts who testified before the court were not acquainted with the French testimony; this had, consequently, to be carefully translated, which consumed much time. A short sitting will be held tomorrow afternoon, after which the court will adjourn until July 4th. The findings of the court will not be published immediately. The arbitrator has six months in which to reach a decision.

SENATORS HAVE A FIGHT.

Washington, June 30.—Senator Bailey, of Texas, assaulted senator Beveridge, of Indiana, tonight just after the senate had adjourned from executive session. The affair was the result of a bitter controversy which the two senators had during the afternoon. Senator Bailey demanded of Beveridge that he retract the language uttered at that time, and when the latter declined, it is alleged Mr. Bailey seized him by the throat and threw his weight upon him at the same time. The two men were separated, however, before damage was done.

Mr. Bailey had criticized the state department for its haggling of the case of an American citizen, Dr. Scott, and reflected on the competency of judge Penfield, a solicitor of the department. Mr. Beveridge characterized the words of the Texas senator as an unwarrantable attack. This characterization Mr. Bailey regarded as an insult and demanded that the Indiana senator withdraw his words. Mr. Beveridge declined to withdraw them, unless Mr. Bailey first withdrew his language in respect to solicitor Penfield, although he disclaimed any intention of insulting Mr. Bailey.

The trouble grew out of a resolution offered by Mr. Bailey calling for the papers in a Mexican mining case, in which he maintained Dr. Scott had been unfairly treated, not only by the Mexican courts, but also by the American ambassador, Mr. Clayton, and the officials of the state department. Mr. Bailey declared ambassador Clayton was either incompetent or dishonest and his remarks led to some tart rejoinders

ROBITALLE SWORN IN.

Quebec, June 30.—Amedee Robitalle was sworn in this morning as provincial secretary in the Parent cabinet.

EMILE ARTON'S NEW FAKE

WAS THE MISSING LINK IN THE PANAMA RASCALITY.

IS NOW SWINDLING WITH AN EGYPTIAN VENTURE.

Paris, June 30.—Emile Arton, the briber of legislators in the Panama canal affair, notorious not only for his cynical methods of corruption, but for having played hide-and-seek all over Europe, with the French police after him, is again involved in a financial scandal.

Thanks to his daughter's ceaseless devotion, the associate of baron de Reinach and of Cornelius Herz was pardoned late in 1899. The newspapers today expose some curious manoeuvring by Arton, who when he left prison was supposed to be dying of consumption. They declare that since his release Arton has made himself the most important power behind the French Dynamite company.

He has succeeded in creating a tremendous artificial boom for the company's shares by spreading rumors that it possesses the secret of the manufacture of a new and surpassing explosive which the armies and navies of France and the United States are about to adopt.

Arton has been able to exhibit letters from high officers which support his baseless claim, and it is believed he has accomplices in both countries.

Emile Arton has had other experiences with dynamite that cost him dear. Nine years ago all Europe was ringing with Arton's name. He was the "missing link" of the chain of Panama rascality. He was the intermediary between baron de Reinach and the incriminated deputies; that is, between the briber and bribed. He wrote the checks. He had the check book on whose stubs was recorded damnation for a hundred and forty (more or less) eminent politicans. He alone possessed the secrets of the bribery; he alone, at any rate, after Reinach put himself out of the way. Arton was described by those who knew him as having been just the man for the Panama business.

He lived without limit to his luxuries and extravagances. But the crash came in 1892. On July 13th in that year a warrant for his arrest was issued. But when they sought to serve it he was gone. He had been associated with a certain M. Gilbert le Guay as director of the Societe Francaise de Dynamite. M. Le Guay, who appears to have been an honest man, but of weak character, allowed himself to fall under the influence of Arton to such an extent that the latter was enabled to appropriate to his own use as much as $740,000 of the company's funds.

Arton fled just in time to avoid arrest when the authorities made a descent upon his lodging in the rue Rouget de l'Isle. But the unfortunate M. LeGuay, who is said to have been his dupe, was tried and condemned on February 15th, 1893, to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $600. Meanwhile the agents of the French police were, to all appearances, doing their best to track the fugitive, but in vain. Then came the Panama scandal. Arton was in his absence tried for his attempt to bribe a deputy, convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and $80,000 fine. He was also sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and $600 lne for his rascality in connection with the dynamite company. Then the search for him over the globe began anew. He was finally captured in London, where he was selling tea, and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

NELSON IS LOSING TRADE

LACK OF TRAIL DIVERTS BUSINESS TO PORT HILL.

