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# THE DAILY NEWS

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## ECONOMY IS NOT DESIRED

### City Council Will Not Cut Scavenger Expenses

### Selous' Proposed Tax Sale is Knocked on the Head

The consideration of the extravagances in connection with the city's scavenging department was the chief business transacted at the meeting of the city council last evening. This matter was introduced by alderman Scanlan, who advanced several reasons why the citizens should not be put to the expense of maintaining a sanitary inspector whose work consisted in looking after but one day scavenger. His efforts were unavailing, however, as aldermen Selous and Hamilton, as well as the mayor, failed to see that there was any opening for retrenchment in this department of the city service.

Some time ago the council cut down the salaries of all the officials, but on this occasion the salary of the sanitary inspector was spared on the understanding that he should go on the scavenger wagon in the day time and thus save the expense of one man. At the time it was freely stated that the sanitary inspector was averse to going on the wagon and that if the ruling of the council was insisted upon that the city would be obliged to look for a new sanitary inspector, and in view of the vote taken upon the question at the meeting of the city council last evening, it looks as if the sanitary inspector would make the bluff stick if he made it as alleged.

Alderman Scanlan referred to the matter first when the report of the public works committee was read. He said that it had been decided by the committee to have the matter come before the council in the form of an open question rather than with any recommendation from the committee. At the present time there was but little work for the scavengering department. There was but one night man. He made his rounds and then went home, and he was not employed for very many hours during the night. In addition to this man there was a day scavenger, and in the opinion of alderman Scanlan, with so small a scavengering department there was no necessity for a sanitary inspector at a salary of $90 per month to walk around the city. He thought that a sufficient sanitary inspection could be carried on with the inspector on the top of the day scavenger wagon. This phase of the matter he said had been discussed at a previous meeting of the council, and a decision was arrived at that the inspector should take one of the wagons. At this time there were two wagons engaged in the day scavengering work, but three days later one of the wagons had been taken off and it had seemingly not been necessary since. Alderman Scanlan accordingly moved a resolution to the effect that sanitary inspector Symes be required to drive the day scavenger work, and that in the event of the scavenger work increasing that the inspector be authorized to secure additional help to drive the other wagon, and that he receive the same salary as at present.

Alderman Irving expressed his agreement with the resolution, and seconded it.

Alderman Selous opposed the resolution. He said he did not think the officer could carry on his inspection from the top of a scavenger wagon. Mayor Fletcher was also opposed to this variety of economy. He said the resolution in effect meant that there was no necessity for a sanitary inspector.

Alderman Scanlan said in reply that the scavenger department was worked at present with a large pay-roll, and the people of the city were obliged to make it self-sustaining by the rates which were paid. It was idle to say that the department was self sustaining for the very evident reason that if the city chose to appoint three men to walk around as inspectors it could make the department pay its way by the rates which it imposed. He said the people were kicking at the expense attached to the service.

After some further talk the vote was taken. Aldermen Scanlan and Irving voted for the resolution, with alderman Selous voting nay.

Alderman Hamilton, who had not said anything during the discussion, did not vote, and the mayor called upon him to record. He then said that he would vote against the resolution. He was so recorded, and the resolution was thereupon declared lost.

The discussion on the matter was then resumed. The mayor said that from the report which had been submitted by the health officer the sanitary condition of the city was not very good, and in reply to this aldermen Scanlan and Irving in effect said that such being the case it did not speak well for the work of the present inspector.

Alderman Selous added it as his opinion that the city council owed it to the citizens to see to it that there was a good sanitary inspector. He explained that he was not holding a brief for the present inspector. He expressed the opinion that the inspector was paid too much for his services, but he was anxious to see that he carried on an efficient inspection. He also thought the present official required jacking up, and if it was found that he did not do the work the council should get a man who would.

This ended the matter and the subject was dropped.

The matter of the proposed tax sale was referred to incidentally. It came up in the nature of a return showing the amount of taxes that would be collectable under a tax sale, which included all arrears that would be affected by a tax sale at the present time. This return showed that including the arrears for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and such arrears for 1901 as could be included by reason of previous arrears, the total amounted to but $2,771.25.

When the figures were read, alderman Hamilton said that so far as the tax sale went, for such an amount, it was out of the question.

Alderman Selous added that the amount was less than half of what he thought it was.

Alderman Irving agreed that in view of the return it would not be advisable to have the sale.

Alderman Hamilton, returning to the matter said that taking the first two years dealt with, it was doubtful if there was another city in the province that could show such a small total of arrears.

There was some further disconnected talk relative to the matter and finally the mayor disposed of it with the remark, "Well, I suppose that ends that matter."

The report of the finance committee was very brief. It recommended the payment of the account of P. E. Wilson for the copying and filing of the city bylaws.

There were three sections to the report of the public works committee. The first recommended that the sanitary and fire inspectors be required to keep a diary showing the work performed by them each day, and that the same be kept at the city offices.

The fire which started in the rear of the Presbyterian church as the result of the accumulation of some grass, was the reason for this recommendation, it being the opinion of the members of the committee that efficient inspection would have resulted in the removal of the grass before the fire started. The clause was adopted.

The second clause was adopted practically without discussion. It was that owing to the short hours required of him the night scavenger should render such service as might be necessary in the disinfecting and fumigating of buildings, and without extra remuneration.

The third section of the report recommended that water be supplied to the residents of the Hume Addition at current rates, provided the necessary mains be laid by the applicants and that satisfactory guarantees be given for the due payment of the rates. There was some talk on this, but upon its being shown that the terms were the same as provided in the case of the Fairview people supplied, the recommendation of the committee was passed and the report as a whole adopted.

A report was read from the sanitary inspector relative to his inspection of the washeries on Cottonwood creek, which stated that the Chinese premises were in fair condition.

The communication relative to the approaching visit of the party of British journalists was read and a decision was reached that the council should take some steps to receive the visitors. As it is not known just when they are to arrive it was decided that the mayor should extend a welcome to them to visit the city, and at the next meeting arrangements will be perfected as the nature and extent of the city's reception.

A long report was read from Dr. McLennan, city health officer. It covered the first six months of the year, during which period the health officer said the condition of the city was very good. During this period there had been four cases of small-pox, two of which were of more than ordinary severity. They were all cases which had been brought into the city, three of them being distinctly traceable to the outbreak of the disease in East Kootenay. There were perfect recoveries in each case.

There were twelve cases of diphtheria, all of them being mild forms of the disease, and recoveries in each. In connection with this form of disease the health officer recommended that the city provide an isolation hospital, which would result in considerable economy, and also prove of great assistance in the event of an epidemic. This in the opinion of the health officer, was to be feared in view of the present unsanitary condition of the city.

During the six months there had been no cases of scarlet fever reported, but there were several cases of typhoid. A number of these cases came from outside points for treatment, three of which had resulted fatally. There were no deaths resulting in typhoid cases which could be traced to the use of city water.

There were three deaths resulting from tuberculosis, and in connection with the treatment of this disease the health officer recommended that all such be reported the same as other infectious diseases. He also recommended that all consumptives be required to carry pocket cuspidors, and that none of them be allowed to work in any mill, laundry or factory in the city.

Reference was made in the report to the practice of some of the Chinese gardeners in removing garbage from the city dump for use as fertilizer, with the recommendation that the practice be stopped.

The total number of deaths reported within the city for the six months was 35, but this included a considerable number who had been brought into the city from outside points for treatment.

The report was referred to the local board of health, which will meet next week to consider it.

On motion of alderman Irving, it was decided to give N. D. Stewart a water connection at a cost of about $85.

W. G. Gillett applied for a six-foot sidewalk on Silica street, from Hendryx to Park. The request was favorably received, and was referred to the public works committee.

The council then went into committee of the whole to consider the list of arrears for water, scavenger and electric light.

## CONDITION OF BRITISH FLEET

SAID TO BE TOO FEEBLE TO FIGHT, TOO SLOW TO RUN AWAY.

ADMIRALTY SEVERELY ATTACKED FOR OVERCROWDING SHIPS.

London, Aug. 18.—The great naval parade off Spithead is filling columns of the London papers with indictments of the admiralty as well as pannegyrics of the magnificent pageant.

William Laced Cowles, the naval authority, and who cannot be classed as an alarmist, writes that while there are a dozen very effective battleships off Spithead, and a few cruisers, all comparing favorably with those of the best foreign construction, the bulk of the British fleet is "merely an exhibition of flags, paint and gilding, and the majority might as well be built of cardboard, as they are mere dummies, too feeble to fight and too slow to run away."

The admiralty is also coming in for scathing criticism on account of the overcrowding of troops. Returning colonial troops from Cape Town on the steamers Britannic and Drayton George, going to Australia, were devastated with measles, pneumonia and pleurisy. The stories of filthy quarters and inadequate medicine and food rival anything charged in connection with the fever ships which arrived at Camp Wykoff, Montauk point, Long island, after the war with Spain.

Official statements from the admiralty all deny overcrowding, but the fact remains that after vigorous protests from Australia, the transport Aurania, then on the eve of sailing for Cape Town, before proceeding, disembarked 520 officers and men, thus admitting that the ship was overcrowded to this extent.

Even more serious from a national point of view than the transport, remount and commissary scandals is the problem of caring for the hordes of discharged soldiers now clamoring for employment. There is no question that the various relief organizations accomplished a vast amount of good throughout the war, and they are still doing so. They disbursed literally millions of pounds sterling in aid of widows, orphans and invalids, but now the workhouses of the United Kingdom are filled with time-expired men, and in all the big towns masses of volunteers and reservists are vainly seeking for situations in place of those their employers promised to open after the war, but who did not do so.

Strangely while the cities are glutted with men out of employment, the farmers in all sections of the country are reported to be lamenting the dearth of field hands.

### NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE.

To Be Launched This Week—A Formidable Engine of War.

New York, Aug. 18.—A host of jackies are getting everything "ship-shape" aboard the new battleship Maine, recently completed at the Cramps, in readiness for the official trial trip, which takes place this week over the marked course between Cape Ann, Mass., and Cape Porpoise, Me.

