# THE DAILY NEWS

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## MARVELLOUS IMMIGRATION

### Dominion Returns for Year Just Ended

### Grand Trunk Pacific Scheme Nearly Settled

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, July 4.—In the railway committee session yesterday, a charter was granted to the Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay Railway company,, for a road from the international boundary line to Brandon, and in Saskatchewan district, to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay.

The immigration returns for the year ending June 30th last shows 124,655 arrivals, a marvellous growth, being 57,279 over last year.

By nationalities the arrivals were:

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|---|---|
| United States | 44,980 |
| British Isles | 41,287 |
| Continental Europe | 21,938 |

The homestead entries for the year were 31,345, an increase over last year of 16,710. In 1896 the entries were 1,857.

The last touches to the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement with the Canadian government re the proposed transcontinental railway, will be made at today's cabinet meeting. The proposition will be submitted to a liberal caucus on Tuesday next.

At last night's meeting between the members of the government and the representatives from the Grand Trunk, one of the matters discussed was the question of the government's purchasing from the company at the end of fifty years, the section of the road from Winnpeg to the Pacific coast, and that the entire system might be owned and operated by the government. This is about the only important change over that which has already been announced, that was up for consideration. It is one which will be rather difficult to arrange. Other matters discussed were largely those of detail.

HOLIDAYS INTERFERE.

Rossland Shipments are Lower—Great Activity on Many Properties.

Rossland, July 4.—Owing to the holidays the working week was practically confined to four days, with a consequent reduction in the camp's production.

The figures for the week are: Le Roi, 1,920; Centre Star, 1,380; War Eagle, 1,290; Kootenay, 465; Le Roi No. 2, 450; Velvet, 50; Giant, 120; total for the week, 5,585 tons, and for the year to date 185,422 tons.

An interesting event during the week was the shipment of the first consignment of concentrates from the Silica works of the War Eagle-Centre Star mines. Ninety tons were forwarded to Trail.

The Jumbo mine commenced loading today. A hundred ton consignment goes to Northport next week. The mine expects to ship fifty tons daily in future.

The Spitzee has resumed active underground work with fifteen men.

Excavations for the White Bear headworks are proceeding very actively.

The camp closed the first six months of the current year with a substantial increase over the average shipments of last year. The balance of the year will see the tonnage maintained and probably a large increase.

The Le Roi smelter at Northport is operating six furnaces steadily, and the mine will shortly increase its output very largely.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

The Athelstan Mine is Added to the List—The Output For the Week.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, July 4.—The only feature of special note in regard to the ore shipments from the mines of the Boundary for the current week is the adding of the Athelstan mine, in Wellington camp, to the list Inasmuch, however, as the Granby smelter is expected to place its fourth furnace in operation today, as well as the Sunset smelter its second furnace, next week's record should be larger than for several months.

For this week the shipments have been as follows:

Granby mines to Granby smelter, 4,927 tons; Mother Lode to Greenwood smelter, 2,697 tons; Snowshoe to Sunset and Greenwood smelter, 1,920 tons; Sunset to Sunset smelter, 512 tons; B. C. mine to Sunset smelter 1,020 tons; Emma mine to Granby smelter, 210 tons; Athelstan to Sunset smelter, 60 tons. Total for week, 11,346 tons; total for year, 270,680 tons.

The Granby smelter this week treated 4,205 tons making 154,661 tons for this year.

THE KING'S GUESTS.

Indulge in a Pitched Battle Over a Little Trouble of Religious Origin.

[Kingston, Ont., July 4.—There was a pitched battle among the prisoners in the blacksmith shop in the Kingston penitentiary yesterday, and one named McMurray, of Toronto, in for ten years for resisting, along with two others sentenced for the attempted shooting of constable Tidbury, were seriously stabbed in the head. Nolan, one of the Welland canal dynamiters, is implicated in the stabbing. The trouble was of religious origin, some of the prisoners resenting alleged favoritism shown Nolan, who is a Roman Catholic. The men fought viciously until separated by the guards.

YMIR HAPPENINGS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, July 4.—The first diamond drill to be used in the Ymir district is shortly to be installed on the Hunter V. mine, owned by the Standard Development company, of Nelson. Recent development on the property indicates that the Hunter V. is likely to prove one of the richest producing mines in the district. The present showing of ore is quite exceptional and one which it would be difficult to equal anywhere in the Kootenays. The diamond drill will be used to define the underground trend of the ore bodies which are somewhat irregular, so that the plan of permanent development can be adopted to allow of the ore being mined on a large scale.

The five thousand acres of timber land on Porcupine creek secured by the Active Gold Mining Co., of Cincinnati, is now being surveyed. The timber on this area is beyond doubt some of the finest in southern British Columbia, and although including all the best known varieties indigenous to the locality, is especially rich in valuable white pine. The plans of the company nclude the installation in the immediate future of a large sawmill and shingle mill.

## BIG SUIT FOR A FORTUNE

THE HOPPER-DUNSMUIR ACTION IS COMMENCED.

PLAINTIFF WANTS CASE TRIED BY SPECIAL JURY.

Victoria, July 4.—Legal proceedings were commenced here today in the case of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress against James Dunsmuir, ex-premier of British Columbia, a case involving a fortune.

The action is taken by the actress seeking to set aside the will of the late Alexander Dunsmuir, brother of James Dunsmuir, and stepfather to Edna Wallace Hopper, whose mother married Alexander Dunsmuir, at San Leandro, in 1899. The action is taken on the ground of undue influence on the part of the defendant James Dunsmuir, and incompetency.

When Alexander Dunsmuir was married at San Leandro, the estates there valued at $350,000, were conveyed to the bride, the remainder of the property being willed to James Dunsmuir, which action, it is alleged, was taken with the knowledge of the wife. The following June, Alexander Dunsmuir died and the widow took action to break the will.

To settle matters James Dunsmuir allowed her an annuity of $25,000 upon condition that all further claims be abandoned. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Dunsmuir died and her daughter now seeks to recover what she claims is her mother's rights.

Judge E. P. Coyne, of New York, who has ben acting for Miss Hopper in the sittings of the commission at San Francisco, to procure evidence for the case, will follow the proceedings here in an advisory capacity. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., has charge of the case assisted by E. V. Bodwell, K. C., and L. P. Duff, K. C. James Dunsmuir is represented by C. E. Pooley, K.C., A. P. Luxton and E. P. Davis, K.C.

Today an appeal against the application of the plaintiff's for trial before a special jury was argued by counsel before three judges, Irving, Martin and Drake, and judgment was reserved until Monday.

The case itself is set for Tuesday but it is considered likely that it will be deferred until a later date.

## AN ALL NIGHT CONFERENCE

EMPLOYERS AND UNIONS COME TO A SETTLEMENT.

ALL AGREE TO ADVOCATE THE ARBITRATION PLAN.

New York, July 4.—The all night conference between the employers' association and the committee from the labor unions, adopted the following resolutions today:

"Resolved, that the labor representatives here present at this conference, pledge themselves individually and severally to not only suport the action taken here, but also to advocate in their respective unions the adoption of the arbitration plans adopted here this evening."

This resolution was signed by all delegates of the unions present at the conference.

"Resolved, that the wages now paid in unskilled trades shall not be reduced nor their wages increased for a year from the date of the general acceptance of this agreement. In any difficulty arising in unskilled trades, they may, through the mechanics of that particular trade, have representation in the general arbitration board."

SHAMROCKS WIN.

Again Defeat the Brantford Team and Retain the Minto Lacrosse Cup.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, July 4.—The Shamrocks again defeated the Brantfords for the Minto cup.

Brantford took the first, third and fourth games, but after that it was all Shamrock, with a final score of 6 to 3.

The Shamrocks have won 12, and the Brantfords 8 goals, in the two matches played.

By a score of six to three Shamrocks again beat Brantford in the second game for the Minto cup today. The cup thus remains with the Shamrocks.

Montreal, July 4.—(Later)—The Shamrocks retain the lacrosse championship of Canada. This afternoon they defeated the Brantford, Ontario, team in the second Minto cup match by a score of seven to three. The Brantford team secured a lead of three goals in the first quarter, the Shamrocks tied the score at the half and thereafter outplayed the Ontario team. Ten thousand persons saw the game.

GARDINER DEFEATS ROOT.

Gets in a Genuine Knockout Blow in the Twelfth Round at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.—A crowd of sporting enthusiasts large enough to fill the coffers of the International Athletic club with their admission fees crossed over to Fort Erie this afternoon to witness the contest between Jack Root, light-heavyweight champion of the world, and George Gardiner, of Lowell, Mass. Numerous cities from New York to Chicago were represented among the visitors and their presence gave evidence of the widespread interest manifested in the fight.

Several causes contributed to the popularity of the contest. Aside from the championship title involved it is regarded as a probability that the winner will be matched to fight Bob Fitzsimmons. But the chief factor in the situation was in the fact that Root and Gardiner were regarded as the most evenly matched fighters in the country and as a consequence would be able to put up one of the most interesting contests that could be seen anywhere. Root once whiped Gardiner in seven rounds of fast fighting at San Francisco. The next time the pair met Root broke his right hand on Gardiner in the second round, and fought on until the seventeenth round when he was obliged to quit. Since then both men have met and beaten "Kid" Carter and Marvin Hart, Root going a bit better and soundly trouncing "Kid" McCoy for the title of light-heavyweight champion of the world.

The men are of extremely opposite types. Root is a clever, shifty, hard-hitting, two-handed fighter, who can either keep off and stab away at his opponent at long range or get in close and roughly mix matters. Gardiner takes most kindly to the rougher, infighting style of milling. He is a good, sturdy, aggressive boxer, and a man who has got an inordinate capacity for punishment. In this latter point he is generally considered as the superior of Root, but on the other hand the Chicago lad has a slightly better knowledge of the scientific points of the game.

The articles of agreement called for a twenty round go to begin about 4 o'clock The two weighed in at 9 o'clock this morning, each tipping the beam within a pound of the stipulated weight 165 pounds. From all appearances their condition could not be improved upon. Since the articles were singned both men have been training faithfully with the result that they were in condition from all appearances to fight the batle of their lives for the championship title and the stake money that amounted to upwards of $7,500.

Gardiner defeated Root, knocking him out cleanly in th twelfth round.

Gardiner had a little the best of the fight from the start, but Root put up a plucky fight and it was nearly an even contest when Gardiner got in the blow that finished Root.

## CHAMBERLAIN IS ON TOP

HE IS IN COMMAND OF A BIG ELECTION FUND.

UNIONISTS AND FREE TRADERS WILL BE OPPOSED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, July 4.—A special cable from London to the Montreal Star today says that it is now stated in England that Chamberlain is in command of a big election fund, which has been subscribed to pay the expenses of candidate advocating his plan at the coming general election.

