THE DAILY NEWS

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NELSON WORSTED IN THE SPORTS

Vancouver Wins in the Lacrosse and Rossland at Ball

Firemen's Races the Only Events That Local Men Capture

The Nelson team was again defeated at lacrosse yesterday, the score standing 5 to 3 at the close of as hard a fought game as had been witnessed by the spectators.

The previous match against the Vancouvers seemed to have acted like a tonic on the home team, but the fortunes of the game went aaginst them.

The goal keeping of Nelson in the first part of the game was weak and at the end of the first half Rutherford was changed off with Blackwood.

The honors of the day for Nelson were chiefly with Joe Thompson, who, though laid out a number of times, played as strong as ever. Perrier and Taylor each distinguished themselves all through the game. Hawkins had been exchanged for Peard, who is a quick and shrewd passer. Archibald, as on the first day, did good work in runs and checking, and both the Jeffs played an even stronger game than the day before. Blackwood, as goal keeper, stopped several nasty shots, but did not have the work that Rutherford had, as in the last half the ball was in the neighborhood of the Vancouver flags most of the time.

Williams played a steady, good game, and made the ball travel frequently towards the enemy's flags.

Of the Vancouver team the honors were with Norman, as goal keeper. The Nelson team had learned several lessons from the previous day's match in the way of passing, and especially in the last half kept the ball travelling up to the goal pretty steadily, but whether it came from front or side Norman was there to meet it. In the fourth quarter he was changed off for a few minutes with Reynolds, but the latter, although one of the best men out on the field, could not compare with Norman for goal keeping, and after Nelson made a second score, he was changed back again.

York and Morrison on the defence were strong, but were not able to check the Nelsons as they had been on the previous day. Matheson, next to Norman, contributed most to Vancouver's success. His play was tireless, and his eye for the ball was remarkable. When opposed to Taylor, whose play was somewhat similar to his own, lovers of lacrosse were given a treat. Barr, Shoemaker and Wright all distinguished themselves during the game. Cao and Godfrey ,who handled the ball most frequently in the neighborhood of Nelson's goal, made a number of splendid shots, and were hard, fast players throughout.

At the commencement there was considerable anticipation as to how the defeat of the previous day had affected the Nelson boys, and it did not take long to show that it had only strengthened them. The holding the ball too long with such a strong team opposed, which had been occasionally noticed in their play the day before, and which had been acquired in playing with weaker teams, had entirely vanished, and their passing was in no way inferior to the Vancouver's.

The game opened with a rush towards Nelson's end, which was checked by Jeffs and McNicholl, the latter passing to Perrier, who was checked by Cao, the ball going over the embankment at the west end. For five minutes after the face-off it was impossible to distinguish which were getting the best of it, and then it was passed from Reynolds to Shoemaker, who ran with it and threw to Godfrey. The latter, though checked by Archibald, got a straight shot for goal ,but it was stopped by Rutherford. The play swung away again from the Nelson goal for a time, but finally the ball was passed from Barr to Shoemaker, and from him to Hermann, who at the end of a run, cleverly shot the ball in from above. The time on this was 11 minutes straight.

In the next game the special feature was a run by Taylor, passing to C. Jeffs who shot for goal but was intercepted by Reynolds. Nelson fought hard to keep the ball at Vancouver's end and Norman's ability was put to a severe test, but he was equal to it each time. Time was called without either side scoring after 9 minutes of heavy play.

After time the Vancouvers went in to win, and back and forward the ball passed in the centre of the field, but for several minutes it was kept away from both goals. Then it was worked up to Vancouver again, shot by Peard, caught by Norman, who passed to Morrison, Shoemaker and Godfrey, who went down in a scrimmage with Archibald. The struggle was keen close to the Nelson flags, then Godfrey took the ball and shot it in. The time on the second goal was 7½ minutes since play had been started.

The next game was made in five minutes by Vancouver, the ball being shot in by Matheson, after a series of wild scrimmages close to the goal. This was about the only inning in which there was the slightest weakness shown by Nelson, some unnecessary bunching taking place, depriving the defence of some of its strength.

There was now three to zero against Nelson, and the boys started in with a determination that drove the Vancouver defence back and roused the enthusiasm of the spectators. Thompson and Archibald did some good work in this, although the team worked as one man. The end came swiftly. Taylor sent the ball to C. Jeffs, who ran, and when checked by Matheson passed the ball to Thompson, who threw to McNicholl, who ,with a heavy drive, sent it straight between the flags, even Norman's lightning stroke not being quick enough to intercept it. The time was 40 seconds.

The Nelson rooters' spirits rose after this and the uproar for a time was deafening. With the opening of the next game the play, though swift, was not as heavy as in the previous game, the men spreading out more and some good runs being made by Perrier, C. Jeffs, Williamson and Fox on the Nelson side, and York, Shoemaker and Matheson for the Vancouvers. Taylor and Matheson were opposed several times in this inning, and showed some splendid handling of the ball. Blackwood and McNicholl passed one very warm ball, which the former intercepted when thrown by Reynolds. A succession of good runs, with equally good checking by the defence at both ends were brought to an end by the call of time. This concluded the first half, the score being 4 to 1.

Before play was called again Blackwood was placed on goal, Rutherford taking his place outside. At the start Taylor, Archibald and Thompsin did some lively juggling with the ball and it was kept steadily at Vancouver's end, strive as they did to force it back. But although it got that far it seemed impossible for it to go through the flags. It sailed over the top, went across the face, but always was checked in the nick of time. During the whole of the third quarter no goal was scored.

At the commencement of the fourth quarter Reynolds and Norman were changed. In this game Thompson was laid out several times, having also had an uncomfortable experience in the former quarter, and there were but few players who escaped a bruise. There were several little squabbles, two of the Vancouvers being ruled off for five minutes for fouls, one for using a square check and the other for striking a man unnecessarily. Godfrey, for the Vancouvers, got a severe cut across the head but most of the blows that were coming along stopped on Thompson, who though bruised and cut, played a splendid game to the end. Williams, who through the game had done some very good work, in this quarter surpassed himself, and made a number of clever passes.

Nelson played a magnificent game throughout the second half, and the friends of the Vancouver team acknowledged after that they were very doubtful of the result till the last. Thompson and Archibald did some very good passing in this, and Peard, when the ball came in his neighborhood, passed it to Taylor, who sent it to C. Jeffs, who, at the end of a run drove it in. The time was 2½ minutes.

Before the next game was called Reynolds and Norman were again exchanged. Nelson played up in good shape, and near the last the ball was twice driven up to the Vancouver flags, and when it was checked, the excitement of the spectators, who knew that there was only a few more minutes to play, increased. This game lasted 13½ minutes of actual playing although Vancouver scored in two minutes after the last face-off. Hermann made the lucky shot that scored, and during the last minute and a half of play no more scoring was done.

Vancouver.		Nelson.
S. Norman	Goal ..	D. Rutherford
L. York	Point	A. Jeffs
Reynolds ...	Cover Point ..	Archibald
Morrison	1st Defence ..	Blackwood
M. Barr	2nd Defence ...	A. Taylor
Shoemaker..	3rd Defence ..	Williamson
Wright	Centre ...	J. Thompson
G. Morrison ..	3rd Home	A. Perrier
C. Hermann..	2nd Home	McNicholl
Mathewson ...	1st Home	C. Jeffs
C. Cao	Outside Home	Fox
Godfrey	Inside Home.	Peard
Springer	Captain.	Hawkins

BASEBALL BY COURTESY.

Nelson Team Puts Up a Game Without an Equal.

Rossland took a very ragged game from Nelson yesterday in the baseball tournament. There were five innings in the game which were interesting, but the rest of it was very trying on the nerves of those who like presentable ball. There were two new men in the Nelson uniform. One of these was Powell, who was imported to take McAstocker's place in the box. He was not very effective, save in the first part of the game, when he had a number of the Rossland batters afraid of him, while Gibson, who was not the least impressed with Powell, added to the fright of the others by batting in hard luck for the first six innings. But in the seventh the visitors commenced to

(Continued on Fourth Page)

JAMES BAY CREW THE VICTORS

Victoria has reason to feel proud of the crew that it sent to the eleventh annual regatta of the N. P. A. A. O., which was rounded out on the lake yesterday afternoon, and it is the opinion of most judges of oarsmen, who followed them during the two events in which they were entered, that in them Victoria has the material from which can be shaped up the best crew that ever carried the colors of the James Bay Athletic Association.

It is not often that it falls to the lot of a green crew to carry off the honors in both the junior and senior class in their first year, but this is what the Victoria boys did, and fast as their time was yesterday it does not mark the limit of their speed by any means. They are a much stronger crew now than they were when they arrived in Nelson, and with the confidence which their victories have given them they will be much harder men to beat when they enter in their next race.

They were the favorites for the senior fours yesterday, chiefly owing to the fast time they made in their race with the Nelson juniors, a time so fast that it has given rise to a suspicion that a mistake was made in the laying out of the course on Kootenay lake, or that the strength of the current in the lake has been very much under-rated.

Not only were the boys in the dark blue the favorites of the men who pride themselves on their ability to size up oarsmen, but they were also the popular favorites. On the day previous they had led the way for the green and white, and Nelson people had reasoned it out that it would take the edge off their disappointment if the crew which won from the local boat should demonstrate its superiority over the senior crews as well.

This feeling found its expression in the ovation tendered the Victoria boys as they commenced to paddle down to the stake boats. Cheer after checr went up for them, and they doffed their caps in acknowledgement.

The Victoria men were confident, but is was easy to see that they were somewhat nervous. They would have gone broke backing themselves if it had been necessary, but at the same time they knew that they were going up against a crew which last year led the way to their seniors at Shawnigan lake, and they had not yet accustomed themselves to thinking that they were a better crew than the men who last year had been masquerading as seniors with the qualifications of juniors. As they moved off down towards their stake boat they received shouts of encouragement from all sides, and if they required any heart for the stern business which they had in hand, they received it.