Her trial will be made to determine how well she steams, whether her machinery works smoothly and approximately what her speed is. In consequence of the success of her recent private trial the Maine is confidently expected to meet the official speed requirements. Captain Train will be president of the trial board and a number of naval officers and engineers who have closely watched her progress since her keel was laid will be aboard during the trial The contract speed of the Maine is 18 knots an hour, the fastest of any battleship in the United States navy. That she will do better than her contract speed there is no doubt. In fact, it is expected that she will have plenty to spare along this line.

The new Maine, built to take the place of the vessel of that name which was blown up in Havana harbor a little more than four years ago, is one of the most powerful battleships in the world. She is very much more formidable than her predecessor, larger, faster and better armored. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 394 feet; extreme breadth, 72 feet, 2 1-2 inches; mean draft, 23 feet, six inches; full load displacement, 13,500 tons. Her armament consists of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns, eight 14-pounders, eight 3-pounders and eight 1-pounders and machine guns. Her Krupp belt armor extends 3 1-2 feet below and four feet above the water line, being 7 1-2 inches thick at the bottom and 11 inches at the top.

### WHITTAKER-WRIGHT'S TROUBLES.

London, Aug. 18.—The reluctance of the authorities to prosecute Whittaker-Wright, the promoter of the London and Globe and other financial corporations, which have gone to the wall, is causing great surprise and indignation. It has been suggested that they are influenced in refraining from prosecuting by the fact that the king's brother, the duke of Connaught, was largely interested in Whittaker-Wright's first venture. The persons moving for prosecution have received anonymous communications that their action is causing anxiety "in the highest quarters."

### VISITING CRICKETERS DEFEATED.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The St. Louis cricketers were defeated at Mimico, on Saturday by Dr. Beemer's eleven, by a score of 124 to 101.

## ISLANDER'S WIPED OUT

### Forishima Devastated by an Active Volcano

### Every Inhabitant Believed to Have Been Killed

Yokohama, Aug. 18.—The little island of Torishima was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption between August 13th and 15th. All the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were undoubtedly killed.

The island is covered with volcanic debris, and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding, and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity, which make it dangerous for vessels to approach the island.

Torishima is one of a chain of islands extending between the Bonin islands and Hondo, the biggest island of Japan.

### NOT IN THE SYNDICATE.

The Cunard Line Prepared to Fight Morgan Merger.

London, Aug. 18.—Maybe the inside history of Pierpont Morgan's confabs with the Cunard company will never be known. The general understanding here is that the stockholders in the famous old steamship line held out for a higher figure than Morgan would pay. At any rate, the key of the situation was held, and is held yet, by a noble lord who has managed to keep himself in the background pretty effectively, and whose picture has not appeared in the newspapers. He is lord Inverclyde, who, as head of the Cunard company, is the subject of keen interest on the part of the British government just at present. If he should turn the Cunard line over to the American syndicate there would indeed be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth over here. It was bad enough when the Leyland line went, and worse when the White Star line surrendered, but if the Cunarders should go it would be considered nothing short of a national calamity.

It has been intimated to the government that if they would grant a subsidy sufficient to enable the Cunard line to fight the American syndicate, all would be well; otherwise the blood would be on the government's own head.

Lord Inverclyde is a man worth watching at present. He is understood to be one of the prime movers in the scheme to establish a line of ocean flyers between Liverpool and Canada, if a sufficient subsidy can be obtained from the dominion and mother country. Milord is 41 years old, and became a big figure in the commercial and social world only a year ago, when he succeeded his father, the first baron, who was better known as sir John Burns. It was sir John who first conceived the idea of making merchant vessels auxiliary war vessels— a notion that lifted him into the peerage. The present baron inherited the great wealth his father made out of the Cunard company, and it looks at present as if he would add to his patrimony by virtue of holding the whip hand over the government, which would be terrifically abused if it failed to hold out sufficient inducements to keep the Cunard line out of American hands.

### THE EMMA MINE.

Promising Summit Camp Property to Be Operated.

Eholt, Aug. 18.—(Special to The Daily News.)—During the past two or three months the Emma mine, situated in Summit camp, and distant about three miles from Eholt, along the branch railway to the B. C. mine, has shipped nearly one thousand tons of ore to the Hall Mining & Smelting company's smelter at Nelson. This ore has been obtained from an open cut alongside the railway track. It has been in demand at the smelter chiefly for its iron contents, which were required for fluxing purposes, rather than for its copper and gold values. When the Standard Pyritic Smelting company was building its smelter at Boundary Falls Andrew Laidlaw, then managing director, had some 650 tons of ore sent down from the Emma, but this was not treated owing to the pyritic method of smelting not having been tried at Boundary Falls, as was originally intended it should be.

The Emma, having been crown granted some time ago, had been allowed by its owners to lie unworked for several years. In 1896 W. T. Smith, for himself and Farrel & Midgeon, of the Parrot works, Butte, Montana, who were co-owners, put a shaft down about 100 feet and ran a cross-cut from it some 25 feet. These workings showed very nice looking copper ore, but the shoot was never opened up to any extent. The Mackenzie, Mann & Co., syndicate acquired the Farrel & Midgeon interest at the same time as they did those of the same people in the properties at Phoenix since worked by the Dominion Copper company, which has heretofore allowed its several Summit camp interests to remain idle. At last, though, there appears to be a reasonable prospect of the Emma being developed, for a small power plant has been obtained from the Hall Mining & Smelting company, and delivered at the mine. This plant consists of a 35-horse-power locomotive boiler, a 6x8 Bacon hoist, and two 3 1-4 inch machine drills which will be operated by steam.

It is stated that a drift is to be run from the shaft in the ore shoot. The result of this work will be awaited with much interest, for no underground mining work of any importance has been done in this part of Summit camp since operations were suspended about three years ago on the neighboring Oro Denoro, on which the King Mining company, of Rossland, previously installed a power plant and did some 700 feet of development work. There are several likely-looking prospects in the vicinity, so the successful opening up of the Emma will probably lead to these having attention.

## THE COKE FAMINE ENDED

GRANBY SMELTER WILL RESUME OPERATIONS ON THURSDAY.

CROW'S NEST COAL COMPANY INSTALLING MORE COKE OVENS.

Grand Forks, Aug. 18.—The Granby smelter which closed down a week ago, owing to the coke famine, will resume operations on Thursday. The ovens of the Crow's Nest Coal company at Michel, are now turning out 200 tons of coke daily, a quantity that is insufficient to supply the wants of the various Boundary smelters. However, relief may be expected shortly, as the company is installing new ovens, and a small additional supply is being shipped from Fernie, where the coal mines since the recent disaster have been closed down.

A. C. Flummerfelt, assistant general manager of the Granby company, has returned from a trip to Fernie where he enquired into the situation.

S. H. C. Miner, president of the Granby company, and family, left today for Montreal after spending a month in the Boundary. Mr. Miner declared the cost of living in the mining districts excessive, a condition of affairs not justified by circumstances.

The V. V. & E. railway has filed with the railway department at Ottawa plans and profiles of that portion of its Coast-Kootenay route lying between Midway, B. C., and the Similkameen river, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. The survey crosses the international boundary at several points.

### GOSSIP OF GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Aug. 18.—(Special to The Daily News.)—F. W. McLaine is about again, though still weak from his recent attack of appedicitis.

Paul Johnson, superintendent of the Greenwood smelter, is expected to return from his visit to the coast today. Coke is now coming in to the smelter, so it is anticipated sufficient will have been received by the end of the month to warrant a resumption of operations at both the Mother Lode mine and the smelter about then.

It is reported that J. P. Flood, of Greenwood, who went east a few weeks ago, is interested with others in a deal involving the sale of a valuable mining property that has been bonded by eastern men for $350,000, of which sum $50,000 was to be paid cash down.

John Thornton, familiarly known in the Boundary as "Old Jolly Jack," is applying to the provincial secretary for admission to the old men's home, Kamloops. He came to Boundary creek in its placering days of the sixties, and ever since has been known "on the crik" as one of those who was determined to "stay with her" so long as he was able to. The old man has had an adventurous career, at one time having served in Uncle Sam's navy, in acknowledgement of which service he has been for years in receipt of a small pension from the United States government. Many will feel sincere regret at the passing out of their ken of the familiar figure of the old man with his cheery view of things and his fund of anecdote of the early days of the Boundary, but it is best now that he is becoming increasingly feeble that he leave his lonely cabin and go where he can be taken care of during the short period of life left to him now.

Mrs. C. A. S. Atwood and family have gone to the Okanagan, to spend a couple of months at their old home at Kelowna.

Robert Denzler, an old time prospector in the Boundary, who has been away for several months, is again visiting the district.

Tyrrell & Grant have commenced to run a stage from Greenwood via Midway to Curlew and return, connecting at Curlew with the Marcus-Republic train to and from Spokane.

The telephone service to Camp McKinney has been interrupted for several days, forest fires in the timbered country between Camp McKinney and Hoosier's having destroyed the line. Communication is now restored.

When replying to the address presented to him by the Greenwood board of trade, colonel Prior paid a merited compliment to two well-known Greenwood citizens. After expressing pleasure that an appreciative reference had been made in the address to the zealous manner in which the district government agent, W. G. McMynn, carries out his onerous duties, the minister of mines said that no matter how high an opinion residents had of Mr. McMynn, it was no higher than that held by the government, who regarded him as an exemplary and thoroughly efficient officer. Later colonel Prior said that he had had the privilege of a lengthy conversation with George F. Dougherty, secretary of the Grenwood Miners' Union, whom he found to be an intelligent, fair-minded, able man, and one whose influence would, he thought, always be exercised against labor strikes and in favor of settlement of difficulties by arbitration or other reasonable methods.

A gentle rain fell throughout the district all Saturday night and Sunday. This was most welcome, refreshing the farm and garden crops still growing, and extinguishing the forest fires that were still burning in different parts of the district.