It is also stated that every unionist or free trader will be opposed by Chamberlainites, which the Spectator calls "an impudent piece of political bounce."

The election fund referred to is said to have been subscribed largely by capitalists and trading coroprations in Canada and South Africa, who expect to recoup themselves by the profits earned under the preferential tariff system.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Paris Decides to Manufacture and Sell Gas on Its Own Account.

Paris, July 4.—The municipal council finally rejected all the propositions to grant concessions for the supplying of gas in the city of Paris to foreigners, notably the so-called American scheme of M. Devalez and Duchaney, who, it is alleged, represented Anthony N. Brady, the American capitalist, which proposition was strongly endorsed by the committee which inquired into the matter.

The opponents of the scheme urged that it would really place a monopoly of the supply of gas and electricity in Paris in foreign hands, and they pointed out that the guarantees offered, while being nominally $6,000,000, in reality only amounted to $2,000,000. After rejecting the American proposition, the municipal council decided on a municipal monopoly of gas, the city to manufacture gas on its own account and reap the whole profits on its sale to consumers.

AMERICAN SAILORS.

They Probably Wanted to Celebrate the Glorious Fourth on Shore.

Berlin, July 4.—The Kleines Journal, in a despatch from Kiel, says that since the departure of the American fleet, it has been ascertained that 105 American sailors failed to report for duty, and it is supposed they have deserted.

CHICAGO CELEBRATES.

Chicago, July 4.—A blasting rocket was thrown into the stable of Newgrass and Sons, located at the rear of the transit house early today and the fire was quickly beyond control. More than two hundred horses were released from the stables and ran wildly through the streets. Twenty horses were burned to death. Loss, $25,000.

CZAR AND SOCIALISTS.

Rome, July 4.—The fact that the czar will not return this year, the visit of the king of Italy, is attributed to the attitude of the Italian socialists, who in the chamber , and in the press, and at public meetings, have openly declared that they would seize the opportunity of the czar's coming to Italy, to protest against the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff.

DR. CAVEN IS IMPROVING.

Toronto, July 4.—The hot weather for the past few days has had an unfavorable effect on Rev. Dr. Caven, but has not materially affected his progress toward recovery. He is gaining strength daily. His condition is encouraging to his family.

## THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH

### Alarming Accounts of the Pope's Health

### Pontiff Said to be Showing Great Weakness

Rome, July 4.—It appears that the condition of the pope became suddenly worse after yesterday's drive in the vatican gardens, when notwithstanding the fact that the temperature was 93 degrees, he caught cold and it settled in his chest and head, producing bronchial catarrh accompanied by a slight cough, thirst, lassitude and watery eyes. Fortunately no fever has developed, and there has been no acceleratfon of the pulse, which is rather weak.

All efforts of Dr. Lapponi tend to combat the catarrh and to prevent its further spread and especially its development into bronchitis or inflammation of the lungs. Feeling his responsibility Dr. Lapponi would like to have a consultation with the best physicians in Rome, but the pope absolutely refused to agree to this. He said he had entire confidence in Dr. Lapponi and added that the only other physicians he would allow to be called was Dr. Mazzoni, who operated on the pontiff in 1899. When Dr. Lapponi remarked that Dr. Mazzoni was a surgeon, and that therefore his professional services were not needed, the pope replied: "It does not matter; it is not for his profession that I want him, but because I like him." It was therefore decided that Dr. Mazzoni shall visit the pope tomorrow morning.

Rome, July 4.—9.45 p. m.—The condition of the pope showed some improvement during the day, but his holiness became worse this evening, making it necessary for Dr. Lapponi to remain at the vatican throughout the night in order to watch his patient, who according to the latest diagnosis, seems to have an affection of the right lung which extends in some degree to the other organs of the thorax.

Although no medical bulletin has been issued, it was learned late this evening that the pope's illness may be defined as senile pneumonia, which has settled especially in the right lung.

Dr. Lapponi said that the pope had been rather fatigued by recent receptions and had consented to take several days' rest. His holiness, however, has been unable to leave his bed since last night, and his heart is gradually becoming weaker. If the disease takes a bad turn, especially if the heart grows weaker, a catastrophe may occur in four or five days.

Some of the court dignitaries have been ordered to postpone their departures for their holidays.

## ANOTHER COAL DISASTER

TERRIFIC FIRE AT JOGGINS MINES, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE MINERS WERE ALL RESCUED EXCEPT ONE.

Halifax, N. S., July 4.—A terrific fire occurred yesterday in No. 2 pit of the Canada Coal & Railway Co., at Joggins mines, Cumberland county. The fire caught from a miner's lamp igniting the canvas screen used to give a double draft in the air shaft. It soon caught the timbers and is still raging in the shaft and pit.

About two hundred men were at work and all got out safely but one, Joseph Bredreau, who was immediately burned and overcome with smoke before he was rescued.

All the horses are still in the pit, and will be lost, being either killed by smoke or burned.

## A GHOST IN LIGHT WINDS

LIPTON'S NEW BOAT MAKES A RECORD RUN.

BEATS SHAMROCK I. BY OVER THIRTY MINUTES.

New York, July 4.—The Shamrock III. today proved herself a veritable ghost in light winds by defeating Shamrock I. more than 30 minutes in an eleven mile beat to windward.

It was a drifting match in a wind averaging noe better than three or four miles an hour. If Shamrock I., as reported, is ten minutes faster than ever before on a thirty mile course, today's performance of the new cup challenger was little short of marvelous.

Tonight the men of sir Thomas' fleet were of the opinion that if Reliance could have beaten Shamrock III. today, the days of miracles are not past.

Changes that vastly improved the new boat had evidently been made since yesterday. The trial was planned to be over a thirty mile course to windward and back, but the wind held so light that it was finished after the yachts sailed 11 miles to windward.

The boats were started over a line between the Erin and the Sandy Hook lightship, in an air from the southwest which was little better than nothing.

They passed as follows: Shamrock I, 12.22:20; Shamrock III. 12.22:40.

At 2 p.m., when they reached the Scotland lightship, the old boat was more than a mile astern and dropping behind. After that, Shamrock III, gained in every mile.

Realizing that there was no hope of covering the whole course, sir Thomas recalled the tug-cruiser, which was acting as mark boat to a point 11 miles from the starting line. After rounding the tug, the yachts were taken in tow for Sandy Hook.

New York, July4.—The two Shamrocks went outside the Hook for a race today. The yachts started from the Sandy Hook lightship at 12.25 p.m., the wind was about three miles an hour.

The Shamrock III. finally won the race by 31 minutes, 10 seconds.

## TWICE AROUND THE GLOBE

PACIFIC COMPANY'S CABLE IS NOW COMPLETED.

MESSAGES SENT AND RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVLT.

New York, July 4.—The last connection n the Commercial Pacific company's cable was made at Honolulu tonight at 10.50 o'clock (eastern time) and a cablegram was flashed around the world in nine and one-half minutes.

The first message over the cable was sent at 10.50 p.m. by president Roosevelt at Oyster Bay to governor Taft at Manila. A reply was received by the president from governor Taft.

President Roosevelt then sent the following message around the world westward to Clarence H. Mackay, who was with president Roosevelt at Oyster Bay:

"Congratulations and success to the Pacific cable, which the genius of your lamented father and your own enterprise made possible."

The message was sent at 11.23 p.m. and was received by Mr. Mackay at 11.35 making the time of its transmission around the world 12 minutes. Mr. Mackay replied as follows:

"I thank you deeply for your message and I earnestly hope that the Pacific cable, by opening the wide horizon of the great east, may prove a useful factor to the commerce of the United States."

President Roosevelt received this message at 12.04 1-2, the time consumed in the passage around the world being 9 1-2 minutes.

## ARGONAUTS MAKE RECORD

WIN THE SENIOR EIGHTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

BEAT BEST TIME EVER MADE BY AMERICAN CREW.

Philadelphia, July 4.—The annual people's regatta was held today on the national course on the Schuylkill river. There was a swift current due to the recent rains and it was generally fair.

There was only one record broken. The honor goes to the Argonaut boat club of Toronto, which won the senior eight in 7:30 1-5. The previous record was 7:39 held by the Vespers club , the Paris crew.

In the senior fours, the Vesper crew fouled the Ariel crew of Baltimore. The unversity of Pennsylvania four won the race but in justice to the Ariels, the winners rowed the Baltimore crew from the point where they were fouled. The local men won by about two lengths. No time was taken:

THE ORO DENORO.

A Boundary Mining Property That Is Coming to the Front.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, July 4.—One of the mines of the Boundary that has been quietly coming to the front this year is the Oro Denoro, located in Summit camp, on the Phoenix branch of the C. P. R. As is well known, some four years ago the King Mining Co., Ltd., was organized to take over and develop this property, and did so for a time; but, like many other concerns, the funds ran out, and for a long time nothing was done. Smith Curtis, of Rossland, was a large shareholder, and last month succeeded in reorganizing the company under the name of the Denoro Mines, Ltd., and shortly thereafter set a force of men at work under R. H. Anderson, the superintendent of the B. C. mine in the same camp.

This development has now been progressing most satisfactorily for three months, and the stripping done has shown up an immense quantity of ore that can be quarried and shipped to local smelters most economically. Since the middle of April there has been no let up in this work, the work being confined to three large ore bodies, known as the magnetic iron vein, the No. 1 tunnel vein and the No. 2 tunnel vein.

The magnetic iron vein, beginning at the C. P. R. track, has been stripped for a distance of 60 feet or more, the ore still dipping to the north, giving promise of still greater width. In blasting this vein for a railway siding a face of ore some 12 feet in height has been made, and tests have proved that practically all the ore disclosed is of a good shipping grade.

A railway siding 270 feet in length has been graded in front of the ore body in the No. 1 tunnel vein, some 70 feet of good shipping ore having been stripped on the upper side of the track. The railway siding for the No. 2 tunnel has also been graded by stripping for 40 feet or more, and it is now ready for track laying.

It is expected that the railway sidings will be put in at once by the C. P. R., as already arranged for, when shipments of 50 tons daily can easily be made until the 7-drill compressor is installed, some time in September next. Then shipments can easily be maintained at 200 tons daily, as the mining will be, in fact, quarrying, and the costs correspondingly low.

It is claimed by a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the Oro Denoro and with the work recently done there, that there are at least 100,000 tons of ore that can be broken down and shipped now, all of a merchantable character, with the probability of much more being found as work proceeds. As the smelters are desirous of getting this iron ore containing copper and gold values, a most favorable rate has been made.

ONTARIO BYE-ELECTIONS.