The Victoria men drew the same position that they had in the junior event, and were at their boat several minutes before the Vancouver and Portland crews arrived, the former having the north course, and the latter the south.

The boats got away together, all three catching the water at the same time. The Victorias started out with the same stroke that had carried them to victory on the previous day, a good strong 36. Portland was pulling the same, but Vancouver started in to set the pace with a killer of 40. As they swept on down the lake, every man of the twelve straining to make his strength tell, they presented a thrilling sight, and the myriad of steam and gasoline craft set their whistles shrieking to tell the crowds at the other end of the course that they had been sent away, and that the big event of the regatta was now being fought out, for the winning of which the contestants had for months been undergoing the most rigorous training and preparatory work.

Coming abreast of the shipyard, which brought the crews close upon the end of their first half-mile, the Victoria boat began to forge ahead, and Vancouver finding that it could not secure the lead with its rapid stroke, dropped down to 36 also. There was a puff of wind down the lake, and the Portland and Vancouver boats seemed to be affected by it, in that they commenced to splash a little. Up to this point they had been rowing much the prettiest race.

The wind went out as the crews shot past the half-mile mark, and Victoria was then seen to be showing almost a full length to the good, but they had no clear water, and Portland and Vancouver were following on abreast. The Victorias did not retain their advantage, however, and appeared to have lost that control of their boat which had marked their performance of Friday. They were rowing the same strong stroke, but began to cut across the course first to one side and then to the other. Poor steering was their chief characteristic from the half-mile till the sampling works were reached, and they lost much of the energy they were putting into their work. Here, however, they pulled themselves together and straightened their boat up.

Portland by this time had dropped to a 33, and with their characteristic stroke were shoving their boat through the water at an astonishing rate, while Vancouver commenced to drop behind. Coming up to the hospital Victoria let out a little burst of speed, and got at least two lengths of open water between themselves and the Portland men.

Then Portland called up its reserve, and tried to cut down the lead. They quickened their stroke to 38, and threw their entire strength into the work. Victoria was not taking any chances, however, and they strove their utmost to maintain the advantage they had secured. It was a desperate struggle from this point to the finishing line, and as the two leaders came abreast of the city wharf the cheers and shouting from the steamers and from the shore were deafening. Victoria was being pressed hard to hold its lead and they commenced to splash again. It was a brave finish. The Potland crew pushed the pace to their limit, to retain their honors, but they could not succeed in cutting out any of the water that separated them from the leaders, who reached the line with three good lengths to the good. The Vancouver crew were some distance behind the second boat. The time of the heat was given at 7:57 1-10.

Although the time was a shade slower than that made in the race with the Nelson juniors, the pace was really faster as the winners lost a great deal by the erratic course they steered for a portion of the distance; and the game spurt which the Portlands made in the last stage worried them the more because they did not know just what there was behind it.

Cheer after cheer went up for the victors as they brought their boat about and started for the club house, and their irrepressible trainer "professor" Foster, took a jump into the lake to express to all and sundry just how he felt over the way the race had ended.

LAPSTREAK FINALS.

The final heat in the four-oared lapstreak, for the championship of Kootenay lake, brought out a nice race between the Jesse and the Macrae crews. Both started out with a 36 stroke in the face of a rather stiff breeze. The Jesse crew eased off in their work after they had travelled a short distance, but Macrae kept his men to it, and at the sampling works had somewhat the best of the race. The steering of his boat was at fault for a while, and the stroke fell off to 34. Meanwhile Jesse was going strong with a stroke of 32, and he was keeping his boat well up to the line. At the hospital Macrae had a clear length of a lead. The bow oar in the Jesse boat then commenced to lag and Macrae increased his lead. Coming opposite to the wharf both crews spurted, their stroke going back to 36. There a stiff breeze was blowing now and it started a rather choppy water, but the boys hammered away at their work and gave the spectators one of the liveliest finishes of the regatta. Macrae got to the line first and had a good margin. The time of the heat was 6:06, which is very good considering the wind and the lumpy state of the water for a portion of the course.

JUNIOR DOUBLES.

The junior doubles proved to be a good race, with a very close finish. E. H. Grubbe stroked one boat with A. King in the bow, and R. A. Lamberson stroked the other, with E. McGowan as bow oar. They started their race with an even stroke of 32, and came down the course well together. Lamberson was steering the best course, and gradually worked his boat to the front. He held the advantage he had gained throughout the race. Grubbe spurted as he approached the finish, and although he brought up upon almost even terms, Lamberson finished first. The time was 9:19 1-2.

THE OTHER WINNERS.

C. B. Winter was the victor in the single canoe, with Macrae a close second.

The gentlemen's singles went to Gloss, of Portland.

In the gentlemen's doubles, with lady coxswains, Messrs. Pollock and O'Reilly finished first, with Messrs. Hodge and Gloss second.

REGATTA NOTES.

The officers of the N. P. A. A. O. who were present at the regatta all agree that Nelson offers the best course of any point at which the association has been in the habit of holding its meetings, and further that they experienced less difficulty in keeping the Nelson course clear.

The medals which were presented to the winners in the regatta last evening are all genuine souvenirs of Nelson in that they were manufactured in the jewelry establishment of Jacob Dover, of this city.

The regatta smoker given in the evening was a success. The large assembly room in Fraternity hall was filled, and all joined in making the occasion a lively one. Supper was served in the early part of the evening, after which the prizes were presented to the winners by W. A. Macdonald, K.C. There was no set programme, but toasts were drunk to all the teams and crews that had taken part, and to a large number of other individuals connected with the meeting.

LE ROI MINE IS CRACKING

General Superintendent Dunkle is Killed in the Squeeze and Fifteen Miners are Believed to be Imprisoned in the Stope in the 500-Foot Level where the Crack was First Noticed and Slight Hope is Now Entertained That They Will be Brought Out Alive

Rossland, July 27.—A very serious cave-in of one of the stopes in the 500-foot level of the Le Roi mine was noticed shortly after midnight last night. In the stope in which the cracking occurred there were fifteen men employed. A number of them escaped, but how many it is impossible to say at this time.

When the cracking first occurred word was taken to superintendent Dunkle. He went at once into the stope and is known to be in there. Two others that are known to be in the stope are W. L. Mackenzie, vice-president of the miners' union, and a miner named Dan Gunn.

The latest report of the men who are engaged on the rescue work is that they can hear McDonald and Gunn talking, but no word can be had of superintendent Dunkle. It is believed that both McDonald and Gunn are injured by their cries, and from the sound it is believed that they are against the bulk-head.

The latest report from the hill is that the mine is cracking at the 700-foot level but that all is quiet at the 600 and 500-foot levels. The mine commenced to crack about the time that the men were changing and fortunately the majority of the men of both forces were not in the mine. All the available men on the hill are working to effect the rescue. This is rendered more difficult as the skip has been bound by the cracking and cannot be worked.

Doctors McKenzie and Campbell were sent for as soon as the nature of the accident became known. They are now in the skip and will go down to the scene of the accident as soon as the skip can be got to work.

Just how far the cracking of the mine will go is a matter of speculation. Secretary Woodside, of the miners' union, who is familiar with the Le Roi and its workings, gives it as his opinion that the mine will now crack all the way from the 700-foot level to the 450-foot. The skip has been got to work and the doctors are now down in the 500-foot.

4.20 a. m.—The rescuers have been able to reach McDonald and Gunn and they have been brought to the surface. They have been injured but the extent of their injuries is not known. The body of the general superintendent Dunkle has been located but it is impossible to get at it. At the present time no one seems to know just how many men are in the stope, but the number is generally placed at 15.

The working of the skip will greatly facilitate the rescue, and if the slides of the stope do not settle further it will be soon possible to clear the stope with the force of men engaged in the work.

WAS IT A FIGHT OR ONLY A FAKE

Sensational Story That the Big Fight was Fixed

Jefferies and Fitzsimmons Deny It Most Emphatically

San Francisco, July 26.—There is a wide difference of opinion in this city as to the character of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight. The charge that the fight was a fake does not meet with general belief, although there is no doubt that mayor Schmidt was warned that the fight was to end in the eighth round. Even those who charged fraud admit that it was a magnificent fight while it lasted. Fitzsimmons was hitting Jeffries almost at will, but while his blows struck they did not seriously injure the champion. Fitzsimmons when seen this morning was apparently much distressed at the charge of fraud. He declared that he had fought his best but that he could not stand Jeffries' body blows. Jeffries also denies that the fight was fixed. He says that Fitzsimmons gave him the hardest fight he ever had. His face was sore today, but otherwise he was feeling well.

The trainers on each side resent any charge of crookedness, but the fact remains that information was given to Mr. Naughton, of the Examiner ,the day before the fight, that it would end in the eighth round. Naughton's information came from some one who was with Jeffries at Hardin Springs. Bets should be made on Jeff to win in the eighth, it was said; notwithstanding this, however, there is no evidence of heavy betting, most of the wagers made here being small.

Concerning the charge of "lying down" in the fight, Fitzsimmons today made the following statement: "Had I been a fake I could have made a fortune. If I had been accused of faking before there might have been some excuse, but here I was to make a last stand before retiring from the ring forever. I was offered, in my fight with Corbett, $750,000 to throw it, and I was offered $100,000 to queer the fight with Sharkey, but I have always been square.

"I fought last night the best fight of my life. I punched Jeffries as I never punched a man before. I split his ear, I broke his nose, I cut his face, and to say that I was faking," and Fitzsimmons unable to restrain himself, broke into tears. He did not leave his bed until a late hour this morning. He complained of his left arm hurting, and a severe pain under his chest, the result of Jeffries' terrific body blows. Fitzsimmons declares he is ready to turn over the loser's end of the purse to the mayor to be given to charity if there can be produced any evidence of a fake.

The receipt of last night's fight amounted to more than $30,000.