The Greenwood city council has notified A. H. Lawder, chief of police, that it has requested the police commissioners to dispense with his services on and after October 1st. This step has been decided upon for the reason that the council finds it necessary to still further economize, and for this purpose has arranged to amalgamate the offices of chief of police and chief of the fire department, retaining the latter officer for the combined offices. Mr. Lawder has been in the police service at Greenwood for about five years, first as provincial constable stationed here, next acting both for the province and the city by mutual consent, and later in the employ of the city only. When a year ago the services of chief McLaren were dispensed with, retrenchment being then commenced, Mr. Lawder was promoted to be chief, in which capacity he has since acted.

### TROUBLE IN THE EAST.

England and Japan Watching Movements of France.

London, Aug. 18.—Everything in Europe seems calm, the czar and the kaiser have been kissing each other, and Italy has withdrawn her squadron from the Tripoli harbor.

The east, however, shows signs of trouble. France is quietly invading southern China and appropriating territory which is undoubtedly Chinese. She proposes to fortify a point of land which commands the harbor of Hong Kong, and which was granted by China for a naval station, and in other ways she is treating Chinese territory as fair property for seizure.

England and Japan are closely watching these operations and Japan has called a halt by threatening the island of Ting To, claimed by the French as still Chinese.

England and Japan are evidently determined to put a stop to French and Russian aggression in China. England, with the veteran forces of South Africa ready for other service, is in excellent condition for fighting, while the English and Japanese fleets far outclass and outnumber the French and Russian squadrons in the Pacific.

The Germans stand apart, content apparently to have no hand in the matter. Wars have arisen from less provocation than that which exists.

### NORTHERN CANNERIES CLOSE.

Reports Received as to the Several Packs Secured.

Victoria, Aug. 18.—With the exception of the Lowe Inlet, Princess Royal, Alert Bay and Namu canneries, which have seining licenses, all the canneries in the north have discontinued operations.

The packs so far reported are: Drainey's Kimsquit and Namu canneries 12,300 cases; Lord's British American and North Pacific canneries, Skeena river, 37,800; Naas Harbor and Mill Bay canneries, about 10,000 cases; Inverness, 10,300 cases; Aberdeen, about 17,500 cases; Standard, 12,200 cases; Cunningham's, 17,500 cases, and Wallace Bros., 19,000 cases.

Probably the smallest pack was that of the Bella Coola cannery, which had 2,700 cases.

As passengers on the down trip, the steamer Queen City, which arrived from the west coast today, had Prof. McMillan and 35 botanists from the Minnesota university, who have been spending their summer vacation at the station at Port Renfrew, established last year. They report a most successful season.

### ROSS SAILS FOR HOME.

Ontario's Premier Talks on Effect of New Steamship Services.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The Evening Telegram's London special cable says: Premier Ross, of Ontario, has sailed for home. In an interview he said that within a year the Australian and Canadian steamship lines will be working under a co-operative system. This would benefit the empire more than a strenuous competition. The new South African steamship service, he said would probably mean an early inauguration of a fast mail service between England and Canada.

### KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Woodslee, Ontario, Aug. 18.—A young man named Jack Brown, and two young ladies named Sarums, while getting out of the way of an approaching freight train on one track, were struck and instantly killed by the fast east bound express on another track about midnight last night. The three were walking on the track and were on their way to their home near Essex.

### DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

Victoria, Aug. 18.—The boilermakers of the Albion Iron orks company have settled the differences, and the Albion is again a union shop. The trouble originally arose through the union men refusing to do work that had been refused by the union men in San Francisco and Seattle.

### LIANG SHING GOING HOME.

Victoria, Aug. 18.—Sir Liang Shing, who was appointed ambassador at Washington, but who is returning to China with prince Tsia Chen, who went to London for the coronation, said before leaving here tonight that he expected to be back in America by December, to succeed minister Wu.

### DEATH OF EX-G. T. R. OFFICIAL.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—E. P. Hannaford, for many years prior to 1896 identified with the Grand Trunk Railway, as chief engineer, died suddenly about noon today. Since 1896 he had lived a retired life.

### LUMBER MILL SCORCHED.

Wauboushene, Ontario, Aug. 18.—The Georgian Bay lumber company's mill here was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $5,000.

## STRIKER SHOT BY A DEPUTY

### Slayer Placed Under Arrest on Charge of Murder

### Sheriff Gombert to Ask for Detachment of Troops

Tamaqua, Aug. 18.—In a clash between strikers and deputies at Nesquehoning, Carbon county, in the Panther creek valley, early this evening, one man was killed and several injured. The riot is still in progress. Troops will be asked for. The mining operations in that section are those of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company.

Tamaqua, Aug. 18.—The first report of the fatal shooting and clash between strikers and deputies was to some extent exaggerated. There was one man shot dead, but only the one shot was fired. The parties at once separated. The man who fired the shot was arrested and the town is quiet.

Nesquenhonting, Aug. 18.—In a clash between strikers and deputies here tonight, Patrick Sharpe, a striker of Lansford, was shot and killed, almost instantly, by a deputy. The shooting caused considerable excitement for a time, but order was soon restored without any other persons being injured, and the town is now quiet. A deputy named Harry McElmore was arrested, charged with the killing of Sharpe, and was taken to the county jail at Mauch Chunk.

It is reported here that sheriff Gombert may ask that a detachment of the troops now stationed at Shenandoah be sent into the Panther creek valley.

London, Aug. 18.—William Abraham, member of the parliament for Rhonda Valley division of Glamorganshire, and president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in an address delivered before the Rhonda Valley miners, urged the acceptance of the proposal of a financial contribution to assist the striking miners in the United States, who, he said, were fighting for the cherished principles of arbitration. The meeting passed a resolution in favor of contributions being made by the federation.

### BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE IN ASIA.

French Interests in Siam Menaced by Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Paris, Aug. 18.—Events may be ripening for serious troble in Siam. Since the conclusion of the alliance between Japan and Britain the Siamese have taken an attitude in their dealings with the French which has greatly irritated M. Delcasse. France has immense interests in that part of Asia. Her Indo-Chinese possessions are among her richest colonial jewels, and it is no secret that the French government has set its heart on directing the foreign policy of Siam.

Matters seem to be shaping now for a Japanese-Siamese alliance. With this consummated, Britain and not France would ultimately direct Siam in her relations with Europe. British diplomacy at Bangkok has actively promoted this scheme, and Japan has been supplying the Siamese with arms and ammunition to punish the Shal rebels.

If Siam joins the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Britain's influence in Asia will soon be overwhelming.

### THE POLISH DEMOCRACY.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—An assemblage of 2,000 Poles here yesterday cheered what was called the Polish democracy. There was a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm, Herr W. Robel, editor of a Polish paper published in Berlin, during the course of a speech exclaimed, "Prussia will disappear from the map before they succeed in Germanising the Poles and destroying their hope of the resurrection of Poland. The new Poland will be not the prey of the aristocracy and clergy, but a free, democratic ideal." The speaker added that all Germans were the heriditary foes of the Poles.

### ANOTHER GOULD ACQUISITION.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The annual report of the Ann Arbor railroad issued today is of interest because the projerty formally passed into the hands of the Gould interests. At the annual election on Saturday George Gould an C. W. Kreck were elected to the directorate. For the present year the gross earnings were $1,893,409, net earnings, $520,354. The gross revenue was increased about 8 per cent. over last year. The marine service across Lake Michigan contributed $624,650, in other words more than 46 per cent. of the gross freight earnings were derived from the car ferries.

### WILL SPOIL PORK CROP.

London, Ont., Aug. 18.—Hog cholera is prevalent in this district and several valuable herds have been killed by order of veterinary surgeons during the past week. It is reported that over 400 hogs have already been destroyed.

### TO HARVEST THE CROP.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—About ten thousand people, it is expected, will leave Ontario this week for Manitoba and the Northwest territories to engage in harvesting and threshing operations, and to see the country.

### HASTENTD THE END.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Despondent because she believed ther was no cure for an illness of long standing Mrs. Emma Carnaby, a widow, ended her life on Saturday by a dose of carbolic acid.

# HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

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A GREAT MANY BARGAINS.

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

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Undivided Profits, $165,856.09.

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

## The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid-up, . . . . $2,000,000 | Rest, . . . . . $1,700,000
Head Office, Halifax:

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

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GEO. KYDD, Manager Nelson Branch.

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CROWN BRAND

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Sole Agents, Nelson, B. C.

OUR LARGE FALL

## CATALOGUE

Of Guns, Rifles and General Goods

is now in the printers' hands, and will be ready for distribution about August 15th.

This catalogue is away ahead of anything of the kind yet issued, both as regards the catalogue itself (it being beautifully illustrated), and the prices, which you will find very interesting.

We will be very glad to mail one to any address.

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## CANADA'S PROGRESS.

A fast Atlantic steamship service, and a new steamship line to South Africa, may be accounted among the achievements of the visit of the dominion ministers to London for the coronation ceremonies. Even should the results of the colonial conference fall short of anticipations, a very great deal of value to Canada has been accomplished in the perfecting of arrangements for the above mentioned projects. All along the line Canada is progressing in all that pertains to national importance. Canada is taking a position in all the great industrial and transportation movements that places her in the front rank of civilized nations. The old days of dependency and misgivings as to her capabilities have passed, and today Canada has to be reckoned with in every movement looking to trade expansion.

Whilst to some extent natural growth is responsible for this new spirit of enterprise it must be conceded that the bold, statesmanlike policy of sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the Liberal government in all matters pertaining to the development of Canada's trade has been the chief factor. They had the confidence and the courage to lead the way. They seized the right moment to practically force Canada to the front, and as there were not lacking the qualities to entitle her to a front place, that position will be maintained. From now on it may safely be predicted that Canada will occupy an ever growing influence in the world's work.

This realization of her potentialities will assuredly have the effect of breeding a more vigorous patriotism. There is need for a greater display of confidence in our own resources and capabilities. "Canada for the Canadians" has not meant much in the past, and has usually been a cry used by those seeking some special privileges, without a thought for the real welfare of Canada.

## MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Manufacturers' Association at Halifax was characterized by two features that entitle their proceedings to some comment. There were two hundred men in attendance and yet, notwithstanding the diversity of opinion that must have existed and been manifested, they enunciated a tariff policy, decided to prepare for some means of defence "against the aggressions of trade unions," made a declaration upon the subject of technical education, and another in favor of an all-Canadian exhibition in Toronto next year; all within the short space of one brief day.