Three Will Likely Be Held at the End of September—Protests to Be Heard.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, July 4.—The World is informed that the bye-elections to fill the vacancies in the legislature for North Renfrew, Sault Ste. Marie, and Muskoka, will be held about the latter part of September, unless the ministers change the program before that time.

It is thought advisable to concentrate all the efforts of the government organization on these three constituencies, and not wait for the result of the appeals, that would be heard in the fall, probably in October, when several other constituencies may be opened.

There are protests in North York, North Grey, North Perth and North Norfolk, all being held by liberals, and Centre Bruce held by a conservative.

## MOTORMAN LOST HIS HEAD

FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

HORRIBLE ENDING OF HOLIDAY PLEASURE PARTY.

Buffalo, New York, July 4.—A wreck occurred on the Rockport & Walcott trolley line late this evening, near Olcott. A heavy closed car was speeding down a straight stretch of track, and it met an open car drawing a trailer. Both cars were filled with passengers. The motorman of the closed car, it is said, was a new employee, and did not know how to apply emergency brakes. He threw open the car doors, and screamed a warning to the passengers. He then jumped. The other motorman also jumped, and the cars crashed together.

The passengers who had not jumped, many of them women and children on a holiday outing, were tossed into heaps.

Richard Farrell, of Niagara Falls, was crushed, and died before aid arrived. Jay Charles Duncan, of Lockport, had both legs torn off, and will die. There was great delay in getting the news of the accident to nearby towns. Aid was sent as soon as possible, and the injured removed to their homes. Everyone on the car was more or less bruised in the collision.

## THE AUTOMOBILE RECORD

A SENSATIONAL PACE MADE AT PHOENIX PARK.

EQUIVALENT TO OVER 85 MILES AN HOUR.

Dublin, July 4.—The British automobile club's speed trials today drew large crowds of people to Phoenix park. The lord lieutenant and lady Dudley were present.

The main interest centered in the attacks on the flying kilometre record. Baron de Forest won the 100 guinea challenge cup offered for the fastest car weighing under 1,000 kilos, doing a flying kilometre in 27 1-5 seconds, and he subsequently took the auto car challenge cup for vehicles of any power and weight, making the sensational record of 26 3-5 seconds.

Gabriel broke the kilometre record, doing the distance in 26 4-5 seconds, equivalent to 85 1-2 miles per hour. Gabriel's record, however, only stood five minutes, as baron de Forest on a 70 horse power car, immediately broke it.

HUGH J. IS BETTER.

The Tie Up in Winnipeg's Building Trade Has Been Straightened Out by Court

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, July 4.—Hugh J. Macdonald is improving rapidly each day. His condition is reported as very satisfactory indeed.

The full court today dissolved the injunction which was granted some days ago at the instance of a suit brought by contractor Edward Cass, against Couture Bros, & McCutcheon, brick manufacturers, restraining them from selling brick to person or persons other than the plaintiff. The enforcement of the injunction had the effect of tying up the building operations here.

HE MARRIED CHRISTINE.

London, July 4.—L. E. Hamilton, an American theatrical manager who has been associated with Charles Frohman, was married to Christine McGill, daughter of the late royal academican, Murdock McGill today.

DIED IN AGONY.

Winnipeg, July 4.—The three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Grisdale, drank part of a bottle of carbolic acid today and died in agony.

OXFORD DEFEATS CAMBRIDGE.

London, July 4.—Oxford today won the annual cricket match with Cambridge, began at Lord's grounds on Thursday, by 268 runs.

POOR PITTSBURGERS.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—There were six deaths and 31 prostrations from heat during the last 24 hours.

## SMELTER TRUST IN TROUBLE

### Twenty-Five Hundred Men Go Out on Strike

### First Move in Fight for an Eight-Hour Day

Denver, Colo., July 4.—The managers of the Denver smeletrs were taken completely by surprise last night when at a meeting of the smeltermen's union a strike was declared, taking effect at once, and were wholly unprepared for the walkout which followed.

By the drawing of the fires from under the furnaces at the Grant, and Globe smelters the risk of heavy loss to the American Smelting & Refining company was incurred.

At the two smelters there were eleven furnaces full of ore and should they freeze up they will have to be blasted out and rebuilt.

It is said by those informed on this situation, that this strike is the first move in a general campaign for an eight hour day for all the unions affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, and the fight will be to a finish.

There are 2,500 men employed in the three smelters.

IN RUSSIAN PRISONS.

Jails Are Overcrowded and the Convicts Revolted.—The Czar Informed.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Eighty political prisoners, who had been transferred from a preliminary prison to the convict prison here on account of overcrowding, and who were placed in solitary confinement, rebelled today and sang revolutionary songs. An uproar and conflict between the guards and the prisoners followed, and attracted a large crowd of sympathizers with the latter. The grand duke, Vladimir, visited the prison at the head of a company of infantry which had been summoned to quell the riot. He declared that the overcrowding was deplorable, and remarked that the army was not designed to do the duty of prison guards, and immediately reported the condition of the prison to the czar.

THANKED SMITH CURTIS.

Rossland, July 4.—Smith Curtis, who leaves for a three weeks trip to the east tomorrow, has been presented with a very complimentary address by the local miners' union, in which, after regretting Mr. Curtis' retirement from public life goes on to say: Resolved, that the thanks of the Rossland Miners' Union, W. F. of M., No. 38, be hereby tendered to him for his services in the past and that our regrets are hereby expressed that he has publicly declared his intention of not being a candidate for the Rossland Riding as we are convinced that throughout his public career he has been a true friend to labor, one that has not hesitated to declare his opinions on matters of public import affecting the whole community and at the same time has impressed us, in common with most people in this province, with his absolute uprightness and his statesmanlike qualifications.

Mr. Curtis in replying said that "this resoluton is most gratifying to me even though I must regard it as too laudatory and appreciative of the services I tried to render to the province and to the labor interests. I shall always cherish this resolution as a visible bond of the mutual good feeling that I am sure wil endure between the labor interests and myself as long as my life shall last."

COAL STRIKE OVER.

Nanaimo, July 4.—The great coal miners' strike at Ladysmith is again reported to be at an end.

The miners in mass meeting have voted to accept Dunsmuir's offer unconditionally, the vote standing 168 for acceptance, against 117.

Work in all the collieries at Extension will be resumed at once. The collapse of the Cumberland strike is now expected to follow immediately.

The decision was possibly hastened by fears that Chinese would be employed, as some had gone to work already at the Extension No. 1, to save the last coal in the slope, which would otherwise have been lost.

The news was received with frank incredulity, owing to previous disappointments, but the fact that the men have been negotiating, and that this time the men, as a body, and not a mere section, have carried the resolution, makes it certain that after almost four months, the Ladysmith strike is over at last.

AMERICAN AUTO RECORD.

Columbus, Ohio, July 4.—Barney Oldfield broke all world's records from one to ten miles here this afternoon. His time for ten miles was 9.54 4-5 against the record of Winston, 10.50. Oldfield's fastest mile was made in .56 2-5.

ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE.

Nancy, France, July 4.—A former French army officer named Ballguet, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for spying on behalf of the Germans. Ballguet attempted to procure plans of the new fortifications here.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Pittsburg, July 4.—During a heavy rainstorm this afternoon lightning struck a trolley wire and it fell into a wagon containing ten persons, killing three men and a woman, and badly shocking the others.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1670.
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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL

## A GREAT NATIONAL PROJECT.

The proposal of the dominion government to construct a national railway from Moncton to Winnipeg is a matter of great importance to Canada. It is admitted that no enterprise of great consequence to the country has been conceived since the Canadian Pacific railway was launched more than thirty years ago. It is interesting, says the Toronto News, to recall the fact that, according to the baroness Macdonald, the old conservative leader favored public construction of the first Canadian transcontinental railway. The baroness has written that "during sir John's absence in Washington the government had pledged itself to build the road through the agency of an incorporated company supplemented by government aid. I think sir John regretted this, and would fain have had the railway constructed as a government work; but his boldness was not to be communicated."

It will be remembered that later on the policy of public construction was adopted by the Mackenzie government, not so much from choice as through the failure to make satisfactory arrangements with private capitalists. This policy was accepted by sir Charles Tupper when he became minister of railways in the conservative administration which succeeded to office on the defeat of Mackenzie in 1878. In a speech in 1880 sir Charles Tupper said that he had undergone a change of opinion and could then heartily accept the policy of construction by the government.

But, as we all know, the policy of public construction was afterwards abandoned by the Macdonald government, and the contract made with the Stephens syndicate. The wholesale charges of corruption in the letting and management of the contracts, the great difficulty in obtaining accurate estimates of the cost through a new territory, and apprehension as to serious losses in the operation of the road in the early stages of settlement, were probably all contributory causes to this decision, and it must be added that in the main public opinion sanctioned the return to the old method of private construction.

It is not now necessary to consider whether the government acted wisely or unwisely, under the conditions which then prevailed. It was important to have early all rail connection between older Canada and the Western territories, and no one now doubts that the Canadian Pacific company carried the great work to completion under difficult circumstances. The west did not fill up so rapidly as was expected, and it required extraordinary energy and resource to carry the road successfully through the first ten years of its history. Now all the conditions have changed. A great stream of immigration is pouring into the west. Railway facilities are wholly inadequate to meet the demands of western traffic. A host of new communities imperatively demand railway accommodation. The Canadian Northern people are building up an important system. The Grand Trunk is seeking access to the Pacific. It is with this inspiring and unprecedented situation that the government has to deal, and if the Ottawa despatches are accurate, it is meeting the emergency with signal courage and sagacity.

As yet, we do not know all the details of the government's proposition, but it is understood that it is the intention to construct a national railway between Moncton and Winnipeg, over which the Grand Trunk Pacific and, if necessary, other roads shall have running privileges. This will bridge the great unoccupied area between older and newer Canada and leave the private system free to apply their resources and energies to extensions across the prairies, and out toward the Pacific, and to perfect their connections with the existing systems in the older provinces. It seems to be established that such a railway will give the shortest through route between the west and the Atlantic seaboard, whence our products go out to old world markets, and thus greatly tend to the commercial unity of the confederation. The Canadian through route, assuming the calculations to be accurate, would become the natural commercial route, and, therefore, we should not have to undertake the impossible task of forcing trade through Canadian channels on the strength of mere sentimental considerations. If all these ends can be served by a public railway, which will make both for national and for commercial solidarity, the Ottawa government will establish a great claim to the gratitude and confidence of the Canadian people.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The production of zinc in the United States is steadily falling behind the demand as the market reports from day to day show very plainly. There is a determined effort being made to force the price up and one result of this has been to send in an unusually large number of zinc ore buyers to the Kootenays. Many concerns in the states are sending their representatives here to ascertain what amount of zinc ore can be obtained and upon what terms. Slocan mine owners who have plenty of zinc ores to dispose of will have plenty of opportunities this season to make very good bargains for their zinc product and the result should help out the district very greatly.