Trainer William Delaney this afternoon issued the following statement in behalf of Jeffries: "The fight is over. Jeffries won, but not without a struggle. I never did like Fitzsimomus, but his actions last night won me over. I admire him as a fighter and sympathize with him that he should have been subjected to the accusation of faking. Taking age and weight into consideration, he made a marvellous showing. If he is a fakir we are willing to admit ourselves to be in his class, for it is the kind of faking that wins glory and championships."

"I have been before the public for a quarter of a century, and have never been accused of participating in a dishonorable contest and I am perfectly willing to let the people judge for themselves of last night's fight. I like courageous men or animals, and when I see a man who fought as Fitz. fought last night, accused of throwing friends, I am compelled to do something I have never done before—rush into print in defence of the honesty of the fight I was connected with. To defend Fitz. from the accusation is to defend the principle in the greatest pugilistic encounter the world has ever seen. I think the story is the brightest feather in Fitz's wing.

"It has had the effect of making me a warm supporter of a man whom I never liked, and I venture to say it will have the same effect on others. Even the spectators do not know what a bad fix Jeffries was in. His cheek was laid open, and he had a bleeding, broken nose. These were not the things we feared most. One of his eyes was cut between the eyebrow and the lash and we were afraid that the flesh of the eye would fal land blind aim. His other eye was also "blown out" for a moment. I think Jeffries demonstrated he could take as much as he could give. People near the ring will agree with me in this."

Mayor Schmidt made the following statement in regard to the fight: "I saw the exhibition, and up to the time the blow that settled the fight was struck, it seemed to be a fair and creditable fight, but at the time the blow was delivered by Jeffries, Fitz appeared to be entirely off his guard. Perhaps so much stress would not be placed on this fact were it not for the information given to me on the night before the exhibition that the fight would end in favor of Jeffries in the eighth round. I am loath to believe that the promoters of this exhibition were in a conspiracy to defraud the public, and believe that they know nothing at all of a prearranged fake."

EDINBURGH HONORS LAURIER

CONFERS FREEDOM OF CITY UPON CANADA'S PREMIER.

TO UNITE FRENCH AND ENGLISH IS HIS ONE ENDEAVOR.

Edinburgh, July 26.—The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was ceremoniously conferred on the colonial premiers today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, in responding, said the only merit he claimed, was his endeavor of bring French and British sections in Canada to love and respect each other and be true British subjects.

NEW KOOTENAY RIVER MILL.

Cranbrook, July 26.—(Special to The Daily News.)—A. W. McVittie started yesterday for the Kootenay valley to survey timber lands for parties here who will put in a large mill at a point on the Kootenay river.

George W. Hull, general manager of the Sullivan smelter, arrived from Spokane today on his way to Marysville. He will return to Spokane next week. He had nothing to give out as to the affairs of the Sullivan company or as to what was going to be done at the smelter.

It is said that a deal has gone through whereby a number of the Baker mountain iron properties have been bonded to English parties.

Dr. Raymond, of Minneapolis, has been in the district for the last few days looking at some of the properties on St. Mary's prairie in which he is interested, he expresses himself as much pleased with the showings.

VISITING THE MINES.

Phoenix, July 26.—(Special to The Daily News.)—A large party of officials and shareholders in the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power company, were here yesterday on a tour of inspection of the mines and smelter of the company, most of them coming from the province of Quebec. The party consisited of S. H. G. Miner, president, of Granby, Que., with Mrs. Miner and Miss Miner; J. P. Graves, general manager, of Spokane; A. C. Flummerfelt, assistant general manager, of Victoria; A. L. White, secretary, of Montreal and New York; Gardner Stevens, a director in the Eastern Townships Bank, of Waterloo, Que., with Mrs. Stevens; W. H. Robinson, of Granby, Quebec, with Mrs. Robinson and son, Wynn; Gordon McKinnon, son of James H. McKinnon, manager of the Eastern Townships bank, Sherbrooke, Quebec; C. H. Arnold, of Boston, Mass., a prominent rubber goods manufacturer; W. H. Matley, secretary of the Ames-Holden Co., and auditor of the Granby Co.

The officials of the company were much pleased with the evidences of substantial progress in and about the mines. They went out last night on a special train.

THE WIRELESS SYSTEM.

To Be Installed on United States War Vessels.

Washington, July 26.—The navy department having decided to equip the fighting ships of the Amelcan navy with a wireless system of telegraphy, within a few days a board consisting of five members will be appointed to investigate the whole subject to decide upon the system to be installed, and to look up plans for the education and training of men to operate it aboard the ships.

THE WINNIPEG CLOSED DOWN.

Phoenix, July 26.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The pumps at the Winnipeg mine, two miles from Phoenix, in Wellington camp, have been taken out, the two men employed for some time past discharged, and the mine closed down indefinitely. Several weeks since the Winnipeg Mines, Ltd., owning the mine, suffered a serious loss by the burning down of the shaft and engine house, which were completely destroyed, with the compressor, etc. It was then thought by Richard Plewman, managing director of the property, that the structure would be rebuilt, another compressor secured, and work resumed in a short time. Arrangements, however, have not yet been completed, and pending that, the property will lie idle. The Winnipeg has shipped considerable ore to the different smelters in this section, most of which has shown a fair profit. Mr. Plewman will probably go east shortly in connection with the resumption of operations.

LONG ISLAND YACHT RACE.

Larchmont, N. J., July 26.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-foot yacht, Rainbow, covered herself with glory today by beating the fast Yankee one minute and 42 seconds, and August Belmont's famous Mineola two minutes four seconds, over a course of 32 miles on Long island sound.

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

New Haven, Conn., July 26.—Two electris cars crashed together between east Haven and Brantford tonight. It is reported that two men were killed and 20 injured.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

Tea Talk

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

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INCORPORATED 1869

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THE RED CROSS.

Not the least of Canada's contributions to the late war in South Africa was the Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society. Under the direction of lieutenant-colonel Ryerson, afterwards succeeded by lieutenant-colonel Biggar, both of whom gave their services gratuitously, a noble work was done in the care of the sick and wounded. General Roberts recognized the energy and warm hearted zeal these officers threw into the work they had undertaken, and lord Methuen strongly showed his appreciation of the services rendered by the Canadian Red Cross.

The recently issued report of the society makes interesting reading. The work required skill, tact and steadfastness of purpose and all these attributes were found among those who had undertaken it. Nursing the sick and wounded in well equipped hospitals in cities and towns amid all the comforts and advantages therein existing is a tax upon the strength and stamina of those engaged in it, but upon the field, where the conditions are changed and many accustomed adjuncts are conspicuous by their absence, the strain is increased many times over. Under these conditions the Red Cross did its noble work and perhaps the success that attended the efforts put forth was due in part to the splendid co-operation of the sick and wounded themselves. In his report made before turning over the direction of affairs to lieutenant-colonel Biggar, lieutenant-colonel Ryerson said:

> It is characteristic of the feeling of personal independence of Canadians that some of the men refused any aid. I had the same experience elsewhere—men refusing underclothing, etc., preferring to buy it themselves out of their slender resources rather than be indebted for it. In some cases men would only accept money on being told that they might repay it at any time they found it convenient, though they had not received any pay for considerable periods.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

The death, in his 72nd year, at the beginning of this month of the son of Simon Fraser recalls the part played by the discoverer of the river bearing his name in the early history of the province. Simon Fraser set out in May, 1808, for the Pacific coast, with a party of 24, including Stuart and Quesnel, both of whom are remembered by the places named after them, the former by Stuart's lake in the north of Cariboo, and the latter by Quesnel lake and river and the town of the same name. It was virtually a race for the Pacific, for their expedition was instigated by the fact that John Jacob Astor was then fitting out two expeditions, one by land and the other by water, to the same point and to engage, like the Northwest company, in the fur trade. The journals kept by Mr. Fraser have been preserved and to read his adventures, and those of all the crew of hardy explorers who pushed their way into the unknown recesses of the west, is to read an account of marvellous exploits and hairbreadth escapes.

Those who have passed by wagon or railroad through the Fraser river canyon, know the dread nature of the current that tears and forces its way through the rocky passage. Few of the most intrepid of river men care to risk the trip through it and yet these pioneers of pioneers did it, not knowing what awaited them at the next turning. But they were working for a company which had the faculty of imbuing its partners and the men who worked under them with an esperit de corps that has rarely been equalled, unless by its great rival, the Hudson's Bay company. The work these men did ultimately proved to the advantage of the British people though not primarily undertaken with any other object than the benefit of the Northwest, or the Hudson's Bay company. Then, as now, commerce led the way, and other influences followed. British Columbia was the last to receive the attention of the companies, and the landmarks left by those forerunners of civilization are the last to endure. One by one even these are passing away, their significance is being lost to the rising generation and unless measures are taken to keep alive some of them, they may pass into oblivion altogether. But little effort has been made to preserve historical records in British Columbia or to make much use of the few that have been collected. Day by day the little army of early settlers and company men is becoming less numerous and if any records of the experiences of the few survivors is to be had, they should be secured now; the opportunity will not always remain.

THE McADAMS CASE.

The eastern newspapers all take a very serious view, and rightly so we think, of the action of the supreme court in sentencing William McAdams, editor of the Sandon Paystreak, to a term of nine months in jail for an offense against themselves. The Toronto Globe comments pretty plainly upon the unwisdom of the court's action, and in the course of quite a lengthy article upon the subject says:

> Had the court possessed the saving grace of a sense of humor the affair would have ended with the apology which he made, and it is to be regretted that it did not end there. Courts are not expected to be vindictive on their own account, and an apology and retraction are almost invariably regarded as sufficient to absolve those charged with contempt. McAdams is a young man of good parts, one of the many from Ontario who have gone to seek their fortunes in the freer atmosphere of the mining camps of the Rockies. We have criminals enough in the dominion without imprisoning a young man who has criticised a court and apologized, even though he did the former, in a truly mining-camp style. It seems a case for executive intervention. No good purpose can be served by inflicting such punishment, but much harm will result to the victim. There is a strong feeling that citizens should have the right of trial by jury for contempt when such contempt does not interfere with the actual proceedings of a court, and that feeling will certainly be strengthened if there is even an appearance of vindictiveness on the part of the judiciary.