This would appear to indicate either undue haste in their deliberations, or an unanimity of opinion that is nothing short of the marvellous. The tariff question alone is one that is not so easily threshed out as to permit of its being satisfactorily dealt with in so short a time by so many men who must have given expression to their views, unless they were so miraculously of the one way of thinking as to render any prolonged debate superfluous. As to the tariff favored by the association, the dispatches state that a thorough revision was demanded, this to be upon lines which will "more effectively transfer to the workshops of the dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which are now imported from other countries." This is almost identical with the stand taken by some of the speakers at the board of trade convention at Toronto in June last, and in parliament by Mr. Blain, one of Mr. Borden's lieutenants, who asserted that the "tariff should be so arranged that every institution in this country manufacturing goods to be consumed by the Canadian people should have sufficient protection to keep out the same class of goods made in any foreign county."

It is in fact a rehash of the old cry for increased protection on the plea of benefitting the home consumer and the taxpayer. As a matter of fact the Manufacturers' Association care just about as much for the interests of the Canadian consumer or taxpayer as a wolf cares for a lamb and in precisely the same way. The phrase "to transfer to the workshops of the dominion" is a particularly happy inspiration but it is buncombe all the same. What is meant is "to transfer to the pockets of the manufacturers." Can it be shown that a high protective tariff, for that is what the manufacturers are asking for, has anywhere made the cost of the goods so protected cheaper to the consumer in the country where they were made? It is not so in the United States, nor is it so in Canada. Why is it that goods are sold cheaper abroad than they are sold at home? The answer is a simple one; the manufacturers look to the home markets, from which foreign goods are kept out by a high tariff wall, for their big profits. The people cannot help themselves, they cannot buy cheaper from foreign countries and the manufacturers insist on obtaining the same price for the protected article as is charged for the imported one plus a heavy customs charge. They must manufacture as cheaply as foreign manufacturers or they could not compete with them in the open markets of the world and if they can manufacture as cheaply, they should sell to their own countrymen, by whom they are protected, at a figure much below that asked for the imported goods. That they do not do this is an evidence of the true state of mind that actuates their present demand. They want a higher wall built around them so that they can make the home consumer pay more than he does today for the goods they make; it is profit they are after and not the interest of either workshop or taxpayer, consumer or retailer.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Monetary Times says:

"Further investigation shows that the "quantity of cedar available in British "Columbia for shingle making is almost "nothing, though at one time it was "stated to be almost inexhaustible. "Puget Sound men, it is said, have been "looking for available tracts for six "months without success."

Just where this contemporary obtained this information is not stated, but it emanated presumably from an American source, possibly from some of the Sound men to whom it refers. The Monetary Times should know that it is not likely to receive an ungarbled report from such a source. The Sound mill men are feeling wrathy just now towards this province because of the export duty on cedar logs, an impost that hits them in their most vulnerable and sensitive spot, the pocket. If the Puget Sound men "have been looking for available tracts for six months without success," their failure to find what they were hunting for is due to one of several causes; either they did not look at all, or they did not know what they wanted, or their cruisers did not know where to look, or the British Columbia lumber men have corralled every acre of timber land on the coast, which is not likely to be the case. At any rate the Times is at sea on this question; the supply of cedar is not exactly illimitable but it is far in excess of present day needs.

Some steps should be taken by the provincial government for the prevention of forest fires. They might take a leaf out o fthe dominion government's book and appoint fire rangers to guard against the heavy losses that are sustained by the province every year by the destruction of millions of feet of valuable timber. Not only is the destruction of timber a matter to be prevented, but many of these forest fires often result in material damage to other property, and loss of life is not an unknown occurrence. Timber is one of the most valuable assets the province owns and every care should be taken to ensure its preservation. The duty of doing this falls to the provincial government in the greater part of the province. Within the railway belt the dominion officers have proved that much can be done to prevent the beginning and spreading or fires in timbered areas, and what has been done by them can be also done by the province if the question is taken up in the proper way. In many sections of the country the burning of the timber means a good deal more than the mere destruction of prospective lumber. It is a well-known fact that in sections where the head waters of streams are denuded of the timber growing upon the slopes forming the valleys, the water courses cease to be the unfailing source of supply that was the case before the denudation took place. In localities where the natural precipitation of moisture is small and insufficient for proper growth and maturing of vegetation ,it is essential that the timber growing at the source of the streams that supply the water for irrigation should be preserved, and if the government have any regard for the welfare of the country they will take this thing in hand and by the appointment of competent men as fire rangers do all in their power to minimise the annual destruction of our forest wealth.

A committee of congress has recommended the establishment of a coinage mint at Tacoma, Washington, basing its recommendation upon the assumption that there is naturally tributary to the proposed mint an annual aggregate output of gold and silver of from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. On a basis of $30,000,000 the committee estimates that the saving to the government would be equal to the expense of maintaining a branch mint at Tacoma. If there be wisdom in this recommendation of congress it would appear to be up to the dominion government to consider the immediate establishment of a branch mint at Vancouver.


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THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

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You cannot judge a book by its cover -nor a shoe by its looks.

The author's name on each, is significant!

Finish today conceals equally-good leatlær, and poor shoddy.

Wear alone tells the difference!

Shoe-insurance consists in buying The Slater Shoe, for Men and Women, which is stamped with the Makers valuation in a slate, viz.—$4.00 and $5.50

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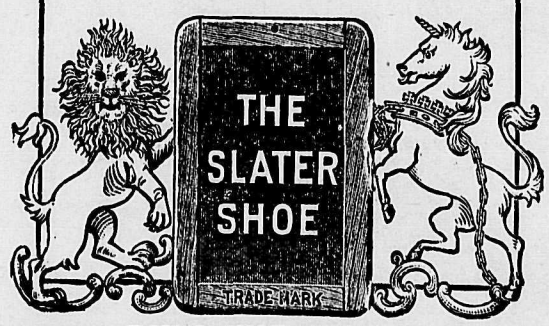


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Will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second hand goods. Will buy or sell anything from an anchor to a needle. Furniture, stoves, carpets, cooking utensils bought in household quantities. Also cast off clothing. Call and see me or write.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


MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in two certain indentures of mortgage, which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by S. P. Tuck, auctioneer, in front of the office of the said S. P. Tuck, in the city of Nelson, British Columbia, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property:

That certain lot or parcel of land in the city of Sandon known as lot 4, in block 5, map 60? "A."

On the said property is situated the frame building known as the "Balmoral," containing a saloon and barber shop.

For terms and conditions of sale and any further information, apply to the undersigned.

FRANK L. CHRISTIE,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Atherton Block, Main Street, Sandon, B. C.
Dated this 26th July, 1902.

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

# NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

MAUDE GRIFFIN REVIEWS THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH WILL MAKE A STIR.

New York, Aug. 16.—Summer gowns which usually begin to look faded when the season is so far advanced are enabled to retain their pristine freshness by means of a very dainty new accessory of dress—the Gibson yoke. Gibson effects have been extremely popular this year and it is doubtful if any type of girl is so universally admired.

Even the Burne- Jones London type of girl admits that the independent air of the Gibson model is inimitable and at her shrine we all bow in adoration.

There is one feature about the Gibson effects that will always be distinctive, and that is the expansive shoulder arrangement which emphasizes the slimness of the waist so exquisitely.

In the Gibson shirt waists the plaits were very wide at shoulders and narrowed to nothingness at the belt-line; the Gibson yoke reverses this order somewhat inasmuch as the narrowness is effect at the throat in a smart, but very slender stock. Both yoke and stock are made in one piece, but there is no limit to the materials which one may use to gain such an arrangement.

One very pretty effect, however, displays a yoke of pale blue crepe de Chine stripped with pure lace, the lace being graduated in accommodation to the tapering effect at the throat. Around the lower edge of the yoke there is an applique of the same lace encrusted with mock pearls and corals, giving a very stunning effect.

The bodice over which the yoke is worn is laid in wide box plaits and these are in turn arranged in the tiniest of pin tucks which stand out in corded effect from the plaits. The skirt fits closely around the hips, with a flare at the hem which is embellished with appliques of guipure.

The usefulness of a Gibson yoke is marvellous and the uses to which is put are manifold. For instance an organdie frock which was very smart at the beginning of the season with a yoke of alternate strips of ribbon and insertion is rennovated with a Gibson yoke of valenciennes and organdie so that it looks like a newly turned out confection.

Another way of courting deception with the Gibson yoke is to make it detachable and wear it over a low-cut bodice, thus turning the bodice into an afternoon or street design.

Sleeves assume a great variety of design, but the one prevailing rule is that they shall be close-fitting above the elbow and this seems to harmonize very nicely with the Gibson idea. Indeed the well-dressed woman of Gotham is nothing if she is not harmonious and the minutest details are followed throughout her toilettes.

Below the elbow the sleeve may be varied in every possible way as long as it has the full pouch effect. The full length close sleeve is the only one of which fashion does not approve, and the elbow sleeves are fashionable in any thin material for afternoon gowns and silk lace mits are worn with them.

Although there are quite a number of advance fall fashions daily arriving, more attention is paid to the novelties, for positive autumn modes will not be declared for a month yet. Something unique is to be found in china buttons. These are procurable round, square, oval or oblong and can be bought following the designs of different kinds of china. Dresden, Sevres and Staffordshire are the leading effects. Crystal and paste ball buttons are distinctive and these often form the tassel to narrow loops of ribbon which have been run through tiny paste buckles, and replace the small flower tassels which have been a good deal worn one way and another.

Black wool is being used extensively for hand embroideries on gowns of etamine, nile, challie and other thin woolen materials. Coarse white silk lace will be seen on black silk coats and gowns and the lace will have dots or stars done in black wool.

Madame la Mode dictates at present that all tucks shall be hand-run, and later she will demand that all raised designs on dress materials shall be embroidered by hand. These will be placed on somewhat unevenly on purpose to show that they are not woven in the material. Imitation has been gotten down to such a fine point nowadays that there is scarcely any fashion that can not be duplicated with almost the exact effect of the genuine article, so the modistes find themselves taxed to their wit's ends to invent something that can not be counterfeited.