The certainty of the lead bonus being granted and the inevitable outcome of the zinc situation across the border should result in a steadily increasing improvement of the silver-lead mineral industry throughout the Slocan and East Kootenay districts from this time on. People who have stayed with the Kootenays through the trying days of the past have noted only too well what it means to rely on only one industry and with good times at hand, will likely take advantage of the lessons learned in the past. The lumber industry has helped out very greatly and can safely be left to go on increasing. The agricultural interest has also come to the front, and the coming fall fair in this city of the Agricultural and Industrial association, the first of the kind to be held in the Kootenay should now be energetically pushed on and every effort made to make it a great success.

## THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Both Parties Have Candidates in Every Constituency—Poling July 20th.

Manitoba is now in the heat of an election campaign, which will be decided on July 20th. Both parties have candidates in all constituencies of the province. Below is a list of the men in the field:

Avondale—C. W. Miller, lib.; Jas. Argue, con.

Assiniboia—Jos. Prefontaine, lib.; G. C. Caron, con.

Arthur—John Williams, liberal; A. E. Thompson, conservative.

Beautiful Plains—Dr. McRae, liberal; Hon. J. A. Davidson, conservative.

Birtle—Hon. C. J. Mickle, liberal; C. J. Wilkinson, conservative.

Brandon City—A. C. Fraser, liberal; Dr. S. W. McInnes, conservative.

Cypress—Wm. Little, liberal; George Steele, conservative.

Carillon—A. Herbert, liberal; Albert Prefontaine, conservative.

Centre Winnipeg—Dr. J. A. McArthur, liberal; T. W. Taylor, conservative.

Dauphin—John A. Campbell, liberal; Dr. Gunn, conservative.

Deloraine—George Patterson, liberal, E. Briggs, conservative.

Dufferin—Jas. Riddell, liberal; Hon. R. P. Roblin, conservative.

Emerson—George Walton, liberal; Hon. D. H. McFadden, conservative.

Gilbert Plains—Thos. Young, liberal; Glen Campbell, conservative.

Gimli—S. Johnson, liberal; B. L. Baldwinson, conservative.

Gladstone—Thos. L. Morton, liberal; D. Wilson, conservative.

Killarney—Geo. B. Monteith, liberal; Geo. Lawrence, conservative.

Lakeside—Wm. Fulton, liberal; Edward Lynch, conservative.

Lansdowne—T. C. Norris, liberal; Dr. Hicks, conservative.

LaVerandrye—Wm. Lagimodiere, liberal; J. B. Lauzon, conservative.

Manitou—D. D. Campbell, liberal; Hon. R. Rogers, conservative.

Minnedosa—Neil Cameron, liberal; W. B. Waddell, conservative.

Morden—Geo. H. Bradshaw, liberal; J. H. Ruddell, conservative.

Morris—N. Comeault, liberal; Hon. C. H. Campbell, conservative.

Mountain—Hon. Thos. Greenway, liberal; D. A. McIntyre, conservative.

Norfolk—J. D. Hunt, liberal; R. F. Lyons, conservative.

North Winnipeg—J. W. Cockburn, liberal; Sampson Walker, conservative.

Portage la Prairie—Edward Brown, liberal; Hugh Armstrong, conservative.

Rhineland—V. Winkler, liberal; H. P. Hansen, conservative.

Rockwood—A. R. Leonard, liberal; Isaac Riley, conservative.

Russell—W. J. Doig, liberal; A. L. Bonnycastle, conservative.

St. Andrew's and Kildonan—M. O'Donohue, liberal; Dr. Grain, conservative.

South Brandon—John Watson, liberal; A. H. Carroll, conservative.

South Winnipeg—Hon. J. D. Cameron, liberal; J. T. Gordon, conservative.

St. Boniface—H. Chevrier, liberal; Jos. Bernier, conservative.

Springfield—Thos. H. Smith, liberal; W. H. Corbett, conservative.

Swan River—A. J. Cotton, liberal; J. W. Robson, conservative.

Saskatchewan—David Jackson, liberal; Wm. Ferguson, conservative.

Turtle Mountain—John S. McEown, liberal; Jas. Johnson, conservative.

Virden—F. W. Clingan, liberal; J. H. Agnew, conservative.

Third party candidate are in the field in several constituencies, including the following: Centre Winnipeg, W. Scott, labor; North Winnipeg, R. Thomas, labor; Springfield, D. A. Ross, independent liberal; Emerson, W. R. Mulock, pro.; Killarney, R. Cross, pro.; Turtle Mountain, J. F. Hunter, pro.; Deloraine, H. L. Montgomery, pro.

## SLOCAN LAKE PROPERTIES.

Work on the Hampton Started.—Developments on the Republic.

Pete Swan and W. Clough, owners of the Highland Light, have come down, bringing with them some magnificent samples of ore. They had cut into a healthy bunch of it in the drift, taking out enough to fill 20 sacks. The ore is of the dry character, carrying much gray copper and sulphides, and giving very high assay values. They are so encouraged that they will go on with the work all summer.

C. A. Hurlburt, managing director of the Republic, has returned from Detroit, where he spent the winter, and which is the headquarters of the company. He purposes remaining at Slocan for the summer, having the personal superintendence of the mine. Mr. Hurlburt is much pleased with the developments at the Republic, and points to the shipments of ore as a practical demonstration of the worth of the property. He says there will be no cessation of labor at the mine and that his company is here to stay.

J. Frank Collom, managing director of the Arlington, will have an application before the gold commissioner on July 18th for a water right on Springer creek. The water is to be diverted at a point 4,000 feet above the junction of Speculator and Springer creeks, and is to be conveyed to the said junction by means of a flume or pipe line. The difference in altitude between the two points is 250 feet. Four hundred inches of water is asked for, the stated object of its use being the treatment of ores. This move of Mr. Collom's may be regarded as one of the main preliminaries looking to the establishment of the big mill for the treatment of the Arlington ores.

Operations for the season have been commenced on the Hampton group, on Springer creek, by N. F. McNaught. He and Mrs. McNaught have gone up to the property, followed by four men and a large amount of supplies. A couple of new buildings will be erected and general development carried on on a permanent basis. Shipments will be made during the summer.

W. E. Boie and Martin Isaacson are doing assessment work on the Black Hawk and Daisy claims, near the Highland Light, and have run on to a new ledge in the face of a precipitous bluff. In fact, there are two ledges, but the lower reveals no pay values. Both are lying somewhat flat and with the usual northeast trend. The upper ledge has been traced 500 feet and is six feet wide, carrying a quartz seam 10 to 14 inches in width, and which is heavily splashed with ore. The ore is also of the dry variety, but is richer than the average, ruby silver being plainly discernible. A number of shots were put into the ledge where traced and revealed ore in each case, making it one of the best things on the creek. Samples of the new find have been sent to the company in Europe, and if they decide to open up the claims they will have a paying proposition.

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Our July Clothing and Shoe Sale is a $ saving sale.

We do not claim to sell goods at less than cost; no house can do that and exist. What we do claim is this—that by buying direct from the manufacturers, as we do, we save you one profit, and by doing the large volume of business, made possible by moderate prices, we are satisfied with a small margin. We are anxious for your trade. If our styles are equal, qualities as good or better, and prices much lower, are we not entitled to it? We are always glad to show you our clothing, shoes and furnishings, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Offerings in Furnishings' Department:
Better take in the following items this week; you will save money by doing so:
Men's Cashmere Hose, regular 35c goods for 25c.
Men's Cashmere Hose, worth 50c for 35c, or three pairs for $1.00.
Men's Cotton Hose for 10c.
Boys' Hose, 15c, two pairs for 25c.
Ladies' Stockings, usually sold at 50c a pair, while this lot lasts our price is 25c a pair. They are black lisle hose with high spliced heels and toes, Hermsdorf dye.
Black Sateen Shirts, fine finish, for 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
We have an extensive line of Men's fancy soft bosom Shirts, $1.00 goods for 75c.

Men's Leather Belts, 35c, 50c, 75c.
Best quality Shoe Polish, 25c kind for 15c or two for 25c.
Best quality men's Enamel Oxford Shoe, worth $5, for $3.50.
Men's, Boy's and Children's Lacrosse Shoes, 50c, 60c, 75c.
Men's Oxford Shoes, good value, $2.
Children's Low Shoes, worth $1, selling at ....75c
Misses' Oxford Shoes and Slippers....$1
High Grade Shoes....$3.50, $4 and $4.50

WHERE YOUR DOLLARS BRING THEIR VALUE

BROWN & CO'S

This is a "free country", still a law that compelled people to try Blue Ribbon Tea would do a lot of good

## THE INCREASE WAS SMALL

WORLD'S COPPER PRODUCTION FOR TWO YEARS.

ONLY TWO GREAT DIVISIONS SHOWED A GAIN.

The circular issued by Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co., of London, who estimate, in accordance with their custom for many years, the copper production of the world, has just come to hand. The long experience of this firm and the great care exercised by them in making their estimates give a peculiar value to this statement and the figures are given below. The estimated production of the different countries is shown in the following table in long tons of 2,240 lbs.

| | 1901. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 267,410 | 294,600 |
| Canada | 18,800 | 17,485 |
| Mexico | 30,430 | 35,785 |
| Argentina | 85 | 240 |
| Bolivia | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Chili | 30,780 | 28,930 |
| Peru | 9,520 | 7,580 |
| Austria | 1,015 | 1,015 |
| England | 532 | 600 |
| Germany | 21,720 | 21,605 |
| Hungary | 320 | 485 |
| Italy | 3,000 | 3,370 |
| Norway | 3,375 | 4,565 |
| Russia | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Spain and Portugal | 53,621 | 49,790 |
| Sweden | 450 | 455 |
| Turkey | 980 | 1,100 |
| Japan | 27,475 | 29,775 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 6,400 | 4,450 |
| Australia | 30,875 | 28,640 |
| Totals | 518,788 | 542,470 |

It will be seen that according to Messrs. Merton's estimate, the increase in the copper production of the world in 1902 was a very small one, the total being only 23,682 tons, or 4.6 per cent. That it was not larger was due to the decrease in some important countries, especially in Spain, Chili and Australia. In Spain there was a slight decrease in some of the principal mines, such as the Rio Tinto and the Tharsis, and a considerable falling off in the smaller mines. In Chili the decrease was chiefly due to the low price of copper, in 1902, which discouraged shipments of ore and matte from that country. The Australian reduction came chiefly from the unfavorable working conditions, resulting from lack of water and other drawbacks.