There will not only be a demand for the trial of contempt cases by jury, but assuredly, if the sentence in the McAdams case be not quashed or at least very materially mitigated, there will be some plain statements made by a number of papers in this province that will certainly bring the judiciary into contempt throughout the dominion. We have never sought to excuse the language used by McAdams, for when he made the general charges he did he was doing something that everyone with any knowledge of the facts knew to be absurd. But specific charges of unfitness for the high office of supreme court judge could be made, and undoubtedly will be made if a newspaper man is to be the victim of the vindictiveness of a few men who have been placed in authority more by chance than by reason of any special capacity for the duties they have to perform. For a long time past there has been a strong and growing sentiment in the province that our supreme court bench was of quite inferior calibre. This in itself is a very unfortunate state of affairs, and if as a result of the injustice inflicted upon McAdams the press of the provnce undertake to show the impropriety of some of these judges trying contempt cases, the state of affairs will be infinitely worse.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There being very little doing just now in Toronto, and news being scarce, the Mail and Empire has started a story, or the sea serpent variety, to the effect that immediately following upon the return from England of sir Wilfrid Laurier there will be a dissolution of parliament. The Mail and Empire says that the general electons will be brought on three years ahead of time because Tarte thinks that the present wave of prosperity is about to subside. The chief tory organ must be very hard pressed indeed to resort to such hot weather yarns.

A London cable dispatch states that the British Columbia government has decided not to place the proposed loan yet awhile owing to the condition of the money market. This means that the enormous overdraft will have to be carried indefinitely at a very heavy expense to taxpayers for interest, and that certain proposed public works will have to be postponed. Perhaps it is just as well that the large sum intended to be borrowed will not be at the disposal of the government for the present. Upon premier Dunsmuir's return from the coronation ceremonies there will be several changes in the cabinet, and it may well be that the reorganized government will be more capable of handling the money.

PRINTERS' INK PHILOSOPHY.

A business represented by printers' ink is one that lasts. Printers' ink works while you work and while you sleep. It is a salesman who never tires and never quits; one of whom your competitor cannot rob you; printers' ink is the one great artery of commercial activity. It is the medium through which the world is made to know what you know and profess about your individual business. It is even possible, by the aid of printers' ink, to force the sale of an article without merit, but such prosperity is necessarily short-lived.

There are two kinds of advertising, the kind that pays and that which does not. Still, there are many businesses which survive in spite of the latter, which tends to make the subject of advertising such a complex problem. No great national commercial success, however, has been achieved without printers' ink. A prerequisite of good advertising is absolute honesty in every statement. Furthermore, to shoot over the heads of your readers is money and space wasted. To tell all you know in a single announcement is like firing at a grizzly bear with a scattering charge of birdshot, while the same load in one bullet, properly aimed, will bring down the bear. By this is meant that one cannot advertise, effectively, overcoats and shoes, for instance, in the same breath. The argument will be no stronger than its weakest point, no matter how much time or thought may have been bestowed upon its production.

MAKES YOUR BACK LAME

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

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

MAKES YOUR BACK WELL

in a day and a night.

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

Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd.

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.

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.

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Agents: ROYAL SHOE STORE, Nelson, B.C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1890

CONFIDENCE

IS A POWERFUL FACTOR IN BUSINESS. IT IS THE FOUNDATION IN FACT ON WHICH BUSINESS SOLIDITY IS BUILT. WITH IT, SUCCESS IS ASSURED; WITHOUT IT, FAILURE IS CERTAIN. I HOLD THE CONFIDENCE OF THE JEWELRY BUSINESS TO A DEGREE PROBABLY UNPARALLELED. NOR IS IT MERE BLIND FAITH. THE PEOPLE BELIEVE IN ME BECAUSE THEY KNOW ME. THE BONDS THAT BIND THEM TO ME ARE RELIABLE GOODS, PROMPT SERVICE AND LIBERAL TREATMENT. THE LARGEST STOCK OF WATCHES, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY EVER BROUGHT TOGETHER IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY IS NOW AT THE SERVICE OF MY PATRONS. BUYING FROM ME MEANS RIGHT BUYING—SAFE SALEABLE STOCK AT BEST PRICES.

JACOB DOVER

NELSON, B. C. **THE JEWELER** BAKER ST.

Mail and express orders have our prompt attention.

PIANOS. SEWING MACHINES.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD SHOT GUN OR RIFLE?

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

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

WE CARRY THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF FIREARMS IN CANADA

CHARLES E. TISDALL

VANCOUVER

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B C.

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

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

D. McARTHUR & CO.

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Leaders of fashion in furniture.

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

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.

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.

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

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

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Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor.

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Surveys of mines, mineral claims, crown lands, crown grants obtained and assessments managed for absentees.

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HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Kootenay Coffee Co.

Roasters of Choice Coffees.

Quantities to suit at wholesale prices

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

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

Pure Choice Teas

All varieties and grade.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

West Baker St. Tel 177. P O Box 182

H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN.

FOR SALE.

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

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

FOR RENT.

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

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.

DURKEE ELECTRIC DRILLS

B. C. RIBLET, Engineer.

(Manufacturer and Agent for Canada.)

NELSON, B. C.

Patent Automatic Aerial Tramway

(Riblet System.)

Manufactured by
BYRON C. RIBLET, Engineer.
NELSON, B. C.

Most economic system for the transportation of ores and other material.

PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE
A TIMELY DISCUSSION

In view of the increasing interest taken in the discussion of the relations between the mother country and the various branches of the British dominions beyond the seas, and of the stimulus which this is certain to receive during the present year, Lord Avebury (formerly sir John Lubbock, the well known banker) and Hon. Geo. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, have concurred as to the desirability of publishing the following letters:

Hon. Mr. Ross to Lord Avebury.

The questions which now are occupying the attention of Canadians particularly, and probably, though in a less degree, the attention of the Australian commonwealth viz.: (1) The federation of the empire; (2) more intimate trade relations between the colonies and the empire; and (3) the defence of the empire.

As to the question of federation my own opinions were fully expressed in the two speeches referred to. It will be seen, however, that I dwelt more in these speeches upon the difficulties of federation than upon its feasibility. In fact I am so much impressed with the difficulties concerning federation that I cannot yet see my way beyond occasional conferences, such as the exigencies of the relations of the colonies to the empire might call forth. While the present relations of the colonies with the empire are agreeable and harmonious, I think it would be good statesmanship to consider some way whereby an organic connection can be established between the central authority of the empire in London and colonial outposts in different parts of the world. Speaking for Canada, I might say that while we feel our relations to the empire add to our prestige as well as to our security, at present we have no more than an indirect interest in its government. It casts upon us a reflected light to which constitutionally we contribute nothing. Why not put us in a position to contribute directly to that light ourselves? I need not argue as to the advantages to both parties from such a federation. I say both parties because I believe the empire would be strengthened if, as sir Wilfrid Laurier said, the colonies were called to its councils and I believe the colonies would be more firmly attached to the empire if they felt they shared directly in its legislation and in its defence.

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

The question of better trade relations with the empire is one to which immediate attention should be given. The question is, however, too large for adequate discussion in such a letter as I am endeavoring to write. Canada is inevitably committed to a protective tariff, and, without a complete revolution in the policy of the United States, must remain so for many years to come. No matter how ready we may be to accept the trade policy of the United Kingdom, on the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature, we dare not do so, at least so long as the United States clings to a protective tariff. We have already gone to the utmost limit consistent with our interests in giving the preference we have given to British goods in Canada. We are, therefore, unable to accept Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of a union of the colonies on a free trade basis. On the other hand I find public opinion here strongly opposed to any radical change of commercial policy, although the chancellor of the exchequer has made a great departure from the traditions of free trade principles during the last session of parliament. The solution of the trade question, to my mind, is only possible on two lines. First: Would the imperial government, for the sake of consolidating its colonial empire, agree to modify its trade policy and give the colonies the preference in the markets of the United Kingdom; or secondly: as a war measure, and in order to relieve the British taxpayer, would the imperial parliament agree to a moderate tax on foreign goods, assuming that the colonies would impose a similar tax for the defence of the empire? Now I may be somewhat optimistic, but you will permit me to say that on these two lines, and with capable leadership, I believe within a few years the public opinion of this country could be educated to the desired point so that legislation on the lines suggested would not be a difficult matter. Indeed, I think the task would be an easy one compared with that undertaken by Bright and Cobden sixty years ago. Thirdly: In submitting measures, for the defence of the empire; for public consideration, I think we have very nearly reached the point at which it may be assumed that the colonies are in duty bound to share the burden of maintaining the army and navy of the empire. While it is so clear that we enjoy material advantages for the protection of our commerce and for maintaining the integrity of the empire, it follows as a matter of course that we should not repudiate the obligations which these advantages impose; but from a colonial standpoint, we of the colonies are disposed to ask: (1) Should we be called upon, to contribute for the settlement of quarrels between the empire and foreign countries in regard to which our opinion was not asked, and which might have been entered upon without any reference to our existence, and without any responsibility on our part, direct or indirect: (2) Where the empire has been put to no expense or where the commerce which exists between the colonies and the empire has been developed almost, if not entirely without any assistance from the empire, why should the empire call upon us to defend that which we created ourselves? Our trade with Great Britain is greater today than ever not because of anything the British government has done for us, but because of our own enterprise and the investments of our own capital; (3) If Canadian commerce is to be attacked upon the high seas, by whom? As Canadians we have no power to negotiate our own treaties or really to settle any commercial misunderstanding that we might have with any nation. If any misunderstanding then arises it must be between the imperial government and the foreign nations concerned. Why should we be called upon to pay for the expenses of settling disputes to which we were not primarily a party?

USE SURPLUS POPULATION.