There are some very dainty fashions in the shops for the little folks. Aesthetic dress always seems to be suitable to children, hence the continued popularity of the Russian blouse and the full baby waist. In many instances the waist-line is ignored entirely and the garment falls from the shoulders to the feet in an unbroken line from a pretty yoke or collar. The long sailor suits and little Lord Fauntleroy costumes for boys have been en regle for two or three seasons, but not until this summer have the from-the-shoulder-to-the-feet models of little maids been in vogue.

For wearing with the first breeches there is a curious little garment, which is slipped over the head and has no fastening at all; it is set in a yoke and box-plaited, the meterial being allowed to fall as it will from the shoulders; the sleeves are slashed from the outside of, the arms and show under white ones, apparently part of the yoke. Sometimes it is made to button down the back.

For little girls, lingerie hats made of lace, tucked lawn and china silk are very dainty, trimmed with a wreath of roses or a bow of soft pink ribbon. Very small girls wear the poke shape, made of broad-brimmed pliable hats which are easily manipulated into shape and are usually trimmed with soft scarfs of liberty silk which pass over the crown and hang in long ends at the sides.

Ribbon trimmings not only hold their own, but are far in advance of other ornamentation for mid-summer, as they do not "muss" with wear, humidity or salt air, and are comparatively inexpensive. Soft ribbon is much used to trim evening frocks. A charming example is of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with soft white ribbon, the ribbon running from the waistband to the hem. The bands lap a little at the waist and between them at the hem are set in fans of the material plaited.

The bodice is a simple baby waist with a garniture of white violets. The elbow sleeves are also completed with the white violets.

The approaching visit of the duchess of Marlborough, who was formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, next week, has been foreshadowed in the large number of gowns ordered for fashionable society women at Newport. Her grace, it is known, is extremely graceful and famous for her gowns; and as she will undoubtedly bring over a gorgeous supply ordered for the postponed coronation ceremonies of king Edward, Newport will be a veritable carnival of color when this popular titled American girl visits her native shore.

Your correspondent has had a glimpse of many of the toilettes designed for the galeties of the week that Newport will be entertaining its distinguished guests, for president and Mrs. Roosevelt will be there for a short stay, but then these can best be described from the scene of action and a trip to Newport next week will result in a full description of the models designed for the women of that Mecca of millionaires and society leaders.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

# EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

CELEBRATED SEVENTY - SECOND BIRTHDAY YESTERDAY.

SPECULATION AS TO SUCCESSOR TO HIS THRONE.

Vienna, Aug. 18.—The seventy-second birthday of emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated today with elaborate fetes throughout the dual empire. During the forenoon the members of the foreign diplomatic corps presented at the palace telegraphic messages of congratulation from king Edward, emperor William, king Alfonso of Spain and others. In the capital the anniversary of the emperor's birth was never so generally observed. Public offices, stores and factories were closed, the streets were handsomely decorated and gala performances were given at the theaters. Special thanksgiving services were held in all the churches and were attended by thousands of persons.

The celebration in honor of emperor Francis Joseph are not the forced tributes of downtrodden subjects, but are spontaneous testimonies to the love and affection which this most generous monarch is held by the people. There is no more popular ruler in the world, and he has won this popularity by a uniform generosity and kindness to his people ever since he mounted to the throne, more than half a century ago.

A keen observer of national conditions once styled emperor Francis Joseph "the most universally respected monarch in the world." The designation is considered apt, for he and pope Leo XIII. are the last of what may be called the "old school" of potentates, and of the two the Austrian ruler easily occupies first place in the unqualified respect accorded him by all nations and all peoples. The aged pontiff at Rome, while revered by his millions of followers to a degree closely akin to adoration, must endure from his opponents full measure of that peculiarly intense hatred known only to the heart of religious intolerance. But the venerable emperor enjoys not only the love of the people he rules—a love having in it much of the intimate, unreasoning character found in that of a child for its father—but from political opponent as well as friend, from high and low, from stranger and familiar, respect sincere and full-measured, is his. It is this love and respect shown by all classes which, in the troublous times Austria has experienced, justify the statement that the empire in its present form will endure so long as emperor Francis Joseph lives, and it is because of realizing how much of the old emperor's power over his people is purely personal that calm-thinking people fear that when he has laid the scepter aside the turbulent factions will overthrow the entire governmental structure.

A successor competent to rule the quarreling nationalities which make up the monarchy is not in sight. With crown prince Rudolph's death ended the life of a man who, although abundantly supplied with the frailties of humanity, was nevertheless loved intensely by the larger portion of the Austrian and Hungarian people. Had he lived, temperance might have come with mature years, and it is not impossible that he might have developed firmness and strength of character, which, aided by the love his subjects bore him, would have enabled him to dominate and rule them. By his death, however, the Austro-Hungarian throne was left without direct successor.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the emperor, was selected as the heir apparent, but he was frail, weakened, and ailing, and only after long voyages and extended sojourns in southern climates was his physicial condition such as to warrant the hope that he would live to rule. Next in line of possible succession comes the archduke Otto, brother of Francis Ferdinand. A man of fine appearance, he now begins to enjoy a certain amount of popularity among the people—a popularity which for many years public disgust made impossible. Hair-raising tales are told of the excesses indulged in by him and his officer comrades—excesses so extreme that even the in no wise prude public of Vienna was shocked and disgusted. Moderation seems to have come with years, however, and archduke Otto begins to enjoy a little more of honorable public attention than he did in the past. If he does assume the imperial purple, it will be chiefly to satisfy his wife, the Saxon princess, Maria Josepha, who is said to entertain strong desires to become empress.

Since the marriage of Francis Ferdinand to the countess Chotek rumors have been current that neither he nor Otto will press their claims to the throne, but will let Otto's 17-year-old son Carl be regarded as the heir apparent. But whoever of the three comes to the throne, the outlook for the restoration of peace through his rule is not bright. Neither Francis Ferdinand nor Otto has been educated as the successful future ruler of Austria must be, while in the case of young Carl his age and inexperience would more than likely cause him to succumb to evil counsel. It is this present condition of affairs and the gloomy prospect for the future that causes earnest thinking men of the empire to fear for the time when Francis Joseph passes away.

PROMINENT NOVA SCOTIAN DEAD.

Halifax, Aug. 18.—Jane Mortimore, wife of chief justice McDonald, died today, aged 78. She was the mother of lady Hibbert Tupper.

MUSICIANS STRIKE ENDED.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The musicians of the Toronto and Grand opera houses have settled their grievances and have decided to return to work.

# NEW PREMIER OF BRITAIN

HE SCORED A GREAT SUCCESS IN IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

SHOWS AT HIS BEST WHEN HE IS CLOSELY PRESSED.

Since contradictions first were, public life has possibly never produced a more remarkable bundle of contradictions than the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, today the first subject and servant of the crown. By nature a dilettante and a philosopher, he became famous as the most strenuous and unspeculative of political practitioners; the gentlest of men, so gentle that he was once given a ladylike sobriquet, he has been the hardest hitter and the most relentless martinet thrown up by civil strife for many a long day. Mr. Labouchere did not speak for himself alone when he once described Mr. Balfour as a compound of the old maid crossed in love and the fanaticism of a Familiar of the Inquisition. It has been his habit to spring into particular public notice just when the public is thinking least of him. He became a leader of the fourth party—which consisted of leaders—at a moment when his name was known only as that of the author of "Philosophic Doubt," a book which everybody talked about and few read. He was a quiet, unassuming secretary for Scotland at the time when he was induced by lord Salisbury to come forward as secretary for Ireland, and plunge into the vortex which had carried more than one statesman to his ruin; he had been generally credited with lack of grip as leader of the house of commons when he was called upon to take up the premiership. On his first appearance as prime minister, at Fulham, he cooed gently as any partisan dove could wish, but neither political opponent nor foreign commentator misunderstood the drift of his speech. Geniality with Mr. Balfour can cover a very resolute purpose and mask an iron will. If we are able to congratulate him and ourselves on his preferment, it is because we know that with Mr. Balfour things are seldom what they seem to the superficial. No one could have anticipated that in him would be found the best and strongest of Irish secretaries, and it may be that he has as great a surprise in store for us in assuming the premiership.

It is little more than ten years since Mr. Balfour was in the thick of the struggle with the organizers of the plan of campaign. It seems today all a dream: yet how vividly we remember a hundred episodes in Ireland and the house of commons in which Mr. Balfour stands out as the hero from the one point of view, and the villain from the other. The humor, the pathos, the tragedy, the intensity of it all, are revived by perusal of an odd newspaper or magazine article or pamphlet of the time. What names the Irish secretary was called! Even Mr. Gladstone could think only of Bomba and base and brutal as fit terms in which to characterize the man who had resolved to spare neither Ireland nor himself in the attempt to restore law and order. "Dictator, evictor-general, and champion coercionist" was the sub-title of a brochure by one Cassius, who sought to show that Mr. Balfour was as ignorant of Ireland as of humanity. The storm which W. E. Forster and sir George Trevelyan had to face was a new rustle among the political trees compared with the blizzard which swept round Mr. Balfour. He moved through it all, determined, good tempered, eager only to show that in this case might was right. As a member of the fourth party he learned something of the art of obstruction from the side of the obstructionists, and he was well qualified to anticipate the moves of the Irish members in parliament during his Irish secretaryship. His earliest appearance as Irish secretary was greeted with contempt; contempt soon gave place to hatred, but hatred could not survive in the breasts of warm-hearted men such as most of the Irish members are for one whom they came to recognize as a political Temple—"a beast, but a just beast." Long before he had rendered Mr. O'Brien's breeches innocuous, made New Tipperary a laughing-stock, and the plan of campaign a term of reproach the Irish members confessed to "a sneaking regard' 'for the impertubable pluck of the chief secretary. What they liked most perhaps was the absolute chivalry of the man. Mr. Balfour could not know all that went on in Ireland but he had given his orders, and for whatever transpired he took the responsibility. The most insignificant policeman in doing Mr. Balfour's bidding knew that he ran no risk of being thrown overboard to satisfy the wolves who yelped and howled for revenge. To this day possibly the Irish party hardly understand how their wiles were defeated by one rather young, wholly lackadaisical man, but that Mr. Balfour triumphed the subsequent years have shown beyond question. Nor was his triumph one of brute force only. He adopted measures for the reform of the laws and the advancement of industry which will have left their mark on Ireland for all time. Charges of nepotism were of course brought against lord Salisbury for selecting an almost untried relative to fill so responsible a post, but the results achieved were the justification alike of lord Salisbury's choice and of the policy pursued. If Mr Balfour were now to infuse into the government of the empire any of the spirit which marked his Irish secretaryship, there would be no need in the immediate future for injunctions to wake up. We should all be very much on the alert indeed. The fear is, of course, that as president of the imperial board of directors he will not have the same incentive to effort that he had at the Irish office. It would be unfortunate if the tonic of a crisis were always needed to rouse the prime minister to give the public service of his best.