The largest increase shown was in the United States, on which we have heretofore commented, and in Mexico. In the last named country, the production of the Boleo, which was formerly the chief item, was about stationary, but an increase was shown from the Greene and other new mines, which will undoubtedly continue. An unexpected increase is also shown in Norway, a large part of it coming from the Sulitelma mines, though some new mines also contributed a proportion. Japan showed a considerable gain, the Besshi mine having recovered from the flood which interrupted its production in 1901. On the other hand, the Cape of Good Hope showed a decrease, the result of the damage done to the mines of the Cape Copper and Namaqua companies during the Boer war. In Germany the Mansfield remains the chief producer, and shows very little change in its output.

With the exception of Japan, North America is the only great division of the world which showed a gain last year.

## BRITISH GUNNER KILLED.

Colombo, July 4.—A British gunner was killed and another was injured today in an accident to the gun of a land battery while firing a salute in honor of independence day, in compliment to two American cruisers now in this harbor.

WHEN IN ROSSLAND stop at the HOFFMAN HOUSE.

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

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

SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY

Everything we show is of the newest style and shape. All our Hats are prettily trimmed with a regard for the latest fashion.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST ever offered in this locality for such decidedly attractive and superior Millinery. We are showing

THE VERY LATEST STYLES in Dress Hats, Outing Hats, etc., for Women, Misses and Children.

You are cordially invited to call and inspect our New Styles.

YOU WILL BE AMAZED AT OUR LOW PRICES. MRS. ENFIELD.

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Aggregate Resources over $72,000,000
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
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Local Strawberries

Are now coming in freely. We are in a position to take care of your orders for any quantity.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B. C.
Branch Markets in Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver and Slocan City.
Orders by Mail to any Branch Will Have Prompt and Careful Attention!

CASCADE is sold over the leading bars of British Columbia.

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

GRAND FORKS GAZETTE publishes all the latest news of the Boundary; on sale at Morley & Co., Canada Drug & Book Co., Nelson News Depot, (G. Stanton).

# A STATE-BUILT RAILWAY

SOLUTION OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

IMPORTANCE OF PROPOSED LINE ACKNOWLEDGED.

The liberal government's policy in regard to the construction of another trans continental railway was foreshadowed to some extent by the minister of railways some time ago, when he expressed his opinion that the wisest course the government could pursue would be to extend the Intercolonial from Montreal to the Pacific. The Toronto News anticipated an announcement of the government's policy in this direction and commenting upon the proposal to build from Quebec to Winnipeg said:

This important project rivals the greatest public works yet carried out by Canada. The construction of the Intercolonial itself, one of the terms of confederation, was not more vital to the self-dependence and development of the dominion than the proposed state-owned railway giving Manitoba and the west a direct air-line outlet to Canadain ocean ports. After full discussion, the decision is understood to point strongly to the building of the line by the government, the country to control it after its completion, and giving running rights to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and, if desirable, the Canadian Pacific railway, and any other lines that require to use it.

No doubt the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters would prefer a line built and owned by that company, with adequate assistance from parliament. But the feeling in favor of a state-owned road has grown very rapidly. The members of parliament from the west are understood to favor it strongly, and the Ontario government, it is believed, consider a government line from Quebec to Winnipeg the best solution of the problem. The contingent of M.P.'s from Ontario also endorses this view. It carries weight in many quarters from the fact that the country is being asked to spend money in aiding the construction, would in this case have a national property in return for the national money spent.

The first hint of this policy was contained in the speech of sir William Mulock to the young liberals of Toronto in February last, and ever since then the postmaster-general's views then expressed have been steadily making headway among those who have given their consideration to the western railway problem. On that occasion sir William Mulock said: "One of the most serious of these problems is the railway question, to which I have alluded. The wise solution of this problem as, for example, by direct railway connection between Manitoba and Quebec city, means much for Canada. Affording to Manitoba and the western country an eastern all-Canadian outlet, it would encourage railway extension in the west. It would exercise a controlling influence on the commerical relations between eastern and western Canada. It would aid in building up our St. Lawrence and Atlantic ports, and our mercantile marine. It would assist us in the work of assimilating the foreign element now settling in the west, by promoting interchange of trade between them and eastern Canada, and, in developing our inter-imperial trade, would strengthen not only Canadian, but also imperial sentiment. Gentlemen, Canada must not mark time. Her gifts from Providence are a mandate to us to be up and doing, and even if the doctrine of 'Onward Canada' does not find a resting place in every Canadian heart, it is at least a dominant Canadian sentiment today, impelling Canada to do her duty by her people and her country, and if in this way Canada be true to herself, she cannot be false to the great British world empire."

Every phase of the subject has been supported by pretty convincing testimony. Prof. Shortt, of Kingston, the economist, not long ago dealt with the value of such a road as a national asset:

"Since it seems to be inevitable that the government must, in one form or another, contribute very extensively towards securing an adequate means of transport between east and west, it could do so most efficiently and economically by building and equipping a great truck highway between Winnipeg and Montreal. It should provide a double track immediately, but kep in view in its construction a quadruple keep in view in its construction a quadruple required it, and from Winnipeg to lake Superior that might be very soon. This road should be provided with all the necessary equipment of a railroad except the rolling stock. Over this government railroad every Canadian railroad company making connection with it would be allowed to run its trains subject to a uniform system of tolls and regulations. Thus, the trains of every company would be treated with the same impartiality as the vessels of different owners are now treated in the government locks and canals. The present C. P. R. system between Winnipeg and Montreal could be taken over as the basis of this line, without affecting the freedom of that company's traffic, except for its monopoly privileges, and these it must lose whether the government builds a new line of subsidizes other companies. What in brief the proposed plans offers is an economic and permanent national system of transportation adapted to the peculiar geographical conditions of Canada. It provides for liberal aid on the part of the government, but with permanent ownership and control by the government of its own contribution. The aid is to be given in such a way that, while impartially granted to every railroad taking part in the central national traffic, is will not in the least interfere with the free play of private and corporate enterprise. In fact, the government would take the same place in railroad transportation all the year round, that it has always held for part of the year only in the water transportation by its system of locks and canals."

Another powerful argument is advanced in the consideration of the distances. The northwesterly trend of the coast line of the continent gives Canadian ports an advantage over American ports in relation to the British market. The distance from Quebec to Liverpool, via the Straits of Belle Isle, is 3,067 statute miles, and via Cape Race 3,243 miles. From other Canadian and American ports to Liverpool the distances are as follows: Louisburg, 2,709; Halifax, 2,882; St. John, 3,112; Portland, 3,278; Boston, 3,356; and New York, 3,579 miles. So much for the ocean routes. Taking next the land routes to American seaports, the shortest distance by rail from Winnipeg to New York is 1,898 miles. From Winnipeg to Boston is 1,765 miles, and from Winnipeg to Portland is 1,721 miles. The routes to the Canadian seaports at present are unnecessarily long. The Canadian Pacific all-rail route from Winnipeg to Quebec via Montreal is 1,570 miles. The Canadian Pacific lake and rail route, via Fort William, Owen Sound, Toronto ana Montreal, is stated to be 1,603 miles. The route along the Canadian Northern to Port Arthur, by lake to Depot Harbor, and thence by the Canada Atlantic and Great Northern to Quebec is 1,011 miles by rail and about 520 miles by water. The New York route to Liverpool is 5,477 miles, the Boston route 5,121 miles, and the Portland route 5,000 miles. The Canadian winter route is longer. From Quebec to St. John by the Intercolonial railway is 577 miles. The shortest Canadian Pacifis route from Winnipeg to St. John is 1,905 miles. Adding the ocean voyage, we have a winter route of from 5,000 to 5,250 miles. It is in order still further to shorten our summer route and to improve our winter route that direct rail connection between Winnipeg and Quebec is of advantage to Canada. Such a line would pass far to the north of North Bay. It would be only 1,225 miles long, and thus Winnipeg in summer would be only 4,292 miles from Liverpool—1,225 miles by land and 3,067 by water. This would be nearly 1,200 miles better than the 5,477 miles by New York—1,898 by land and 3,579 by water—and more than 800 miles better than the route by Boston. In winter the Canadian route would be 4,914 miles, 1,802 by land and 3,112 by ocean."

Other advantages of the carrying out of the project are seen in the fact that waste of capital and unnecessary duplication of through lines will be avoided, and thus the resources of the private systems will be released for the construction of western extensions, and of branch connections in Ontario and Quebec, reaching out to the common highway.

The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern should definitely engage to use the proposed national road between Quebec and Winnipeg. They could also extend their systems westward toward the Pacific send out necessary feeders over the western plains, and guarantee direct connections with Ontario. The Grand Trunk touches so many of the chief industrial points of older Canada and serves such a wide constituency of eastern merchants and manufacturers that the value of its extension to the Pacific can hardly be over-estimated. Industrial activity in Ontario and Quebec would be greatly stimulated, while the maritime ports would be materially served by the outgo of winter shipments.

## AN OLD FASHIONED TIME.

President Roosevelt Keeps the Fourth at the Huntington Celebration.

Huntington, L.I., July 4.—President Roosevelt, governor Odell and other men of note were present today and contributed their oratorical efforts to the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the township of Huntington. It was an old-fashioned celebration with plenty ot fireworks, an elaborate display of the national colors and a flood of patriotic speeches, with the president as the central figure of the exercises and a prominent part also given to the former townsmen who returned in large numbers to participate in the festivities.

Though it does not cut much figure in the hurly-burly world of today the quaint old town of Huntington, besides being one of the oldest communities in the United States has contributed in no small measure to the historic annals of the nation. It was here in 1776 that Nathan Hale made his investigations of the British strongholds on Long Island, and it was here also that he was captured. A part of the house where he supped and slept in the night preceding his capture is still standing.

It was in Huntington that Walt Whitman began his career. The paper started by him here is still being published, and his old home at West Hills is visited yearly by many tourists. Also preserved in and near the old town are the remains of many British fortifications.

## CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Anglican—St. Saviour's church, corner of Ward and Silica streets. Fourth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 9.45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m. morning prayer and Litany; 7.30 p.m., evensong. The preacher at the evening service will be the Rev. C. W. Hedley, of St. George's church, Rossland.

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

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

Methodist Church—Corner of Silica and Josephine streets. Morning service at 11; subject of sermon, "The King's Call, or Go up higher"; evening service 7.30, subject, "The Basis of Patriotism." Appropriate musical selections will be given during the service. Epworth League meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m., prayer meetings each Thursday at 8 p.m. Rev. W. W. Baer, pastor.

Presbyterian Church—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Rev. Dr. Wright pastor. Services at 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

Congregational—Emmanuel, corner of Stanley and Silica streets. Rev. John Reid, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject, "A Happy Sabbath-Morning Song." There will be the usual musical service of song in the evening, entitled, the three ascensions—Enoch, Elijah and Christ. The following is the musical programme: Duet, "Evening Blessing," Messrs. Brown and Hardie; anthem, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," choir; solo, "O, Face Divine," Mr. Boddy; solo and chorus, "Beyond the Smiling."