These are some of the phases of imperial defence which require consideration. Now all of these can be settled in two ways: (1) If the imperial government, instead of allowing its surplus population to drift to the United States, or other foreign countries, made concentrated effort to divert this population to the colonies, the defence of the empire would be provided for in the most substantial way practicable. Assuming that Canada contained ten or twenty millions of people, it requires no argument to show that we were all but immune from any attack from the United States. Place the Australian commonwealth in a similar position, and what danger need she fear? I cannot speak too strongly on the subject of emigration to the colonies. It is, to my mind, the key of the situation, commercially and defensively. It would furnish a fresh basis of food supply, because we have millions of unproductive acres ready for the settler. It would strengthen the bonds of the empire, as it would furnish the best recruiting ground possible for the army and navy in any emergency; and if to these were added the trade preference in the British market, we would have a defence trade fund common to the colonies and the empire, the advantages of which I have already discussed.

CANADA SHOULD BE A FACTOR.

There remains but one consideration. I do not expect the league as a league, can commit itself to the views which I have here propounded, nor do I know whether the Canadian branch of the league would enter upon a propoganda, either in this country or at home, in order to give effect to these views, provided it met with the approval of my colleagues on the Canadian council, or with the leaders of public opinion outside the council. I am confident, however, that they are generally sound and practical, and my anxiety is that the league, so successfully launched and having already accomplished so much, should be continued on practical lines, and that instead of being merely mace-bearers in an imperial procession, it should be a practical and potential voice in shaping the policy of the empire, and making it in the future, even more so than it has been in the past, the greater power for good in the civilizing agencies of the world.

LORD AVEBURY'S REPLY.

The question you raise is one, it seems to me of vital importance to the whole empire. While the people of these islands are, I feel sure, ready to make every effort and all possible sacrifices for the common good, it is impossible for any part of the empire, even with the best wishes, to support the responsibilities of the whole.

In the unfortunate South African troubles we considered that our suzeralnty imposed on us the obligation of supporting the just claims of the Uitlanders, not merely of Englishmen, but Germans, French, Italians, and indeed, citizens of almost all countries, against the corrupt oligarchy which, under Mr. Kruger, while burdening the Uitlanders with most onerous taxation and other flagrant exactions, denied them the elementary rights of citizens, and in order to maintain this unrighteous tyranny, carried fire and the sword at a few hour's notice into Natal and the Cape Colony.

WHO THE GOLD BENEFITS.

European newspapers, with some honorable exceptions, have gone so far as to state that our action was influenced by a desire to enrich ourselves by the possession of the Transvaal goldfields. They appear to suppose that, like Rome and Athens of old, and some European countries still, we derive a revenue from our colonies, and they are not aware that the gold found in our colonies, that of Australia for instance, is entirely at the disposal of the colony, and does not contribute to our revenue. We entered into the war with the greatest reluctance; we could not expect that the Transvaal would ever be able to repay us the whole expenditure involved by the war, but the Cape and Natal were quite unprepared and under these circumstances we took upon ourselves the heavy task of repelling the invasion. We have borne these sacrifices ungrudgingly; but it is evident that it would be impossible to make such efforts often; the strain even on such resources as those of these islands would be too great.

TROUBLE MAY ARISE ANYWHERE.

It remains then, to be seen whether it is possible to devise any plan under which the responsibilities of empire can be undertaken by the empire at large. The present circumstances are eminently favorable.

At present no one can say when the next trouble may arise. It might be some German or French claim in the Pacific; some question between France and Newfoundland; between Canada and the United States; between China or Japan and Australia as regards yellow immigration; between Russia and India. Our diplomatic questions with France have principally had reference to Africa and Newfoundland; with Russia to India or China; president Cleveland's threat arose from our support of the rights of British Guiana. In fact, my impression is that there is very unlikely to be any trouble on any question specially affecting the home islands.

BRITAIN PAYS THE FIGHT.

Nevertheless as things stand, the whole cost of our army and navy falls almost entirely on the people of the old country, and though we should be anxious to assist any part of the empire the primary duty of our army and navy, as long as we bear the whole cost, is naturally the defence of these islands.

The word "imperial" is, indeed, sometimes used in two senses; sometimes as referring to the whole of the empire, sometimes to the United Kingdom. We have, in fact, no imperial forces, and no imperial exchequer. Our forces and our funds belong to special parts of the empire, not to the empire as a whole.

The present state of things, then, is not satisfactory, and I concur with you that it cannot be permanent.

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

No doubt the question is difficult, but surely the wisdom of our statesmen will enable them to work out a solution when once the necessity is recognized. For my own part, I should be prepared to support any well-considered plan by which our foreign minister might have a council representing the colonies to advise him on the foreign relations of the empire and even perhaps, as you suggest, ultimately to preside over legislation of an imperial character, that is to say, affecting the empire.

Any definite suggestion by which some really imperial fund could be created for imperial purposes would, I feel sure, be respectfully and carefully considered by the British empire league; and it may be that the best plan would be to set aside in each case a certain proportion of the customs revenue; but I doubt whether it would be wise for any part of the empire to impose duties on food or raw materials.

EMIGRATION QUESTION.

As regards emigration, I believe the most effective way of attracting our countrymen to Canada would be for Canada to adopt a policy of free trade as soon and as far as practicable, i. e., with due regard to interests which have grown up in certain manufactures under the existing system.

I regret that you see no prospect of this being done, because I am satisfied that it would give an immense impetus to the prosperity of Canada. One trade can only be protected at the expense of others, and every pound gained by the industry which is fostered costs something more than a pound to those which are unprotected, while protection all round (including excise duties) merely means the taxation of everything.

You say it is impossible for Canada to adopt free trade as long as the United States are protectionist. Would it not, on the contrary, be difficult for the United States to maintain their protective system if Canada adopted free trade?

At any rate, the present restrictive tariff of the United States appears to me, on the contrary, an additional reason why you should benefit by free trade. Along the border the Canadian farmer would have a great advantage over the United States farmer. The Canadian would buy everything he required for less, while he would sell his products for the same price as the American. The Canadian farmer would have so substantial an advantage that a great impetus would be given to Canadian agriculture. Immigration from the United States would be encouraged, and this again would benefit Canadian shopkeepers, merchants and manufacturers. The loss of customs revenue; if any, might be made up as in Great Britain, by taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and successions, or in other ways. Such action on the part of Canada herself would I believe, foster immigration far more than any action we could take. Still, I am sure the league would carefully consider the suggestion you put forward, as well as any others calculated to draw into closer relation the world wide constituents of this great empire.

These letters are contained in a pamphlet published by the Cobden club.

THE GOSSIP OF GOTHAM

MOVING SIDEWALK TO TRAVERSE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

DEVERY'S FIGHT FOR LEADERSHIP OF TAMMANY.

New York, July 26.—One of the first things visitors to New York ask to see, as a general rule, is Brooklyn bridge. If there are other sights of so much interest they are either Grant's tomb, Cental park, St. Patrick's cathedral, or one of the many famous residential dwellings on Fifth avenue; but in nine cases out of ten Brooklyn bridge will be asked for first. This famous structure will become of increased interest to visitors, if a moving platform is installed on the bridge as has been proposed. Everybody will want to take at least one ride on a moving platform two and a half miles long, for that would be its length in crossing the bridge and its approaches twice. The proposed platform would be in three parts. The outer rim would move very slowly. The traveller would step on this first, and then to a middle section running twice as fast. From this it would be easy to step to the last section, running ten miles an hour. If the plan is carried out seats and shelter will be provided, also posts by which the timid and infirm might steady themselves in passing from one moving section to another. Arrangements are hoped to be made by which the trolley cars will withdraw from the bridge, but with such a close connection that the cost of transportation may be covered for the same five cents.

Speaking of Brooklyn, that borough is the field of operations of a gang of desperate burglars who have thus far been successful in eluding capture. The citizens have good reason to complain, too. There are only 1,628 patrolmen in Brooklyn, which has a population of a million and a quarter, or one to every 770 inhabitants. Other boroughs of Greater New York that have not one quarter of Brooklyn's population have nearly half as many policemen, and this is causing bitter protestation on the part of Brooklynites.

The coming Republican state convention of New York will find itself forced to take a stand almost unprecedented in its history owing to the adoption of certain resolutions in other states of the union. New York Republicans will be compelled to endorse president Roosevelt for renomination in 1904, for a failure to do so after the explicit and warm commendations of the president by seven or eight leading states would be regarded as distinctly hostile to Mr. Roosevelt. The Republican convention of the president's own state to be held in September, will, therefore, endorse him.

Much interest has been excited here among all classes of politicians in ex-chief Devery's campaign for Tammany leadership in the Ninth assembly district. Devery is making a picturesque fight and his friends say that he will eventually work up to the place of boss held by Richard Croker for 17 years, but senator "Tim" Sullivan, who is about as slick a politician as the city possesses is throwing his entire influence aganst Devery, and intends to put him effectually "out of the game."

By fall it is hoped that electricity will be installed on all of the elevated railroads of the city. Certainly the "electrification" of the Manhattan elevated railway system is progressing steadily. Except during the rush hours in the morning and evening, steam has been abolished completely from the Second avenue line. On the Third, Sixth and Ninth avenue lines the third rail is going on rapidly, cars are being built, and autumn will find these lines equipped with the electric system.

A subscription has been started by the National Arts Club, of New York, in aid of the reconstruction of the old bell tower on the Piazzi, of San Marco, Venice, which fell recently. A committee of five with Spencer Trask, the banker, as the treasurer, has been formed to solicit subscriptions in this country.

THE DEADLY CHOLERA.

London, July 25.—The total number of cases of cholera at Cairo and Moucha since July 15th have been 397, with 227 fatalities.

There were 78 cases of cholera reported in Manila yesterday, the largest number since the outbreak.

MYSTERIES OF MILLINERY

COLORED VEILS HAVE REGAINED THEIR POPULARITY.

LATEST VAGARY IN SASHES MADE IN TWO SECTIONS.