Mr. Balfour should make a good prime minister, first because he has a thorough grip of imperial conditions, and second because he knows human nature. He will do nothing rash, nothing visionary, and will temper his responsibilities by a due regard for the claims of the golf course and the motor car; nor will he attempt to make us immaculate by act of parliament. Long ago he came to the conclusion that conscience is necessary to intellectual effort, and that if we ever became all perfectly good we should also all become perfectly idiotic. Does the converse apply? Mr. Balfour at least has never shown any symptoms of a tendency to mental deficiency.

# MORGAN'S SHIPPING MERGER

IT WILL NOT DOMINATE TRADE OF BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES WILL BE USED TO FIGHT IT.

The earth is not yet Morgan's,' nor is the federation of the British Empire to be the accompaniment of the king's coronation. There are difficulties in the way of the completion of the Morgan combine; there are greater in the path of imperial federation. If a hitch has occurred in regard to the former it will prove one of two things: either that Mr. Morgan has overreached himself, which we do not believe, or that there is some patriotism left in the great Atlantic shipping companies, which we should like to believe. If Mr. Morgan's failure need not be anticipated, neither need his success be a ground for unqualified regret. It would not imply an American protectorate over the British Empire, though that "isn't such a bad idea," to quote a recent Milwaukee suggestion. Prospective heirs to the British throne are not yet in sight of the possibility of an American pension. On the contrary, the best way to compel the British Empire to find itself, and to gird up its loins for new efforts, is to attack it. The Boer ultimatum in 1899 was not an unmixed evil, and the empire is united in stronger bonds today as the result of Mr. Kruger's ambition and pretension. In the same way the efforts of the American trust to undermine the integrity of the British shipping industry promises to be a blessing in disguise. "There is some soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out," said Shakespeare, and one effect of the Morgan combine will be to give the empire a Canadian-British service of fast passenger boats and moderately fast freight boats, which will be the Atlantic counterpart of the Canadian-Australian liners on the Pacific. It has long been a ludicrous dispensation that anyone anxious to get to Canada from England in a hurry has been compelled to take boat to New York, and train thence to the dominion. Quebec is much nearer England than is New York, and in winter, when ice blocks the St. Lawrence, Halifax will be the port, and will bring England nearer still. Mr. Pirie, who is one of the parties to the Morgan arrangement, contends that it would be a bad thing for England if the deal were not completed. It would be a good thing for England and the empire if some of the profits which will come into British pockets for handing over part of our shipping to American control were spent in building a rival and an all-British service. The Canadian Pacific railway, by taking the initiative in the matter of the proposed new line, is adding to the obligation under which it has already laid the whole empire.

It is a pity that the lesson taught by the Morgan trust has not been laid to heart by the statesmen who have been in conference at the colonial office. The king's domains throughout the world should form an imperial trust, to be promoted in the interests of its members on the lines of the American trusts. There were enthusiasts who hoped that some definite scheme for the closer union, and the consequent furtherance and protection of British interests, would be the outcome of Mr. Chamberlain's official interviews with the colonial premiers. All the signs pointed to some important departure. Mr. Seddon was an earnest advocate of a strong pro-British scheme, both commercial and political, sir Edmund Barton assured his friends in Australia that the colonial office meetings were not to be mere appendages to the coronation festivities, and sir Wilfrid Laurier committed himself to the opinion that the corn tax and the invitation from Mr. Chamberlain meant business. The hostility which a jealous world shows towards all things British, the unsatisfactory state of our trade returns, the one-sidedness of the arrangements for the defence of the empire, the devotion of the colonies, as shown on the battlefields of South Africa, and the eagerness of every part of the empire to promote commerce with its fellows rather than with the foreigner, might well be regarded as affording a series of almost irresistible arguments in favor of a closer and more practical form of union than exists at present. But little is to be done after all, and mainly because, as sir Edmund Barton once said, the Briton is less ready to risk his money for the prospective benefit of the empire than he is to risk his blood. Certain colonies have already given the mother country advantages over the foreigner in their customs houses, and the preference given by Canada since queen Victoria's diamond jubilee will probably be extended by other colonies. Australia, for some years past, has provided the up-keep of a special Australian squadron, and South Africa contributes some £30,000 a year for naval purposes. Very little more than this is to be done in the immediate future. There is a disposition to criticize the unpreparedness of the colonies to make larger monetary sacrifices for the sake of imperial defence. But why should they? They rally to the empire's call in the hour of crisis, and if we of the old country are not willing to sacrifice any part of our fiscal scruples in the interests of closer union we cannot expect the colonies to show themselves particularly enthusiastic. But however little or however much may result from the colonial conference, we always have the comforting assurance that the unity of the empire is safe. Sentiment will preserve it until business is ready to consolidate it.

BANK WRECKER SENTENCED.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18.—Judge Murphy today sentenced Frank C. Andrews, who was found guilty on Saturday of having misapplied and misappropriated funds of the wrecked City Savings bank, to fifteen years at hard labor in Jackson prison. Andrews never winced when sentence was pronounced. He was taken back to jail immediately.

# Atlantic S.S. Sailings

From Montreal.

Beaver Line, Lake Champlain.....Sept. 4
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario.....Sept. 11
Beaver Line, Lake Erie.....Sept. 18
Allan Line, Pretorian.....Sept. 6
Allan Line, Parisian.....Sept. 13
Allan Line, Numidian.....Sept. 20

From Portland.

Dominion Line, Colonian.....Sept. 6
Dominion Line, Californian.....Sept. 20

From Boston.

Dominion Line, Commonwealth.....Sept. 10
Dominion Line, Merion.....Sept. 17

From New York.

White Star Line, Majestic.....Sept. 3
White Star Line, Celtic.....Sept. 5
White Star Line, Germanic.....Sept. 10
Cunard Line, Etruria.....Sept. 6
Cunard Line, Campania.....Sept. 13
Cunard Line, Umbria.....Sept. 20
American Line, St. Paul.....Sept. 3
American Line, St. Louis.....Sept. 10
American Line, Philadelphia.....Sept. 17

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.

## CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON

BY-LAW NO. 115.

A By-law to amend By-law No. 42 of the Corporation of the City of Nelson intituled "A By-law respecting an Electric Street Railway in the City of Nelson."

WHEREAS all the rights and privileges under said By-law No. 42 have been transferred to and become vested in the Nelson Electric Tramway Company, Limited, (hereinafter called the Company) and such Company has for some time past been operating a Street Railway in the City of Nelson, under and subject to said By-law No. 42, and has applied for certain amendments thereto, and it is deemed advisable to grant the request of such applicants.

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Nelson in Council assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Sub-paragraph P of paragraph one (1) of the said By-law No. 42 is amended by adding thereto the following words:

"Provided however, that the foregoing "section shall not come into effect until "the said City of Nelson reaches a resi-"dent population of eight thousand people, "and until then such line of railway shall "only require to be operated during the "months of June, July and August in each "year; and such population shall be arrived "at and determined by a Statutory Declaration made by the City Clerk based upon "his census of the population of the said "City."

2. Paragraph eight (8) of said By-law No. 42 is amended by adding thereto the following words:

"Should the franchise hereby granted be "forfeited either by the discontinuance of "operations in accordance with this By-law "or otherwise, then the rails of such rail-"way as laid shall not be removed from "the streets of the said City but shall re-"main laid thereon (save as may be reason-"ably necessary for the repairs hereinafter "mentioned) until such portion of said "streets as may have been utilized by the "Company, by reason of their operations, "under this By-law shall be placed in a "good and proper condition fit for travel of "the public and to the satisfaction of the "City Engineer."

3. Nothing in the foregoing section shall be construed, however, as giving the Company any right to remove the said rails or determining that it had or has any right to remove said rails under any conditions.

4. A contract embodying the provisions hereof and with covenants on the part of the Company to comply therewith, shall be drawn and executed by the Company and the Corporation within 15 days after the final passage of this By-law.

5. This By-law shall take effect on the 15th day of September, 1902.

Done and passed in Council at the City of Nelson this day of , 1902.

NOTICE.

Take Notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the City of Nelson on Wednesday, the 27th day of August instant, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., for the East Ward at the City Police Court at the corner of Josephine and Victoria streets, and for the West Ward at the office of Ward Brothers on the north side of Baker street, between Stanley and Kootenay streets.

J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.
Nelson, B. C., August 12th, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Carpenter Creek Bridge, at New Denver, B. C.,

SEALED TENDERS, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 6th September next, for the erection and completion of a bridge across Carpenter creek, on the line of the present structure, at New Denver, West Kootenay District, B. C.

The drawing, specifications and conditions of tendering and contract may be seen at the Public Works Engineer's office, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., or at the office of the Mining Recorder, New Denver, B.C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Kaslo, B. C., on and after the 11th of August, instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or certificate of deposit, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of three hundred ($300) dollars, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signature of the tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 5th August, 1902.

## 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. LYNCH, C. C.
R. G. JOY, K. of R. & S.

## FOR RENT

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

FOR RENT—Five roomed house, bath, water, all conveniences, large wood shed, two corner lots fenced, $15 a month; this is cheap. Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., Houston block.

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.

## 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.

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—A servant girl; apply at W. A. Thurman's Tobacco store.