Salvation Army—Barracks on Victoria street, west of Josephine. 7 a.m., prayer meeting; 11 a.m., holiness meeting; 3 p.m. salvation meeting. The open air service will be held as usual on Baker street before the evening meeting at the barracks. The special meetings arranged for Sunday and Monday have been postponed for one week.

## JOE WON EASILY.

Butte, Mont., July 4.—Joe Walcott last night knocked out Mose Lafontiz, champion welterweight of the northwest, in the third round, in a battle for the welterweight championship of the world.

No man or woman will hesitate to speak well of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets after once trying them. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowels, improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

# THE INTERIOR BOUNDARIES

AS DEFINED BY THE LAST ACT FOR REDISTRIBUTION.

THE DISTRICTS AS DIVIDED FOR ELECTORAL PURPOSES.

According to the Redistribution Bill the interior portion of the province is divided up as given hereunder for electoral purposes:

Similkameen District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point in the 49th parallel where it intersects the 121st meridian; thence north on said meridian to a point due west of the north end of Otter lake; thence due east to the eastern boundary of Kamloops electoral district; thence due south to the southeast corner of Kamloops electoral district; thence east and north, following the western and southern boundaries of Kamloops and Okanagan electoral districts, to the northwest corner of township 69, Kootenay district to the height of land separating the waters flowing into the north fork of Kettle river from the waters flowing into Bowman creek; thence west and south along the height of land separating the waters flowing into Kettle river on the west from the waters flowing into the north fork of the Kettle river to the headwaters of Boulder creek; thence westerly, following Boulder creek to its junction with Kettle river; thence south along the Kettle river to the junction of Rock creek; thence due south along the eastern boundary of township 67, Osoyoos district, to the international boundary line to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Similkameen electoral district," and shall return one member.

Greenwood District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries, viz.:

Commencing at the southeast corner of township 67, Osoyoos district; thence north and west, following the eastern and southern boundaries of Similkameen electoral district to the headwaters of Boulder creek; thence southeasterly to the northeast corner of township 79, Osoyoos district; thence due east to the northeast corner of section 33, township 78, Osoyoos district; thence due south to the southeast corner of section 16 in said township 78; thence due west to the northeast corner of section 11 in said township 79; thence due south to the international boundary line; thence due west along the international boundary line to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Greenwood electoral district," and shall return one member.

Grand Forks District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the international boundary line, being the southeast corner of Greenwood electoral district; thence north and east, following the western boundary of Greenwood and Similkameen electoral districts to a point in the western boundary of Kootenay district at its intersection with the western boundary of Similkameen electoral district; thence southeasterly along the western boundary of Kootenay district to the international boundary line; thence west along the international boundaroy line to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Grand Forks electoral district," and shall return one member.

Revelstoke District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point in the Canoe river ten miles north of Boat Encampment; thence southerly along the boundary line between East and West Kootenay districts to its intersection with the 51st parallel; thence west and southerly following the height of land forming the watershed between streams flowing into Arrow lake and streams flowing into Kootenay lake to a point in the height of land two miles north of Nakusp; thence due west to the western boundary of Kootenay district; thence north, following said western boundary of Kootenay district to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district, and shall return one member.

Slocan District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries, viz.:

Commencing at a point in the south boundary of Revelstoke electoral district where it intersects the east shore of upper Arrow lake; thence southerly, following the centre line of the upper and lower Arrow lakes to the southern watershde of Cayuse creek; thence following the height of land forming the watershed between the water flowing into Slocan lake and the waters flowing into Kootenay lake, to a point in the southern boundary of Revelstoke electoral district due east of a point two miles north of Nakusp, thence due west to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Slocan electoral district," and shall return one member.

Ymir District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries, viz.:

Commencing at a point in the western boundary of Kootenay district, being the southwest corner of Revelstoke electoral district; thence southerly, following the western boundary of Kootenay district to its intersection with the 49th parallel; thence due east along said parallel to the eastern boundary of West Kootenay district; thence north along the said eastern boundary of Kootenay district to a point due east of the mouth of Louise creek; thence west, crossing Kootenay lake to a point in the west shore of Kootenay lake one mile north of Balfour; thence west along the height of land forming the southern watershed of Coffee creek to its intersection with the west boundary of Slocan electoral district; thence southwesterly, following the boundary of Slocan electoral district to lower Arrow lake; thence northerly along the western boundary of Slocan electoral district to its intersection og the southern boundary of Revelstoke electoral district; thence west to the point of commencement, except those portions of the said district next hereinafter defined as "Nelson city electoral district' 'and "Rossland city electoral district" respectively, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Ymir electoral district," and shall return one member.

Nelson City District.

The tracts of land hereinafter described, viz.:

All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Kootenay district, in the province of British Columbia, known and numbered as lot 95, group 1 (containing 372 acres, more or less) and lot 150, group 1 (containing 164 acres, more or less) shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Nelson city electoral district," and shall return one member.

Rossland City District.

That tract of land hereinafter described viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kootenay district, in the province of British Columbia, upon the official map of the said district known as sections 34 and 35, and the north half of section 20 and 27, in township 9a, in the said district, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of township 28, district of Kootenay, said point being the intersection of sections 3 and 4, township 28, and sections 33 and 34, township 9a, Kootenay district; thence due south one hundred and twenty chains, to a point; thence due east one hundred and sixty chains, to a point; thence due north one hundred and twenty chains, more or less, to the said southern boundary of township 28; thence due west along the southern boundary of township 28, one hundred and sixty chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, containing altogether 1,920 acres more or less, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Rossland city electoral district," and shall return one member.

Kaslo District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point in the eastern boundary of West Kootenay district where it intersects the 51st parallel; thence southerly following the eastern boundary of Revelstoke and Slocan electoral districts to a point one mile north of Balfour; thence east crossing Kootenay lake to the mouth of Louise creek; thence east to the eastern boundary of West Kootenay district; thence north following the eastern boundary of West Kootenay district to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Kaslo electoral district," and shall return one member.

Columbia District.

Shall comprise all that portion of the district of East Kootenay which lies to the north of a line commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of the district with Kananaskis pass; thence southwesterly along the centre of said pass and the centre of the Palliser river to the Kootenay river; thence southwesterly down the centre line of the said Kootenay river to its junction at Canal flat with the canal leading to upper Columbia lake; thence due west to the western boundary of the said East Kootenay district, and shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Columbia electoral district," and shall return one member.

Cranbrook District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of the province, where said boundary intersects with Kananaskis pass; thence southwesterly along the southern boundary of Columbia electoral district, to the southwest corner of Columbia electoral district; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Kaslo and Ymir electoral districts to the 49th parallel; thence due east along said parallel to the Kootenay river; thence north following the Kootenay river to the mouth of Bull river; thence following Bull river northerly to its headwaters; thence northerly on a right line to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district, to be designated "Cranbrook electoral district," and shall return one member.

Fernie District.

That tract of land contained within the following boundaries, viz.:

Commencing at a point in the Kootenay river where it intersects the 49th parallel, being the southeast corner of Cranbrook electoral district; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Cranbrook electoral district to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the province; thence southeasterly, following the the eastern boundary of the province to its intersection with the 49th parallel; thence west along the 49th parallel to the point of commencement, shall constitute one electoral district to be designated "Fernie electoral district," and shall return one member.

# NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, July 4.—As a matter of diversion Dame Fashion is usurping the function of lace and embroideries with the handkerchief and this useful little article has become the piece de resistance of fashionable bodices and lingerie.

The Mexican kerchiefs embellished with embroidery and drawn work with tiny squares of linen in the centre are used for this purpose. Three are used for the front of a bodice, if a yoke effect is desired, three for the back, one for the sleeve-caps—that is one for each sleeve—and one for each cuff, requiring ten handkerchiefs to a bodice. Instead of the yoke a fashionable arrangement consists of placing the handkerchiefs, diamond shape down the front of the bodice, with one on each shoulder at the back placed in the same design. Instead of having caps for the sleeves, the upper portion is tucked or shirred to the elbow and the kerchiefs are inserted in the voluminous puff between elbow and wrist. Still another pretty way of finishing the sleeve is having it extend only to the elbow and draping the kerchief around the edge in points so that the longest one extends almost to the wrists.

These handkerchiefs are rather expensive, in the intricate designs running as high as eighteen dollars a dozen. There are less costly samples, however, that may be purchased as cheap as 25 cents each.

For the heavy butcher's linen shirt waists instead of handkerchiefs, doilies are used—just the plain old fashoned table doily. Being of heavier material they are better suited to the decoration of coarser fabrics and an incongrous combination is avoided.

The every day linen handkerchief, however, has its uses, for it is used to make very dainty corset covers and yokes of chemises. Four handkerchiefs are used for a corset cover, cut diagonally across the centre and joined with strips of embroidery or, as in many instances, with Valenciennes insertion. Unless a very open-work embroidery is used the Valenciennes is better because it is easier to run the wash ribbons through the openings. Speaking of ribbons brings to mind the fact that colors are not in good taste for these decorations any longers. There is a suggestion of the commonalty about them which the women of refined taste shrinks from, so white is almost exclusively used for the purpose.

The woman of fashion is neither trimming the shoulders of her lingerie any longer with generous-sized bows of ribbon. Last summer these decorations beamed through the peek-a-boo shirt waists, as the very diaphanous models are described and were so exaggerated by the extremists that even their suggestion of elegance could not counteract the unpopularity into which they fell.

In the handkerchief-trimmed lingerie a sensible innovation is also shown in the combined corset cover and petticoat. This idea does away with the tiresome lower edge of the corset cover—which many women invariably cut away to avoid bulkiness around the waist—and is only a little fuller, if any, around the belt line than the ordinary petticoat. Beading supplies the place of a belt and through this ribbon is run for the purpose of drawing it tight.

Next to the muchoir embellishment, medalions are the most fashionable decoration for lingerie as well as outer garments. A unique idea borrowed from washable lingerie for silk skirts is to finish the upper part with a band and row of buttons, the lower section with its elaborte flounces being similarly finished and equipped with button holes to match. By this arrangement the cleaner is able to handle the skirt more conveniently and it is possible to have a handsome skirt renovated as soon as the first rips and spots appear, on the principle of a stitch-in-time-saves nine.

Polka dot dresses in all materials are quite the rage this season. The dots are not sprinkled over the goods in the set fashion of years gone by, but are grouped in fanciful patterns that give distinction to the fabric. One of the subtlest problems of modern times is the qestion of how far a girl wants to look just like all the other girls and exactly where she wants to begin to have something distinctive in her style that shall indicate her temperament and differentiate her from the mere crowd. The weavers of materials as well as the makers of gowns recognize this fact and everything that is turned out is designed wth this idea uppermost in the mind.