New York, July 26.—Just now the first prices of the season are being cut so that the stocks on hand may be sold to make room for advance fall fashions, and it is possible to obtain some very smart novelties for a nominal sum. Real linen lawn shirt waists which two months ago were considered cheap at $5 can be had for less than half that sum and they are certainly as smart looking as when first introduced into the fashionable world.

Many women, therefore, with an inclination to be economical, are purchasing several of these designs and will wear them until late in the autumn with their chic tailor made gowns, which are yet to come.

But not only are there bargains in shirt waists; the daintiest muslins and lawns can be procured at the same reduced prices and never before were these models prettier.

Next to the all-white frock comes the one with a white ground and the merest suggestion of a contrasting tint in a delicate figure. For instance a line of sheerest textile has the surface covered with most delicate sprays of forget-me-not blue in natural color; or the same ground may be sprinkled with polka dots in eau de nile, maize, corn flower, blue or something equally pastel in effect.

All of these combinations take prettily to black, velvet ribbon being run through on embroidery beading or a heading of valenciennes lace.

Gowns that are made very plain are embroidered with all sorts and conditions of exquisite fichus and collars. One oddity in this line is a collar made of embroidered silk. The foundation is white outlined in robin's egg blue silk, so as to form small blocks about an inch square. At the corner of each block is a French knot. Circular pieces of blue satin, a deeper shade than the silk, are set on each side of the collar, which tapers down to the waist line in front. Around each of these circular pieces tiny laurel leaves are embroidered, and the centres have a spray of white rosebuds shading to shell pink, heavily embroidered. The edge of the collar has tiny scallops of white silk beaded with a blue cord .

Foulard gowns trimmed with bands of plain silk the color of the background of the foulard are very smart. These bands are put on in fanciful design and stitched with thread corresponding with the tone of the figures in the silk. The effect is unique and helps to gain the elegant simplicity noted in this season's models.

The newest and most striking novelty accompanying the foulard gown is the foulard hat. This has a low crown, very broad and somewhat on the tam-o'-shanter order. The brim is wide and on its stiffened edge are sewn two bias frills of foulard stitched with white silk. The hat is very effective and requires but little trimming, a chiffon veil dotted with white or green being all that is used.

Red and white foulards seem to be taking the place of the blue and white effects. The red is soft in tone and there are so many tints that it is possible to suit almost any complexion. One of a series of designs ordered for the Newport season is trimmed with collar and cuffs of Irish lace and clever touches of narrow black velvet. Accompanying it is a hat of coarse brown straw, wreathed with red currants and dotted here and there with the softest little rosettes of red satin ribbon.

Large red hats in satin straw are growing popular. They are worn with long riding coats of pure white taffeta and make a charming picture. The hats are trimmed either with sweeping claret colored ostrich plumes ,or with the same shade tulle veils twisted once around the neck and knotted at the side. They have a cobweb pattern upon them and the meshes of the net are very large.

It is remarkable how sentiment changes with the fashion. Once a style becomes fixed, all the old-time prejudice vanishes and its former detractors become its most ardent advocates in many instances. This is particularly true of veils. It is within the recollection of nearly everyone when colored veils were considered the acme of vulgarity. Now they are the height of fashion and worn by the best people. The favorite tints are blue in a light and dark tint, bronze and golden browns, castor, poppy red, maroon and the new yellow-green or green-yellow—the arbiters of fashion have not yet been able to decide which—over which everyone is raving just now.

The shade is really very delicate and dainty. Indeed, it is more than that, it is artistic. Paradoxical as it may seem in its aesthetic description, it is the exact tint of a toad's waistcoat and takes exquisitely with materials that are adaptable to lights and shades.

In a sash for a white gown it is charming. The latest vagary in sashes is made in two sections. One is a very wide crush which goes around the waist and is pinned invisibly at one side. The other section is in the shape of another wide fold, which is loosely carried around the waist, right under the arms, and fastened with a big double rosette with a fancy pin in the middle.

The vogue for low necked and short sleeved bodices has resulted in the wearing of much jewellery this season. Corals have been revived and the most beautiful strings of the stones are seen, alternated with beads of Roman gold; others are combined with silver, and still others considered by many the most effective combination, are strung on strands of burnished steel, the steel being knotted between each cluster of coral to heighten the effect.

Jewelled combs that resemble tiaras are displayed in many shops and "genuine" novelties from South Africa made from American mined gold are among the costly trifles of the wardrobe.

My lady fair has never before had quite so many novelties in the line of fans. This season she waves away the heat of summer with the daintiest trifles of chiffon decorated in every conceivable fashion. Very expensive models are hand-painted and really the imported works of European masters; others are intricately interwoven with medallions of real lace; then there is the luxuriously extravagant affair of shirred satin encrusted with jewels.

Less expensive designs are composed simply of gauze with the monogram embroidered in raised effect in the centre. This is an era of monograms, you know, and the initials must be woven into everything from hosiery to headgear.

Possibly owing to the successful imitator, there are few novelties introduced which cannot be duplicated with excellent results at less than half the original cost; in consequence there are exquisite laces of inexpensive guipures that can only be branded as counterfeits by experts in the art of lace making.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

AN ABUSE EXPOSED.

British Columbia is less populous than the city of Toronto, and it is a solemn fact that the lawyers, whom merit or the accident of political favor has exalted to the judiciary of that province are in a position to ruin a man's property and deprive him of his liberty for the period of 21 months.

Their lordships, the king's justices for British Columbia, have exposed an abuse by their exercise of a power. There is more law than liberty in Canada when a man can be haled before three judges and committed to prison for 21 months without a chance to plead to an indictment or without trial by a jury of his peers.

It is essential to the efficiency of justice that judges should have power to punish slander. There should be limits to this power. The law might leave the judges with summary power to inflict imprisonment up to three months or a fine of $500. An offence which cannot be adequately punished with imprisonment fo rthree months or a fine of $500 is serious enough to entitle an accused person to the right of trial by jury.—Toronto Telegram.

"BOBS'" LITTLE LECTURE.

London, July 25.—Lord Roberts addressed the cadets at Sandhurst today. He told them he had been too lenient in the past. They had behaved very badly, he said, not at all like soldiers.

After the investigation ,all but two of those who have been rusticated would be reinstated.

A QUESTIONABLE COURSE.

Ottawa, July 25.—The brotherhood of locomotive engineers will oppose sir William Mulock's bill for the compulsory arbitration of all disputes between railway companies and employees.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

London, July 25.—King Edward spent the day in the sunshine on the deck of the royal yacht at Cowes. During the afternoon he went out for a cruise. He is progressing finely.

ALBANY'S COSTLY BLAZE.

Albany, New York, July 25.—As a result of the fire early this morning, one fireman is dying, and a number are seriously injured. The loss is estimated at $500,000 to $750,000.

LORD DUNDONALD ARRIVED.

Montreal, July 25.—Lord Dundonald, the new commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia, arrived here today from England.

OIL IN TRINIDAD.

Kingston, Ja., July 25.—Oil has been discovered in large quantities in the island of Trinidad and is being worked under Canadian auspices.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL RETURNS.

New York, July 25.—The earl of Minto, governor-general of Canada, and lady Minto, R. F. L. H. Doherty, the English tennis player, and captain Henry Harford, the British consul at Manila, were passengers on board the Cunard liner Lucania, which arrived in port tonight from Liverpool and Queenstown.

THE BISLEY CONTESTS.

London, July 25.—The Canadian scores for the second stage of the King's prize were: Captain Rennie, 182; captain Mitchell, 181; major McRobbie, 180. Corporal Kerr, of the 1st Dumbarton regiment, won a silver medal in the second stage of the shooting for the King's prize at Bisley today.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Drink Marata Tea.

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

WHOLESALE HOUSES.
NELSON, B. C.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

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

GROCERIES.

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

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

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

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

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

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

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

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

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

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

LUMBER.

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

UNION MEETINGS.

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

LODGE MEETINGS.

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

West Transfer Co.
TELEPHONE 33.

All kinds of Teaming.
Good Dry Wood, all lengths

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

From Montreal:

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

From Portland:

Dominion Line, Colonian.....August 2

From Boston:

Dominion Line, Commonwealth..August 13

From New York:

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

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

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

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

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS and COPYRIGHTS

obtained in all countries

ROWLAND BRITTAIN,

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

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.

FOR RENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED

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

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

WANTED—Chamber work, work by the day, week or month, by an experienced woman. Address H. S., The Daily News.

BAKER wanted at once. Apply Palace Bakery, Stanley 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.

WANTED—Tenders for making type written copies of City Bylaws. Tenders stating charge for first and second copies to be sent to the City Clerk.

FOR SALE

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE
DIRECT LINE

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

LAKE ROUTE

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

VIA SOO LINE

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

EAST

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

WEST

Leaves Revelstoke daily for Seattle and Vancouver.

Through bookings to Europe via all Atlantic lines.

Prepaid tickets at lowest rates issued from all European countries.

For rates and full particulars apply to local agents, or

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver.
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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

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

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

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

KOOTENAY RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

OPERATING
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

8:30 a. m. Lv....KASLO..... Ar. 4:00 p. m.
10:55 p. m. Ar....SANDON....Lv. 1:45 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.

6:10 p. m. Lv.....NELSON.....Ar. 7:00 a. m.
9:10 p. m. Ar.....KASLO.....Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Connecting at Troup Junction with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, Spokane, etc.

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

For further particulars call on address,
ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo,
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY

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

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

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

CITY OF NELSON.

COURT OF REVISION.

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

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

REGATTA PHOTOS

We have a fine line of Photos of the Regatta, specially taken for us, by an expert Photographer.

We are offering them at prices that will suit everybody.

Morley & Co.

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

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

A petition was circulated yesterday and signed by the wholesale merchants and others whose teams use Vernon street, asking for the finishing and grading of the road. The petition is to be presented at the meeting of the council on Monday evening.

W. H. Bullock-Webster, chief of the provincial police, who returned to the city last evening after a prolonged visit in Fernie, states that there is no change in the situation there, and that everything is orderly, no further trouble of any sort having arisen.