WANTED—At once, a man to run planer, married man preferred; steady work the year round to suitable man. Apply Slocan River Mills.

WANTED—Teacher wanted for Michel public school. First or second class. Salary $50 per month. Apply at once to D. Evans, secretary school board, Michel, B. C.

WANTED—A good pant and vest maker at once. ApplyF. F. Liebscher, Silverton, B. C.

$5.00 REWARD—For the arrest of the man that stole four chickens from the Club Hotel on the night of 15th.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Cheap; 40 acres of land with good buildings and first class waterworks; two greenhouses, each 20x40 ft.; two acres of strawberries, all irrigated; all improvements, etc.; good markets. For further information apply to Frache Bros., Sayward, B. C.

FOR SALE—Second hand shingle machine, jointer and packer, in running order; a bargain. Apply E. C., The Daily News.

## LOST

LOST—Gold nugget brooch, between Mill street and Bank of Montreal. Finder will please return to Daily News Office.


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

REDUCED RATES EAST

August 14 and 15
St. Paul . $52.50
Chicago . . $72.50

Usual Diverse Routes
Corresponding Reductions
from all
Kootenay Points to

All Points East
via
LAKE OR RAIL ROUTES

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.
9.00a. m. Lv..KASLO..Ar. 3.15 p. m.
11.25 a. m. Ar.SANDON.Lv. 1.00 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.
5.00 a. m. Lv.NELSON.Ar. 7.15 p. m.
8.40 a. m. Ar...KASLO..Lv. 3.35 p. m.

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.....31 hours
Nelson to Seattle.....25 hours
Nelson to Victoria.....30 hours

Leave DAY TRAIN Arrive
9.25 a. m.....Spokane.....5.45 p. m.
8.05 a. m.....Mountain.....7.15 p. m.
7.15 a. m.....Nelson.....8.00 p. m.

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

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

Select private boarding school for boys. Modern methods. Accomplished masters. Excellent table. Home care. Refining influences. Large, airy bedrooms. Specially built class rooms. Cricket, football, boating, swimming, military drill. Patronized by the best. Highest references. Prospectus. Rev. C. J. Brenton, M. A., Vancouver, B. C.

CALL ON THE
NELSON WINE CO.
and try a bottle, a dozen, or a barrel of CALGARY BEER, as it is the best and cheapest on the market. Also try our WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.
FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.
Telephone 93 - - Baker St., Nelson.

# Do You Read?

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Magazines!!
Periodicals!!!

We carry a full line of all the leading newspapers and magazines and illustrated papers.
We are headquarters for English papers.
Subscriptions received at publishers' prices for any paper in the world.

## Morley & Co.

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


## NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

There was a snowstorm yesterday morning between Blairmore and Fernie. Florida weather still prevails in the Kootenay valley.

Probate of the will of the late Howard West was granted by judge Forin yesterday and letters of probate were issued to John H. Strickland, executor. The estate is valued at $3,650.

There will be a joint meeting of Nelson company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, and the rifle association in the customs office at 8 o'clock this evening, to arrange for a fall shoot.

In the goods of William J. Lee, who died intestate, S. S. Taylor applied yesterday to judge Forin for letters of administration, which were issued to W. E. McLaughlin. The estate is valued at $400.

James McCulloch had a close call on the lake on Sunday. He was capsized from a small boat but managed to hang on to the bottom of it until he was rescued by Onslow Newling and Frank Elnery.

The total of the tax arrears owing to the city of Nelson upon realty for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, is $1,490.47. These are the three years for which tax arrears render the property liable for sale.

In the case of Stein vs. Patterson, P. E. Wilson, for the plaintiff, yesterday made application for a writ of attachment under the absconding debtors' act, attaching the property of the defendant. The order was made by judge Forin.

The case of Fred. Nelson, which came up yesterday morning before justice of the peace Strachan, was again adjourned till this afternoon at 2.30. The prisoner was brought last week from Eholt, where he was accused of having stolen a piano cover.

A quintette of the city sports took in Midge creek on Sunday on a fishing tour. The sport was first-class, and, in addition to the excellent fishing at that point, they enjoyed a very pleasant outing. Dave Rutherford will explain to the curious ones.

Despite the pouring rain all day Sunday there were several enthusiastic fishermen out, all of whom reported having good luck. G. C. Hodge brought in a dozen trout, average weight about a pound, and G. Boswell, of Bonnington, two dozen, total weight 20 pounds.

Congratulations were in order yesterday to Jacob Dover, Chris. Morrison and A. T. Walley, on additions to their families. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dover on Sunday morning, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison on Monday, and a son to Mr. and Mrs. Walley, also on Monday.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the tourist association last evening it was decided to send an agent along the main line of the C. P. R. from Revelstoke to Banff to vist the tourist headquarters at Field, Glacier, Laggan and Banff, and interest the visitors at these places in the charms of Kootenay.

In the case of Barbour vs. the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, one of the cases growing out of the recent disaster at the Coal creek mines, application was made by W. A. Macdonald, on behalf of the defendant company, to set aside the writ and service. The application was opposed by S. S. Taylor, and was refused by judge Forin, with costs in the cause.

The date for the Nelson assize court has been set for October 1st. The most serious case on the list is the murder case, which comes from Nakusp, in which the prisoner Rose will be placed on trial for the murder of Cole and also for his alleged assault upon old Nels Demars. It is likely that a date will be set a week or ten days later for the trial of the civil cases.

The convention of the Lord's Day Alliance opened in Emanuel church last evening, delegates from all parts of West Kootenay being in attendance. Rev. D. H. Reid presided, and Rev. Jos. Ball, of Trail, acted as secretary. Rev. J. G. Shearer, general secretary for Canada, gave a concise statement of the work of the alliance. The British Columbia statutes were carefully gone through to ascertain the nature of existing legislation upon the subject of Sabbath observance. The convention adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning, when the general public is invited to attend. The Nelson branch completed organization, with F. M. Black, president; Albert Sullivan, secretary; Wm. Ebbs, treasurer, and a representative executive committee.

The knotty question of costs in the interpleader issue of McNaught vs. Van Norman was determined before judge Forin yesterday, when an order was made that the costs be paid by the defendants Van Norman and Balfour & Co. This was the case in which the sheriff, for the plaintiffs in the suits against McKinnon & Co., sought to come in ahead of McKinnon's co-partner in the title to valuable mining property after McKinnon had allowed his free miner's certificate to lapse.

Some very high smelter returns have been received from a 15-ton shipment of ore from the Silver Glance property in the Slocan, the gross returns being $4,300. The owners of the Silver Glance include D. McPhail and Dr. Rogers, of Kaslo, and Dr. Arthur, of this city.

A book on the causes which led up to the recent explosion on the gasoline launch, near the St. Leon springs, would sell well in Nelson among the many owners of craft of this description. Heretofore the navigators of gasoline launches have regarded themselves as safe as church mice, in dodging around on the lake, but they are now very much concerned as to a possible element of danger they may have overlooked.

The losses in the recent fire at the Chinese washery, on Victoria street, have not been made up. The washery building was valued at $1,800, upon which there was insurance of $500. Salter, who lived next to the washery, places his loss for chattels at $400, upon which there was no insurance. The loss on the Salter building has not been definitely fixed by the insurance men. The loss incurred by those who patronized the laundry will be the heaviest item in the list, but it will be impossible to do more than to approximate it.

All who are in arrears to the provincial government for their taxes upon lands and mineral claims will save money by making prompt payment. A list is now being made out of all property subject to sale for tax arrears, and the same will be put under the hammer as soon as the necessary notice has been given. Those who pay before the advertisement of sale is made out will save the costs of the same, which in each case will be added to the arrears and other costs of sale.

The opera house was well filled on Sunday afternoon upon the occasion of the address of Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, upon the subject "The Battle for the Sabbath in Canada." The speaker dealt with the question from the workingman's standpoint, as he said the reform sought was more in their interests than in those of any other members of the community. An extended report of the speakers' remarks is not given because the address took place on the day of rest that falls to the news gatherer of The Daily News.

Clara Mathes has made several additions to her company, a fact that was commented upon by the audience at the opera house last night, when a very creditable performance of "A Royal Spy" was given. Miss Mathes appeared in the title role and gave a very pleasing rendition of a difficult part. She was ably supported by the entire company, the specialty work being particularly good. A farewell performance will be given by the company next Thursday evening, when "The Lady from Martinique" will be the attraction. Some new special features are promised.

### PERSONALS

E. J. Coyle, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R., is expected to arrive in the city this evening from Vancouver.

R. J. Strachan, son of city clerk Strachan, was taken to the Kootenay Lake general hospital yesterday, suffering from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The wife and two children of Mr. A. Johnston, road master on the Greenwood section of the C. P. R., arrived from the east via the Crow's Nest steamer yesterday. Mr. Johnston met his family at Kootenay Landing.

D. R. Young, managing director of the Ashnola Smelter, Limited, and P. E. Wilson, solicitor for the same company, leave today for eastern Canadian centres. Their trip is in connection with the placing of Ashnola stock upon the markets of the east.

Stuart J. Campbell, formerly of this city but now of Edmonton, is spending a few days here with friends. Stuart says he is well pleased with his surroundings in the capital of the great northern country, and is already able to talk knowingly of the crop and its prospects.

### AT THE HOTELS.

Tremont—E. H. Athey, A. P. Craig, and J. C. MacKinnon, Spokane.

Bartlett—W. Wilton, London, Ont.; E. W. Jones, Ymir; W. P. Dunn, Lenwood, Indiana.

Madden—L. J. D. Berg, Alexandra mine; L. A. Jarnagin, Kaslo; H. E. Salmon, Kaslo; R. McHalpenny, Lardo; F. S. McDonald, Sumas, Washington.

Queens—Rev. J. Irvine, Vancouver; Rev. J. Ball, Trail; Rev. Dr. Macrae, Greenwood; Colin C. Brown, Rossland; T. McNeish, Slocan; Father Coccola, Sandon; H. B. Campbell, Salmo.