One of the prettiest polka dot gowns yet seen is in pervenche, sprinkled over closely with black dots. It is simply made with box plaits, bordered by shallow side plaits on either side of the front and tiny blue bottons grouped on the side plaits.

A stunning little folded cravat of black liberty satin accompanies the waist and crosses in front, being caught with pins. The black satin crushed girdle fastens with corresponding pins. It is imperative nowadays that the girdle and cravat worn with a shirt match and their originality and smartness are oftentimes the making of the gown.

Red and white combinations are fashionable and pretty. At one of the nearby summer colonies a young woman appeared a few days ago in a white pique trimmed with cherry-red linen and ribbon to match. The top of the cut flounce was bordered with a band of red embroidered in white. Cuffs of the same confined the broad bishop sleeves, the broad sailor collar, the girdle also being of the linen and the jaunty of red silk.

There was a tiny shield front of all-over embroidery. With the black and white chiffon tufted at the left side.

It is the fad of the hour to select a hat that is in harmony with one's "temperament" and the girl of taste cares not whether the style of her chapeau differs in detail from that of the majority of her sisters, for the stern dictates of fashion allow anything original.

Dresses for yachting parties are little different from those worn on the street or at afternoon functions. The various shades of tan and ecru voile are smart, though trying. The peculiar shade of natural color fabrics is seriously detrimental to a sallow complexions and when selectea one has to consider this fact. Many women remedy the matter, by using a touch of rose, cherry or red near the throat, with the same idea repeated in the headgear.

Bodices that are cut low in the neck are the fashion, but very narrow collars are extremely smart. A design in almond green voile, becoming only to the girl with a pretty throat, is cut very full and has a low, flat, turn-over collar, while the girdle is of black velvet. Another smart design is in shrimp pink summer flannel, the yoke being formed of narrow line of pale pink moire ribbon joined together with lace stitches in string colored gold. The collar and cuffs are of ficelle guipure and the sleeves are very full at the wrists.

The newest shirtwaists have neither buttons nor buttonholes. Instead they are held together by means of beautiful buttons that come in sets and look not unlike broaches. Imitation pearls compose some of the prettiest sets—there are six buttons to a set— and carved mother-of-pearl ranks next in popular favor. Natural wood buttons are very pretty and when scented cost a neat little figure.

Another vagary of the moment is the chatelaine which matches the gown in fabric and this is exceeded in extravagance only by the purse of drawn-thread linen held in place over the wrist by a loop of diamonds or other precious stones.

MAUDE GRIFFIN

## CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Courts Decide That Medical Assistance Must Be Provided in Serious Cases.

A judgment of vital importance to the Christian scientists has been rendered by the full Ontario court of appeals, including chief justice Moss, justices Maclennan, Osler, Garrow, and McLaren. The case was that of Rex vs. Lewis, and has been before the courts for a long time.

A nine-year-old by, Roy Lewis, died of diphtheria under Christian science treatment, and the crown instituted prosecution against the father, John H. Lewis, on a charge of manslaughter. The case was brought before chief justice Falconbridge, and a conviction was rendered. The crown intimated that it pleaded for a conviction on moral grounds only, so that no punishment followed the decision.

From this decision the scientists appealed, with the result that the conviction was reaffirmed.

The chief point as issue in the case was whether the word "necessary" in the act of the Criminal Code invoked, as applied to the attention and care that a parent or guardian is required to give his children, included medical attendance in cases of serious illness. The original conviction was made on the assumption that it did, and this view has been upheld unanimously by the court of appeal.

The effect is that a parent who neglects to provide medical attendance for his family leaves himself open in case of a death occurring to a charge of manslaughter.


## WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

STARKEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Produce and Fruit. Houston Block, Josephine Street, 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 street, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

HARDWARE.

McLACHLAN BROS. — WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants. Logging and Mill Supplies, Stoves, Tinware, Agateware, Iron, Pipes, and Mining Supplies. Prompt attention to mailed orders.

GROCERIES.

A.MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and Provision Merchants.—Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall streets. P. O. Box 542. Telephone 28.

CAMP AND MINERS' FURNISHINGS

A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Jobbers in Blankets, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Boots, Rubbers, Overalls, Jumpers, Mackinaw, Oilskin Clothing, Camp and Miners' Sundries. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall streets. P. O. Box, 542. Telephone 28.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

THE NELSON BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.—Bricks for sale. James Bullock and Hancock's yard. Orders received and attended only by H. A. Heywood, Hume Addition. P. O. Box 204. Phone 241.

## WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted—Deckhands. Cook. Planer. Laborers. Men for sawmill and bush. Waiter and Waitress.

FOR SALE—Cheap; fine rowboat, Peterorough build. P. O. Box 140, City.

## MUSIC LESSONS

F. J. PAINTON, piano.—Royal Conservatory of Leipsis. Method after Bruno Zwintcher, also McDonald Smith's system, "From brain to keyboard." "The most striking discovery of the present generation for practical musicians."—Musical News. Complete course $10. Corner Hall and Silica street.

MISS G. E. CROSBY—Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Teacher of Piano and Theory. Address 223 Carbonate street, betwen Ward and Josephine.

## LOST

LOST—On Wednesday's west bound train, a gold watch and chain in a lady's satchel. Watch initialled J. R. W. On returning same to J. R. Wilson, of Michel, B. C., finder will be suitably rewarded.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two Locomotive boilers on skids, 60 h.p., complete with mountings and in good working order. Manufactured by the James Cooper Manufacturing Co. Will be sold at a bargain. The Hall Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Nelson, B. C.

## PIANO TUNING

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

FOR SALE.

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

SILVER KING MIKE

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


MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage made by the Slocan Lake Gold & Silver Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, in favor of the mortgagee, which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by Samuel Parker Tuck at his office on Ward street, in the city of Nelson, B. C., on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1903, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon the following mineral claims:

"Tiger No. 7," being lot 3153; "Deadwood," being lot 3776; "Bland No. 2," being lot 3577; "Howard Fraction," being lot 3578 and "Tiger Fraction," being lot 3579, all in group one, Kootenay district of British Columbia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Elliot & Lennie, corner of Baker and Stanley streets, Nelson, B. C., solicitors for the mortgagee.


DO YOU WANT $65 PER MONTH WITH QUICK ADVANCE?

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


## THE LIBERAL PLATFORM

The liberal platform, as adopted at the provincial liberal convention held at Vancouver on February 7th, 1902, is as follows:

1. The immediate redistribution of the constituencies of the province on the basis of population but allowing a smaller unit of population per seat for the outlying districts.

2. Government ownership, Dominion, provincial and municipal, of public services of utilities is sound and should be carried out in British Columbia.

3. Should it be advisable at any time to grant aid to a railway company such shall be in cash and not in land and no bonus of any kind shall be given without definite and effective means being taken to safeguard the interests of the province in the management of the road, control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liability against it except for actual cost.

4. Immediate construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway; the Cariboo railway, the extension of the island railway; a railway from Alberni to a point on the east coast of the island; a road in the northern part of the province from the coast to the eastern boundary with an extension to the northern boundary; the railway from Vernon to Midway by north fork of Kettle river; with necessary branch lines, ferries and connections.

5. The enforcement of the act now in force compelling the scaling of logs by government scalers.

6. That such legislation should be enacted as will result in making the lands included in the various dyking areas available for cultivation as quickly as possible and secure prompt payments of assessments when due.

7. That the government should keep in touch with the conditions in connection with mining, protecting said industry against combines and trusts and if necessary for the purpose build and operate smelters and refineries. No reasonable change should be made in the mining laws without full notice to all parties interested, giving full opportunity for discussion and criticism.

8. As the province can only advance by the settlement within its borders of thrifty and prosperous citizens, and as Orientals never become citizens in any proper sense of the word, we declare it to be the duty of the government to discourage Oriental immigration and employment by every means within its power, and we appeal to our fellow liberals throughout the Dominion to aid us in our efforts to protect ourselves against the ruinous competition of men having a standard of decency and comfort immensely below that of civilized peoples, and who shirk every duty and obligation of citizenship which the law will allow them to escape.

9. The government ought to prevent the waste and suffering caused by strikes and lock-outs, and an earnest effort ought to be made to provide some means of preventing such strikes and lockouts, and we approve the adoption of compulsory arbitration.

10. The fiscal system of the province stands in need of revision. Taxation should bear upon privilege rather than upon industry, and no addition should be made to the debt of the province except for public works properly chargeable to capital.

11. The retaining of the resources of the province as an asset for the benefit of the people and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain except to actual bona fide business or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

12. The construction and maintenance of roads throughout the province to aid in the development of the mining and agricultural districts.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

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

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

No. 1989. Date 5-4-02, 11.30 a.m. Amount $20,186.56. Judgment Debtor, Queen Bess Proprietary Company, Limited. Judgment Creditors, The Bank of Montreal.

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

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

E. T. H. SIMPKINS,
District Registrar.

The above sale has been postponed until Friday, 10th day of July, 1903, at same time and place.

E. T. H. SIMPKINS,
District Registrar.


SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RY.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. CO.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY CO.
WASHINGTON & G. N. RY.
VAN. VIC. & E. RY. & N. CO.

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. for points east, west and south; connects at Rossland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Connects at Nelson with the K. R. & N. Co. for Kaslo and K. & S. points.

Connects at Curlew with stage for Greenwood and Midway, B. C.

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

Effective March 1st, 1903.

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

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

# Fishing Tackle

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

Inspection solicited. Prices right.

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

# A FEW TIPS ON TEA

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

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

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

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

Telephone 177 P. O. Box 183

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

# FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

The whole of Block G, with dwelling house, outhouses, etc., situate on Cottonwood Creek; a choice chicken and pig ranch; only $500.

A small ranch close to Nelson, on the west arm of Kootenay lake, with dwelling, outhouses, fruit trees, and several acres cleared; only $600.

A house and lot on Vernon street, close to Baker street; a snap, $1200. Full particulars of

R. J. Steel

# H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Baker Street.

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

# Chadbourn & McLaren

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE AND MINES

SAMPLING AGENTS

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

# A. G. GAMBLE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

FOR RENT—Mr. W. L. Rolfe's bungalow on Vernon street; suitable for bachelor.

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

# INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH

REAL ESTATE

HARRY H. WARD, Agent

East Kootenay Lands and Mines
Beale, Hutchison & Elwell

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

# HARRIS & JOLLIFFE

CRANBROOK, B.C.

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PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.