HOW $300 COULD BE EXPENDED TO ADVANTAGE.

Editor The Daily News,—Allow me, through the columns of your paper to call the attention of those whose duty it is to look after the building of trails, in the Goat River mining district, to the fact that at the present time there is a great need for the immediate construction of a trail from the mouth of Summit creek to the reclamation farm, on Kootenay river. As one of the 200 and more prospectors who are interested in that district, I wish to point out the difficulties we are undergoing owing to this trail of six miles in length not being constructed. Everyone of us have to go to Creston to do our recording, and under the present circumstances we are compelled to come in by way of Kootenay Landing, which entails not only loss of time but considerable expense.

The cost of the trail at the outside would not exceed $300.

Nelson people seem to be unaware of the fact that at the present a boom is on in the Bayonne district, on Summit creek, that bids fair to rival the "big days" of Trail creek, and owing to this trail not being constructed we are compelled to go to Port Hill, a distance of 20 miles, to purchase our supplies, thereby giving to Americans what properly belongs to the Canadians. Trusting this matter will be looked into at once, and the trail be built as speedily as possible. Yours truly,

CHARLES DIAMOND.

Creston, June 30th.

AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

Enterprising Everett Newspaper Manufactures Interesting Reading.

Editor The Daily News,—I have just returned from a trip to Puget Sound and Victoria, and have been handed a newspaper from one of the Sound cities, which contains a supposed interview with myself, which makes me say that times are below par in the Kootenays, and that I attribute it largely to labor troubles. I may say that I did not have an interview with any newspaper reporter. I am interested in real estate over there, and consequently had considerable talk with real estate men, about things in general on the Sound, and also in the Kootenays, and some of these men no doubt have misconstrued my words and had them published.

Speaking generally with these, I said the mining business was not so good as in former years, caused principally by the low price of metals, and the floatation of worthless mining properties. Some time ago there were some labor troubles which had since been settled. Permit me, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, to say that I would be very ungrateful to speak against the laboring man, for to him more than any one else, I am indebted for any little I may have of this world's goods.

A. FERLAND.

MINERS WERE NOT TO BLAME

DO NOT COUNTENANCE RUNNING MEN OUT OF TOWN.

SAY IT WAS THE WORK OF HOT-HEADED FOREIGNERS.

Editor of the Nelson Daily News,—Reading your issue of June 29th, the article headed "Serious Side of Strike" has some misleading statements. It was reported through the medium of the press some little time ago that Fernie was considered one of the best law-abiding towns in British Columbia. Nothing yet has occurred or have we, the miners of this place, any idea that such things will occur, that this good reputation shall be broken.

Why the merchants of Fernie should be alarmed as to any unseemly behavior on the part of the miners, we fail to see. The references made to the running of two men out of town, had nothing whatever to do with the present position of affairs. The only instance of this kind that has taken place was instigated by a few hot-headed foreigners, and support was given to them by a number of English-speaking people. Immediately on this action being made known to the whole body of men, the executive board of the union called a public meeting in the recreation ground to protest against any such measures being taken, and also urged upon the men to conduct themselves as men, to recognize law and order, and to keep away from the saloons or anything that might upset the even tenor of their minds.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Fernie, June 30th.

STUART DISPOSED OF.

R. C. Campbell-Johnstone Intimates He Is Talking Through His Hat.

Editor The Daily News,—The treatment of all ores in British Columbia is of so much importance to us living here, to capital already invested, and to prospective shareholders, that its successful commercial solution must be brought about. This can only be done by open, broad-minded discussion, avoiding all personalities, and keeping in view the chief object, namely, British Columbia's prosperity, and, incidentally, our own.

In your issue of Sunday, you reprint part only of a letter from Mr. Stuart, of Sanquhar, Scotland, supposed to be an answer to one of mine, both appearing in the Mining Journal of London.

Mr. Stuart in his full letter allowed that he was only writing from memory of my letter, not having it before him. As his letter so palpably showed, from its misquotations throughout of my words that he had not grasped the arguments I put forward, I did not think it necessary to answer him.