Hume—J. G. Shoring, Rossland; Henry M. Stevenson, Ainsworth; D. W. Moore, Trail; J. Pinkham, Blakey Station; C. W. Busk, Kokanee; T. Harris, Kaslo; E. J. Kneeland and S. DesBrisay, Ymir; A. D. Mars, Spokane.

Grand Central—J. D. Wightman, Ainsworth; W. P. Wood, J. A. York, and H. A. Cleve, Durban, South Africa; E. H. Hebenstreit, Stanton, Illinois; W. Thomlinson, New Denver; and W. Irwin, Kaslo.

Phair—Judge Barker, W. H. Thorne and J. R. Stone, St. John, N.B.; Rev. H. Beer, Kaslo; Charles Dempster, Rossland; William Gray and wife, London, Eng.; Carl S. McNaught, Silverton; T. Phillips and wife, Winnipeg; J. Millington and wife, Mary Kimmede, Cassopolis, Michigan; George Smithson, Ottawa.

### METAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 18.—Lead, £11 2s. 6d.
New York, Aug. 18.—Bar silver, 52 3-4; copper, 65 3-4.

### NELSON'S NEW RECORD.

Defeats Freeman and McFarland in the 20-Mile Race.

Pittsburg, Aug. 18.—Joe Nelson, the cycle wonder, supported his title to-night at the Coliseum by breaking the world's record for 20 miles, and beating Freeman and McFarland. The men were in a three-cornered race for the distance and Nelson set the pace for the crowd by his superb riding.

Freeman lost his pace in the fourth, ninth and sixteenth miles, and in the seventeenth dropped out.

McFarland had covered 17 miles when Nelson finished the 20. Nelson's time for the 20 miles was 27:18, beating the world's record of 27:34 5-8. Nelson's time for the five miles was 6:41; 10 miles, 13:37 1-2; 15 miles, 20:28 1-5. His fourth mile was the fastest, being made in 1:18 1-2.

### JACK ROOT WORSTED.

Gardner Knocked Him Out in the Seventeenth Round.

Salt Lake, Aug. 18.—Geo. Gardner, of Lowell, Mass., tonight decisively defeated Jack Root, of Chicago, who defeated him several months ago in San Francisco, by knocking him out in the seventeenth round of a fight remarkable for speed and gameness.

Gardner showed a knowledge of Root's weak spot, his stomach, and disregarding Root's left jabs, which found his face, delivered most of his attention to Root's stomach. Root showed the effects of the body punching he received as early as the seventh round, and he plainly lost speed after that.

### HOME TURNED DOWN.

Knights of Pythias Will Not Build Hot Springs Sanitarium.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—At the session of the supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias, today, the proposition to erect a sanitarium at Hot Springs, Ark., for sick and disabled knights, was defeated by the vote of 96 to 30, and the report of the special investigating committee, adopted at the last session, was completely disregarded. It was the voice of the supreme lodge that it has no rights under its legislation to tax members of the order for such purposes.

### DIED WITH HIS WIFE.

Farmer Gough's Plucky Attempt at Rescue Cost Him His Life.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 18.—A terrible fatality occurred today at Midway, Albert county, when Oliver Gough, a well known farmer and his wife were burned to death. Gough lighted the fire on rising, and went to the barn, leaving his wife and daughter asleep. The daughter was aroused by the fire and found the house in flames. Gough rushed back to his wife's room to save her, but both perished in the flames.

### THE HAZELTON WRECK.

Victoria, Aug. 18.—Captain G. Cunningham, part owner of the steamer Hazelton, which struck a rock in the Skeena river, received a telegram today from the wreckers, who went up the river, saying that they expected to have the vessel afloat in a few days.

### Y. M. C. A. WORLD'S CONGRESS.

Christiana, Norway, Aug. 18.—About 1,000 foreign delegates, representing 31 nations, are here to attend the Young Mens' Christian Association world's congress, which opens tomorrow and lasts until August 24. The United States sent 38 official representatives.

### TWENTY-THREE DROWNED.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 18.—The bark Highlands is reported lost, with 23 of her crew, including captain Smith. She was owned by Troop & Son, of this city, and was built here in 1883. The owners say there is no insurance.

### HENRY CROFT'S BROTHER DEAD.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 18.—Lieut. John Croft, of the United States army, and a former physician of Victoria, B. C., died in Detroit on Saturday. He was a brother of Henry Croft, a capitalist and mine owner in Victoria.

### A FATAL CLIMB.

Zermatt, Switzerland, Aug. 18.—The body of Dr. Largin, chief judge of the Berne court, was found today at the bottom of a precipice of Mount Dom, which the deceased climbed last Saturday.

### SENATOR O'BRIEN IMPROVING.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—Hon. senator O'Brien is reported better today. There is now more hope of his ultimate recovery.


## Ne son Opera House

THURSDAY
AUGUST 21st

## Clara Mathes

COMPANY

THE LATEST SUCCESS

## THE LADY FROM MARTINIQUE

NEW PLAYERS. A NEW PLAY.

No increase of prices.
Seats on sale now at McDonald's.
Remember the date, Thursday, Aug. 21st.

## CAN YOU USE ANY

Fresh Tomatoes for Catsup per crate ..... 75c
Pineapple—Canned per can 15c 20c 25c
French Sardines 2 for ..... 25c
Green Corn, Plums, Peaches and Pears are now arriving freely.

BELL TRADING CO.
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES
BAKER STREET

## The Mines Exchange, Limited

MINING AND STOCK BROKERS

Room 4, K. W. C. Block, NELSON, B. C.


### SAILS FOR QUEBEC.

St. Johns, Nfld., Aug. 18.—The British cruiser Ariadne, flagship of rear admiral A. L. Douglas, escorted by the British cruiser Indefatigable, left here this afternoon for Quebec.

### 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.


D. McARTHUR & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

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.

## IMPERIAL HOTEL

Under new management.
The most commodious and up-to-date bar in the City.
The Dining Room is in the hands of an efficient staff.
Lunch served daily from 12 noon to 2 p.m.
Rates from $1.00 per day upwards.
J. R. McPHERSON, Proprietor.

## For the Best Bread

TRY THE STAR BAKERY.
Choquette Bros., Props.

Telephone 210, Josephine Street.
We keep in stock all kinds of confectionery and fresh candies.

## 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.

F. C. GREEN F. S. CLEMENTS

## GREEN & CLEMENTS

Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts., Nelson
P. O. Box 145 - - Telephone 281

## REISTERER & CO

Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.

DROP IN AND SEE US.
Latimer Street - - - Nelson, B. C.


### MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by Charles A. Waterman & Co., Auctioneers, at their offices K.-W.-C. Block, Baker street, Nelson, B. C., on Thursday the 13th day of September, 1902, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following parcel, viz.:

Lot numbered twenty-two (22) in Block numbered forty-three (43) according to the official map or plan of the Town of Nelson.

This property is situated on the south side of Mill street, near Stanley street, Nelson, B. C., and upon it is erected a dwelling house with all modern conveniences.

For further terms and conditions apply to E. A. CREASE,
Solicitor for Mortgagees, Mara Block, Baker street, Nelson, B. C.


## "CASCADE"

This is the name of the most perfect Beer ever brewed in British Columbia. None better is brewed anywhere in the world.

It is brewed in Vancouver from the pure waters of a mountain stream.

It is brewed upon the most scientific principles, by the most modern of processes in a perfectly equipped brewery.

The reputation, the capital, the skill, the experience and the whole of the forces of

THE VANCOUVER BREWERIES, LTD.

of Vancouver are at the back of it.

"Cascade" is low-priced enough to enable the poorest citizen to enjoy it—it is good enough to merit the sincerest approbation of the king of connoisseurs, of all first-class liquor stores, saloons and hotels.

## H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN.

Agents for Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of England; Insurance Company of North America.

FOR SALE ON INSTALMENT PLAN

A seven roomed house and two good lots on Carbonate street; all modern improvements, wired for electric light. Price $2,050. Terms $200 cash, balance in monthly payments of $25.

FOR RENT.

Houses in all parts of the town at reduced rentals. Call and see our lists.

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.

## 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.

## International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.

SPRECHEN SIE DEUTSCH? Our famous method teaches you to speak, read and write German at home. We furnish a phonograph for instruction and recitation. Write for a free circular.

## BRYDGES, BLAKEMORE & CAMERON, Limited.

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Houston Block, Nelson, B. C.

## TREMONT HOUSE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS, 25c. ROOMS, FROM 25c TO $1.

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors,
Baker Street, Nelson.

## Fred Irvine & Co.

Bargains in Men's Furnishings

We are offering special reductions in Men's White and Colored Regatta Shirts, Balbrigan Underwear, Natural Wool Sox, Shirts and Drawers, Ties, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs.

For Summer Wear see our Gents' Stock.

FRED IRVINE & Co.

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## The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail—Hay Grain and Feed.
Jobbers of Flour and Cereals.

Ask your gocer for the B & K Brand of Cereals

FRONT STREET, NELSON, B. C.

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## BANKRUPT SALE

Having bought part of the stock of Brown Brothers, jewelers, at a low price on the dollar, I can now sell watches, clocks, silverware, etc., at a very low rate. Call and see the prices, as I am going to clear this stock out at once. I will also sell my own stock at greatly reduced prices.

This Sale Will Last For One Week Only

## J. J. WALKER

THE JEWELER

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

## Garden Hose

and Lawn Mowers

Going at greatly reduced prices. We sell Woodyatt's Mowers and Hose guaranteed to stand 300 pounds pressure.

Ten per Cent Discount Saturday Nights

McLachlan Bros.

## Lawn Supplies

Rubber and Cotton Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Garden Shears, Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rakes. See our Ball Bearing California Lawn Sprinklers.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co, Ltd.
Successors to Lawrence Hardware Company

NOTHING SO COOL AND REFRESHING THESE WARM DAYS AS

## Teetzel's Violet Ammonia

IN YOUR BATH

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

## THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., Ltd.

MONTREAL

Manufacturers of BEST STEEL WIRE ROPE.

Tramway, Hoisting, Mining Wire Rope.
Lang's Lay for Tramways and Underground Haulage

Local Stock carried, estimates furnished.

H. E. CROASDAILE Agent Nelson.