The cayuse race was pulled off yesterday afternoon on Vernon street, the course being from Josephine street to Cedar. There were three entries, Richard James, Bert Steeper and an Indian each putting in a horse. Two heats were run, the Indian winning both.

A game of ball will be played at the recreation grounds this afternoon between the Nelson and Rossland teams. The Nelson management will cut out the imported players and put men in their places who will contribute more to the base hit column and less to that on the outside of the table.

It was bad enough for Rossland to skin Nelson at baseball in the most ragged game of many seasons, and the people were content to accept the defeat administered to them by Vancouver at lacrosse, but it is rubbing it in when an Indian can bring a cayuse to town and win from the best blood in Nelson's stables.

Professor McEwen's sensational drive through the streets of the city yesterday blindfolded attracted much attention. In the carriage with him were George Johnstone, collector of customs; T. G. Procter and J. McPhee, of the Enterprise mine. Before he started G. A. Carlson, of Kaslo, took a book and selected a word which was told to one of the members of the party in the carriage. Carlson then took the book and after some walking hid it in the Hudson's Bay store. McEwen drove along Victoria to Kootenay street, down Kootenay to Baker, and along to the Hudson's Bay. There he made his way to the place where the book was, and opening it, found the word selected. In the evening he gave a very good entertainment at the opera house before a large audience. Among many other interesting and curious features he ran needles through the flesh of the hands of a number of people in the audience, none of whom felt the slightest feeling of pain.

PERSONALS

Mrs. J. T. Stewart, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Kellar, of Nelson.

Miss Kate Donnelly and Miss May Collins were among the arrivals from Vancouver yesterday.

W. J. Mussulman, of the Mines Exchange, leaves tomorrow morning for a six weeks' trip through the east.

A. F. Rosenberger returned last evening from Camborne, where he was looking over the properties of the Northwestern Development Syndicate.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hume—J. S. Deschamps, Rossland; R. I. Kirkwood, Slocan; H. Roy, Rossland; J. P. Black, New Denver; H. M. Sanford, New York; A. D. Mars, Spokane; H. Snell, Vancouver; G. E. Fish, Portland; R. Plummen, Rossland; W. H. Stevens, Vancouver; J. Astley, Rossland; G. H. Pearlin, Victoria; J. F. Staller, L. J. Kittredge, Rossland.

Phair—G. A. Carlson, Kaslo; J. P. Harper, Rossland; Miss E. M. McLean, Dr. Reddick, John Barreton, L. Barreton, W. W. Cone and wife, Rossland; Sidney Norman, W. S. Busby, Spokane; W. T. Telford, Leduc, Alta.; E. C. Earle, wife and children, S. Briggs, London, Eng.

Bartlett—W. Wilton, Bayonne mine; E. Morton, Fern mine; E. O. McDonald, W. Collom, Fern mine; J. Hamilton, Spoyane; James Anderson, Erie; D. Lyons, D. McLaughlin, Fern mine; C. Collom, F. B. Wilson, D. McDonald, Geo. Rabee, J. McCreary, B. Jordan, A. McDonald.

Queens—Mrs. N. Kneelands, Miss F. Kneelands, Ymir; Mr. and Mrs. J. Morrison, Trail; F. Ritchie; P. H. Murphy, Sandon; W. Wright, Portland; H. McLarty, Ymir; H. L. Jackson, Ymir; A. Forester, Castlegar.

Grand Central—J. White, Slocan; F. D. Middleton, Vancouver; Mrs. Mansfield, Miss Ivy Reese, Granite Siding; R. Lockhart, West Robson.

Madden—J. Bremner, Slocan City; G. R. Payne, S. Gabriel, Fernie.

GREENWOOD GOSSIP.

Greenwood, July 26.—(Special to The Daily News.)—A number of the stores yesterday initiated what it is to be hoped will be made a weekly Friday half-holiday during the summer months that are suitable for outdoor sports. This enabled those employed in the stores to either participate in the baseball game or to otherwise enjoy themselves in the open air.

An accident happened to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McLaine when driving at Midway yesterday. Their horse bolted, capsizing the buggy and throwing them out at the roadside. The buggy was badly damaged, but the occupants escaped without serious injury, although Mrs. McLaine had one of her wrists sprained.

Government agent W. G. McMynn has returned from a trip to Cascade in connection with the annual improvements and repairs to the main roads between that town and Grand Forks on the west and Gladstone on the east. Much better results may be looked for from the present method of doing more permanent work on the main roads of the district rather than simply making temporary repairs, as had been the custom in too many instances in previous years.

CANADIAN PRIZE WINNERS.

In the Final Stage of the King's Prize Contest.

London, July 26.—In the final stage for the King's prize, Mitchell, McRobbie and Rennie, of the Canadian team, secured the National rifle association's badge, and Mitchell won a prize of £12, and McRobbie and Rennie each won a £5 prize, with respective scores of 280, 270, and 268 points.

LAWSON WILL BUILD.

New York, July 26.—It is learned from a very authentic source that an order for a set of blocks for sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III. has been placed with the Colemans, Providence blockmakers, who furnished blocks for the Columbia, Constitution, Independence and Shamrock II. For some weeks rumor has been flying about connecting the name of Thomas F. Lawson with the building of another big boat for the defence of the America's cup, should sir Thomas Lipton challenge this year. The story is that Mr. Lawson is to furnish the greater part of the funds for building the boat, and that Charles Francis Adams, second, will be managing owner. If such is the case ,Mr. Adams can enter all the New York club races, including the trial event, by virtue of his membership in the club.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

London, July 26.—In a dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, the correspondent there of the Daily Telegraph says that the utmost consternation prevails owing to the terrifying progress of cholera. All hope of localizing the disease has been abandoned and there is no doubt that Egypt will have to meet a devastating epidemic .

The disease appeared on Thursday in practically every quarter of Cairo, 42 new cases being recorded. Several natives fell dead at their work. Temporary hospitals are being erected. The British regiments at Cairo will leave to camp in the desert at the earliest moment.

Slightly better reports, according to the Telegraph's correspondent, have been received from upper Egypt.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FOR LARDEAU.

Messrs. Kirby and Walker, representing the English syndicate who have invested so heavily in the Lardeau, through Messrs. Pool and Young, by going into the Nettie L., and Silver Cup groups, have purchased the interests in these properties of Messrs. Pool and Young. The deal went through on Monday and was favorable to the latter gentlemen. G. S. McCarter acted for Messrs. Kirby and Walker, and W. de V. le Maistre for Messrs. Poole and Young. The properties have been fully reported on by G. Attwood, M. E., of London and South Africa, and it is intended to go ahead with mining operations. Air compressors and tramways will be put in both mines as soon as possible.—Revelstoke Mail.

TOO MANY TRACEYS.

Salem, Oregon, July 26.—The men seen near Woodburn last night and believed to be Tracey and companions, were again seen by Levi Herren, a farmer, at Turner, south of Salem, this morning. Herren says the men are deer hunters, en route to southern Oregon. Although young Pickens asserts that he saw three armed men, one of whom was Tracey, last evening near Woodburn, nothing has been seen or heard of the outlaw today. The prison authorities took the precaution to place a number of extra sentinels around the prison during the night, but they believed the men seen by young Pickens were hunters.

ANOTHER RAFT READY.

Portland, July 26.—The Robertson raft company will have a huge raft of piling ready to be towed to San Francisco from Stella, Washington, about August 15th, according to captain J. W. Robertson, who arrived here today from Stella. "This raft is the largest we have yet constructed," he said, "as it is 750 feet long, 50 feet beam and 20 feet deep. It contains 8,000,000 feet, lumber measure, which is about equal to four large ship cargoes of lumber.' The logs however ,are not to be sawed into lumber, but are to be used as piles."

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, July 26.—Shipments of ore from the Rossland camp for the week ending tonight were reduced by the tying up of one of the railroads earlier in the week. This prevented several of the mines from shipping their normal output, and reduced the aggregate somewhat.

The Le Roi sent out 4,300 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 1,200, and the Giant 60. Total, 5,560. Total shipments for year to date 184,936 tons.

THE SEALING CATCH.

Victoria, July 26.—The sealing schooner, City of San Diego, returned today from Copper islands with 621 skins. She reported the Nattie with 780, South Bend 280, and Casco 600. The Saucy Lass, the other schooner of the Vancouver island fleet, has not been reported and there is some anxiety for her.

WINNIPEG'S OARSMEN.

Winnipeg, July 26.—The Winnipeg rowing club's representatives for the C. A. A. O. regatta, leave today for Brockville. The four-oared crew is represented by Riley (stroke), Johnston, Bole and Richards (bow). The oarsmen are in good condition and have high hopes of returning with honors.

NELSON WORSTED IN SPORTS

(Continued from First Page)

take liberties with Powell, and the charm was broken.

The other importation was Budde, who undertook to look after things at short. He might better have been left at home as he could neither play in the field nor handle himself at the bat. He got as far as first once, but this was upon a charity which he drew from Costello, and in the field he got three errors out of four chances.

The only redeeming feature of the day from the local point of view, was the playing of McCreary and of Houston. The former played most of the game himself, and the error charged up to him was excusable. At the bat he was better than he has been for some time, hitting the ball every time he came up. One of these was a pretty hit into deep centre, on which McCreary travelled to third before the ball could be returned, and another was a scratch hit he go over the third bag, and reached first safely.

The game did not open well for Nelson. Houston went out on a short hit to McDonald, and was followed by Eacritt and Budde, who contributed strikeouts. McCreary opened the second with a hit to centre on which he reached third. He crossed the plate by beating the ball out on the throw in from left, after Vaughan had caught Sheere's long fly. Whittet got to first on a fumble by Costello, but was caught at second by Costello's fielding of McAstocker's hit to him. Campbell followed with a short hit to third, but Powell rendered it profitless by a strike-out.