In his own case, Mr. Stuart is a living proof of my contention that the railways here will not allow custom smelters to exist in competition to their own smelters. I have it on good authority that Mr. Stuart's scheme to build a custom smelter at Kaslo to treat lead ores was not consummated, as the railway corporations only gave rates that prohibited competition in the world's lead and silver market. Your obedient servant,

R. C. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTONE.

Nelson, June 30th.

WARS COME HIGH.

The cost of the Philippine war to date is estimated at $170,326,586. At first glance this seems enormous, but when we reflect that several individual citizens of the United States could draw a check for this amount that would be honored, the awe inspired begins to fade. Moreover, there is something to show for the expenditure, not only in the Philippines, but in this country; the money has been kept in circulation. Millions upon millions of it have stimulated trade in many lines. The cost of the war in money has not been a burden to any citizen or any community.

Bugs

Just now bugs are everywhere. They get into everything and on everything. They don't seem to konw any better. The bug killer for big bugs, little bugs and middle-sized bugs is our

Insect Powder

It is true Persian. Be sure we'll not foist an imitation upon you. The price is **60 cents a pound.** Powder guns 15 cents each. Get an outfit if there are insects in your house or garden.

Canada Drug and Book Co., Ltd.

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.

HAIR NATURALLY ABUNDANT.

When It is Free From Dandruff, It Grows Luxuriantly.

Hair preparations and dandruff cures, as a rule, are sticky or irritating affairs that do no earthly good. Hair, when not diseased, grows naturally luxuriantly. Dandruff is the cause of nine-tenths of all hair trouble, and dandruff is caused by a germ. The only way to cure dandruff is to kill the germ; and, so far, the only hair preparation that will positively destroy the germ is Newbro's Herpicide—absolutely harmless, free from grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs. It allays itching instantly; makes hair glossy and soft as silk. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect"—dandruff.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Drink Marata Tea.

Spring Chicken to order at Florence Park. Telephone 277.

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

All kinds of express work, coal and wood.—West Transfer Co. Telephone 33.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Dominion Day July 1

Extra Service

S. S. Nelson leave City wharf

9 a. m. —2 p. m.

Return fares

KOKANEE CREEK, 50 CENTS

PROCTOR, $1

Arrive back at Nelson 1:30 and 7 p. m.

Boats carriedfree

H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN.

FOR SALE.

$800—Five roomed house and two lots on Mill street, good garden, fenced, $400 cash, balance easy terms.

$550—House and lot on Victoria street, east.

$2,000—Six roomed house on Victoria st., west, all modern improvements. Easy terms.

FOR RENT.

Three cottages across the lake, directly opposite Nelson, by the month for the summer. For particulars apply at our office.

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.

CITY OF NELSON.

COURT OF REVISION.

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

J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.

Nelson, B. C., June 28th, 1902.

Fred Irvine & Co.

SEMI ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Dry Goods Men's Furnishings

House Furnishings Millinery

Commencing Wednesday, July 2nd, all Spring and Summer Goods must be sold regardless of price. REMNANTS FROM ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Fred Irvine & Co. - - - Victoria Block

Guns and Sporting Goods of all kinds

Fishing Tackle

in an endless variety

THREE CATALOGUES ISSUED YEARLY

all of which can be had for the asking

The Hingston Smith Arms Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

YOU'RE SAFE WHEN YOU USE

BENNETT'S FUSE

CROWN BRAND

Be Sure and Get the Genuine.

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

Sole Agents, Nelson, B. C.

Wickless Oil Stoves

NO SMOKE

NO SMELL

One Cent an hour keeps them burning.—For sale by

10 per cent. Discount for Cash on Saturday Nights

M'Lachlan Bros.

Nelson Opera House

LAST WEEK

Clara Mathes and Company

TONIGHT

THE

Young Wife

New Specialties

Popular Prices

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of The Cascade Water, Power & Light Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, Baker street, Nelson, B. C., on Wednesday, the 16th day of July instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN FRASER, Secretary.

Auction Sale

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Acting under instructions from Mrs. J. Roderick Robertson, who has leased her residence to S. S. Fowler and desires to give immediate possession, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on

Thursday, July 3rd

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The whole of her very desirable household furniture and effects. These articles require to be seen to be appreciated, including comparatively new dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, as well as a handsome mahogany escritoire.

Goods on view on the morning of the sale. TERMS CASH.

Chas. A. Waterman & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY NEWS