Nelson got a couple of runs in the third on a hit, three errors and a base on balls. Houston started in with a nice hit to right, and at once stole second, a trick, by the way, which Lougheed appeared powerless to prevent throughout the game. Eacritt got to first on an error at third, and Budde went out on a fly to Vaughan. McCreary reached first on an error by Worth, and Sheere got there on an error by Holland. This filled the bases, and as Whittet was allowed to walk by Costello, Eacritt was forced across the plate. With the bases full, and but one man gone, things looked well for Nelson, but the weak end of the batters was up and nothing resulted. McAstocker forced McCreary out at the plate, and Campbell forced McAstocker out at second.

In the fourth none of the Nelson men reached first. Powell and Houston struck out, and Eacritt followed with an easy ball to third which McDonald gathered in and had over to Gibson before the batter.

A ghastly error by Leighton at centre was responsible for another run in the fifth, and McCreary got around to the third cushion. Sheere got in a safe hit to left, and McCreary crossed the plate.

The Nelsons, who had been leading on a fumble of Budde's. Holland went half of the eighth with a score of 12 to 4 against them. Whittet got to first on a fumble of a ball by Gibson. McAstocker went out on a foul fly to Lougheed, and Campbell then forced Whittet out at second. Campbell stole second and got to third on an error at first, which made Powell a base runner for the first time during the game. Houston then contributed his third hit of the day and Campbell scored.

It was a case of 14 to 5 when Nelson went in for its half of the ninth. Budde was given first by Costello. He stole second, and was advanced to third by McCreary's hit to McDonald. McCreary stole second and both crossed the plate on Sheere's hit to centre, Sheere going to second on the play to cut the runner off at the plate. Whittet then fanned out and McAstocker gave Gibson an unassisted put-out, Sheere getting around to third on the play. Campbell hit Worth, who made a bad throw to first and Sheere jogged home. Campbell made a neat steal to second and tried to get to third by the same method, but was cut off by McCreary ,and the game ended 14 to 8.

Rossland got three hits in the first inning, but poor base-running prevented them from scoring, Holland and Vaughan being caught between the bases, and Worth going out on a fly catch to centre. What they failed to get on hits they got on a string of inexcusable errors in the third, four of them allowing Holland to get around the bases, and the score stood 1 to 3 in Nelson's favor.

Nelson went up in the air in the sixth, when three errors, two passed balls, a wild pitch, a base on balls, a hit, and a sacrifice constituted the ingredients of three runs and the score was tied.

Then came that nightmare, the seventh innings. McDonald went to first on a fumble of Budde's. Holland went on an error of Sheere's. Vaughan went out on a fly to Whittet. Gibson then got the ball he was waiting for and cracked it out for two bases, McDonald and Holland crossing the plate. Lougheed was allowed to go to first on fielder's choice. Worth then struck the ball, and it caught umpire Petty on the foot, putting it out of reach of the Nelson fielders. Worth went to first and Gibson crossed the plate. Then a row started. Rossland claimed it was a hit, and Nelson wanted it classed as a block or dead ball. Petty did not know what to do, and in the end he split the difference. He allowed Worth to take his base, but brought Gibson back to third.

Costello then hit to left and Gibson scored. Campbell was too slow in handling the ball and Lougheed also crossed the plate. Then there was the usual procession of errors. One came to Houston, who was not playing his position and allowed Newdell to reach first, and Worth to score. Leighton was allowed first to prevent the base-runners from advancing. McDonald then hit the ball fairly over Eacritt's bag, but he let it go by, and Costello and Newdell scored, and a hit to right by Holland brought Leighton in. Holland was caught napping at first, and Vaughan closed the inning with a fly to Eacritt which he caught by way of variety.

This made the score 12 to 5 when Rossland went in for their half of the eighth. Gibson went out on a short fly to the infield. Lougheed bunted and beat the ball out. Worth got first on an error of Eacritt's, which together with a fumble by Powell of Costello's hit gave the visitors another couple of runs.

For the visitors, Costello pitched a good game, retiring ten Nelson batters at the plate.

The score follows:

Nelson.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Houston, 1b	5	1	3	8	0	1
Eacritt 2b	5	1	0	4	3	6
Budde ss	4	1	0	0	1	3
McCreary c	5	3	2	4	5	1
Sheere, 3b	5	1	2	3	0	3
Whittet, rf	4	0	0	2	0	1
McAstocker cf	5	0	0	1	0	1
Campbell lf	5	1	1	1	0	1
Powell p	4	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	42	8	8	24	11	18

Rossland	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holland 2b	5	2	2	4	1	1
Vaughan lf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Gibson 1b	5	1	1	5	0	2
Lougheed, c	5	3	2	13	1	0
Worth ss	5	3	1	0	2	2
Costello p	4	2	1	0	3	1
Newdell rf	5	1	0	0	0	0
Leighton cf	5	1	1	0	0	1
McDonald 3b	4	1	0	2	4	2
Totals	43	14	9	27	11	9

By Innings—

Nelson	0 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 3	8
Rossland	0 0 1 0 0 3 8 2 *	14

FIREMEN'S SPORTS.

Nelson Wins One First and Divides the Second One.

In the firemen's races yesterday Nelson showed up in good style, winning the hub-and-hub, and tieing with Rossland in the wet test.

In the hub-and-hub race the course was from the corner of Josephine and Baker streets to a point near to the Ashdown Hardware company's warehouse. There were three teams in the contest, Rossland, Greenwood and Nelson. The race was a spurt from start to finish for all the competitors, but Nelson was a little too swift for the visitors and won out with six feet to the good ahead of Greenwood. The Rossland boys made a fair third.

In the wet test the first to run was the Rossland team, who made the splendid time of 25 1-5. There was great cheering from their friends and supporters, who considered the race as good as won. When Nelson started a collie dog ran out in front, necessitating Henderson jumping to clear him, which he did, however, without any loss of time. As the water passed the nozzle five stop watches were clicked, the owners of them being surprised to see that the time had tied within the fifth of a second, both teams having made the run in 25 1-5.

Greenwood ran next and they made it in good time. There was a diversity of opinion as to exactly what it was, J. Dover making it 25 3-8 seconds, and the others 26 seconds.

It was thought inadvisable by the committee to run the tie off, and the money for the prize was divided between the two first teams.

The Nelson team was composed of W. Douglas J. Thomson, H. Houston, Jack Nunn, J. Chambers, J. Henderson, Geo. Eckert, C. McBeath and chief Lillie.

Rossland—Gus Rabee, captain; C. Collins, F. Wilson, Ben Jordan, H. Wilcox, J. Martin, D. McDonald J. McDonald and P. Lougheed.

Greenwood—C. W. Wilson captain; C. E. Merritt, A. D. Hallett, J. Wilmot, R. Stewart, L. B. Hodge, E. McArthur, W. M. Frith and A. Munroe.

The Nelson boys distinguished themselves in the run which was as steady as could be desired. This was particularly noticeable in the wet test and in the coupling While water spurted from the hydrant between the threads of the coupling with both Rossland and Greenwood Nelson's coupling was perfectly dry and the handling of the hose as cool as on practice. The team is a strong one and the boys should be able to meet any team in the province.

The time made in all the runs was remarkably good, beating all previous records at other celebrations in the Kootenays. The time for hub-and-hub was 14 4-5 seconds, and wet test 25 1-5. In 1900 at Greenwood when the same teams were competing in the hub-and-hub race, Nelson won with a time of 16 seconds. In the wet test at the same celebration Nelson won with a time of 29 3-4 seconds, Rossland being disqualified, and Greenwood failing to make the coupling. In Nelson the same year, with Greenwood, Grand Forks and Nelson contesting, Nelson was victorious with a time of 17 1-2 seconds in the hub-and-hub and the wet test in 25 3-5. The Greenwood team which ran first in the wet test on that occasion, made the run and connection in 27 2-5, which was thought to be a certain winner.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY

Presbyterian—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school immediately after the morning service. The special music will be, in the morning a solo by Mr. Clark, and in the evening the anthem "Be still and know that I am God," Marston, and solo, "The voice of Jesus," Sutcliffe, by Mrs. Young. Rev. J. F. Campbell, D.D., Presbyterian missionary at Rutlam, India, will preach at the evening service on "Our missions in India."

Methodist—Corner Silica and Josephine streets. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30. The pastor, Rev. J. H. White will conduct the morning service, and Rev. R. Robinson, of Minnesota, the evening.

Baptist Church—Stanley street near Mill. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Rev. C. R. Poole, of Pullman, Wash., will conduct both services today.

Roman Catholic—Church of St. Mary Immaculate, corner of Ward and Mill streets. Low mass at 8 a. m., high mass at 10 a. m., benediction at 7.30 p. m. Rev. Father Ferland, priest.

Church of England—St. Saviour's, corner of Ward and Silica streets. Ninth Sunday after Trinity. 11 a. m. morning prayer; 2.30 p. m.., Sunday school; 7.30 p. m., evening prayer. Rector H. F. Graham.

Congregational—Emmanuel, corner of Silica and Stanley streets. Rev. D. H. Reid, pastor. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school immediately after the morning service. The pastor will preach in the morning on "Walking with Jesus," and Rev. William Munroe, former pastor of the church will preach in the evening.

DISASTROUS CLOUD BURST.

Elmira, July 26.—At 7 o'clock tonight Hornellville and Canto, N. Y., were visited by a cloudburst which flooded the country for miles, washed out the Erie railroad tracks for miles, and wrought untold damage. All trains on the Erie road from the west are stalled at Hornellville, but west bound trains are sent via Corning, over the Rochester division of the Erie & Buffalo. The fall of rain was like the roar of a cataract at Niagara. The Erie railroad expects to have its tracks restored tomorrow.

NOT EASILY ALARMED.

San Jose, Costa Rica, July 26.—The official report of the commission appointed to inquire into the recent eruption of the Costa Rican volcanoes, Miravattle and Rincond de la Vieja, eighty and sixty miles respectively southeast of Lake Nicaragua, is alarming. Professor Patties says: We are in the same conditions as the island of Martinique. No alarm, however, is felt.

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