# THE OVERTHROW OF HELL AND RESTORATION OF SAME

Tolstoy has written a new story. It has not yet been published, but the manuscript was read recently at a friend's house in St. Petersburg. A correspondent of the New York Sun was present at the reading and, writing from memory, gives the following account of it:

"Be sure to have Friday and Saturday, of this week free from engagements," a charming St. Petersburg hostess said to me the other week. "Our old-time friend Mme. K. has just returned from Yassnaya Poliana, bringing back a little thing Tolstoy has just finished, and I am arranging now to have it read some evening of this week at our house. A windfall? Of course it is! Mme. K. will have lots of things to tell us about how things go on there with her sister, the countess, and Tolstoy himself."

Is there any need to say that I took good care to have no engagements to interfere with my being present at the reading of Tolstoy's unpublished production? It proved to be a short story of a legendary cast, a kind of dialogue between old Beelzebub and his one time apprentices, who appear to have outstripped their old-time teacher in the art of leading men into evil ways.

The contents of the story are well described by its title, "The Overthrow of Hell and the Restoration of the Same."

I have read the manuscript myself since, but this was done hurriedly. Let it be well understood, therefore, that I am not giving here anything like a translation of Tolstoy's legendary story, not even an attempt at a consecutive reproduction of the action, as it develops through the dialogues of old Beelzebub and his pupils. There dialogues serve as a canvas on which the writer is embroidering and vividly presenting his own peculiar views concerning the evil ways of the civilization of our own times. Nothing could be clearer, by the way, that it is not conditions of life in Russia alone that fail to satisfy Tolstoy, but that his ire is aroused by the trend of modern life the world over.

Tolstoy opens his story by teling us that the first fruits of Christ's teachings and example had thrown old Beelzebub in the greatest consternation. He has been watching the self-sacrificing lives of Christ's early followers, observed the way they had of "loving one's neighbor as oneself," of "doing to others as one would be done by"—and, therefore, a most depressing prospect of "innocuous desuetude" was opening to his Satanic majesty's mind.

A faint glimmer of expectation arose in the breast of Beelzebub at the Crucifixion as Christ exclaimed: "My God! My God! why hast Thou forsaken me?" This expectation however, was doomed to die out as sunddenly as it arose; for instead of rebelling against the Father, as Beelzebub hoped, Christ began to pray for his enemies: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." * * * And then, exclaiming, "It is finished!" he bowed his head and gave up the ghost—and redeemed mankind.

Seeing which, the smitten Beelzebub gave way to utter despair and sank underground, where he remained 400 or 500, or even, maybe, more hundreds of years.

Time rolled on, however, and eventually something occurred to make even Beelzebub come to. He awoke with a start, and at first could not imagine the reason of the awful groans and pitiful crying and lamentations that came to his ears from above.

"It sounds just like the old hell," observed the now thoroughly aroused Beelzebub; "yet such surely could not be the case since Christ had given up his life to redeem mankind." * * *

Yet hell it was. Upon reconnoitering through a crevice that he found over his head Beelzebub emerged into a real old-time hell, and was forthwith surrounded by a host of devils—great and little—who were jumping about in their glee at seeing their old master, welcoming their old chief and director.

Old Beelzebub is astonshed and freely expresses his wonder as to where the devils got their material for colonizing this newly established hell, since—as he well remembers—Christ's teachings made all men brothers, prompted the Christians to give up all their worldly possessions, so as to concentrate all their thoughts and all their energies to the task of attaining perfection—so as to be worthy of the great teacher and founder of Christianity.

Beelzebub, in fact, is presented in the story in the part of another Rip Van Winkle, as he plies the bystanders with questions, while each of the devils, big and little, comes up before the chief, boasting to him of his own individual work and achievements and inventions that went to build up and restore old hell.

Foremost of all strolled up to him a great devil, and sat down heavily in front of Beelzebub, beating the ground with his fat, muscular tail. This devil was a very important personage, as he claimed that it was he who laid the corner stone of the new hell by prompting the early Christians to establish a church, thus turnng their minds from former lofty aims and simple worship to thoughts about the trinity, about sacraments and such other puzzling things, which later on served to create divergences of opinion and sowed dissensions among the fathers of the church.

Then came up a pompous-looking devil, partly covered with a cape. This one also boasted of great achievements, mainly in the line of putting it in the minds of Christians to do murder "for the glory of God"—for the upholding of the doctrines of the church—and persuading each set of Christians that their own church is the only holy and infallible one, while all other churches are of the evil one and have to be exterminated, whether they claim to be Christian or not.

Many were the devils as they pressed around Beelzebub, each one bragging of his own particular invention or improvement in the ways of leading mankind astray. And old Beelzebub had to admit that his pupils had outstripped their master.

A choice collection of lesser-grade devils defiled before him, and one and all, as each told him of his achievements, won praise from his Satanic majesty.

Here was the devil of technical improvements, who, among other things, inspired men with the idea that the smartest thing they can do is to rush from one place to another at breakneck speed; thus it came about that the man who was enabled to run about at the rate of fifty miles an hour or more considered himself fortunate above all his fellows.

Then arose the devil of robbery, boasting that he was no more satisfied with the old fashioned way of some men depriving others of their worldly goods by wresting those away by sheer force; it is true that he restored that crude way of robbery, still he did not rest on his oars, but introduced many new and highly effective devices for robbing people of the fruit of their labor. To do this he induced men to set up heads of state to do the robbery on a large scale. At first such heads of state were called kings and emperors, and by "smearing them with oil" people imagined that the "besmeared fellow"—the anointed one, they called him— got leave from above to surpass himself in robbery, by setting up a court, a horde of assistants, assistants of assistants and so forth, who all live off the people and rob them right and left. When people got tired of this game the devil robbery put them up to elect their heads of state from among themselves—so that, henceforth, each man was fired with the hope of the possibility of mounting the ladder in time and taking a hand himself at the work of robbing his fellows.

But, boasted that devil, whether "smeared with oil" or "unsmeared with oil" and unanointed, the rulers of peoples and countries are the same now the world over are all robbing their people more or less covertly, but most effectively—whether by direct or indirect taxation, or by farming out the people's interests to usurers, by extending the protection of the state to such men who, for the purpose of robbery, organize into trusts and associations and make their simple-minded contemporaries do work never-ceasing for such associations, while the organizers of the latter live on the fat of the land and boast of the fact that they "uphold the lawful government."

The devil of medicine claimed that he has greatly contributed to the prosperity of hell by making people value beyond anything else the preciousness of their own bodies—of their physical health—to the utter neglect of the health and cleanliness of their immortal souls.

The devil of lewdness was rubbing his paws with glee as he told Beelzebub how he suggested to men that love is not sufficient to constitute marriage; but that they must needs go through forms and ceremonies to make marriage valid. Having thus erected marriage into a sacrament, men and women found themselves bound with fetters which they could no more cast off. Men fretted under the restraint and cast about for means to avoid it. To keep up in the race of life and pleasure women resorted to the murder of unborn babies—the prevention of children—the doing away with babies—and hell was getting peopled faster and faster.

The devil of printing told how he put it into the mind of clever fellows that the faster they should flood the world with a never ceasing stream of foolish, inane or vile copy—the more would their fellows hunger for the same: for news and gossip of all kinds—the appetite growing on what it feeds on, and the more frivolous, the more superficial, the more depraved would mankind become.

The devil of art was full of good humor with himself at the cunning way he set good people to worship at the shrine of art, telling how, through the medium of art, all kinds of unclean and unholy things were contaminating the minds of men.

The devil of science related, amid shouts of laughter, how he set some good and earnest men to count the stars or do other equally futile things, while other learned men set up what they called "social sciences" and, instead of applying themselves to the task of perfecting their own nature and leading a righteous ife, set out to investigate the ways other people live and the evils ways other people have of doing things, deriving by that process of investigation a lot of satisfaction and forgetting all about their own shortcomings.

The devil of philanthropy suggested to people that the best way to quench occasional qualms of conscience is to pass on a small portion of one's ill-gotten or inherited plunder to the "submerged ones"; this made the donors light of heart in enjoying their plenty and constantly congratulating themselves with their goodness; it made them think of themselves as a kind of vicars of God on earth, if not little gods themselves.

The devil of uplifting the fallen proved particularly facetious as he related how he induced good and righteous persons to look about for failures and sin in other people, so as to "reform" those, thus deserving well of Heaven for themselves, while holding themselves blameless and pure, incomparably above the rank and file of the humanity they had to deal with. Besides, "work among the fallen" induced some good persons who indulge in it to simulate mock humility, while the work they were doing was catering inordinately to their pride and their self-esteem.

The devil of socialism applied himself to the task of setting up one class of people against another, creating strife, stirring up hatred and distrust on every side.

The devil of feminism (of women's rights) stirred up one sex to hatred against the other.

The devil of fashion achieved much by prompting people to rush from one thing to another, to do anything new that offers in the idea that this would make them in the rank of the smart and exclusive; and in this mad whirl for fashion those frivolous ones forget all about striving after higher objects in life.

The devil of culture prompted people to set up altars to false gods in the name of progress and of culture, thus turning away themselves and turning others from the lofty pursuits pointed out by the founder of the Christian faith.

Such is the substance of the new story of Toystoy—as far as I am able to recall it after one reading. I can give only the bare skeleton. I certainly could not reproduce, from memory, anything of the forcible style or of the subtle satire displayed by the author in the telling of this legend.

No doubt count Tolstoy's work will not be allowed to be printed in Russia, but this will not prevent it being circulated from hand to hand in manuscript, being prized all the higher on that account.

## HIS LAST HOPE REALIZED.

(From the Sentinel, Gebo, Mont.)

In the first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1889, the editor of this paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the big race one fine April day. During his traveling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water, which together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhoea which it seemed almost impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one of his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given to him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medicine was soon noticed and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep for a fortnight. That one bottle worked a complete cure and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggests this item. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

# SYSTEM OF ASSASSINATION

TO GET RID OF OBJECTIONABLES IN KENTUCKY.

THE "REIGN OF TERROR" IN BREATHITT COUNTY.

The trial of Curtis Jett and Tom White, the alleged murderers of attorney J. B. Marcum, of Jackson, Kentucky, which has been terminated for the time being by the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict, has attracted widespread attention to a "reign of terror" existing in Breathitt county and other parts of Kentucky. It appears that for several years there has been bitter factional struggle in that state between the adherents of the Hargis and Cockrill families, and when Mr. Marcum was recently shot in the doorway of the Jackson court house, the responsibility for the murder was laid at the doors of the former family. It is believed that Jett and White were hired to murder the attorney because he aided the political ambitions of a member of the Cockrill faction. Many are said to have witnessed the assassination, but only one man, B. J. Ewen, dared to denouce the criminals. Friends of the Hargis faction offered him $5,000 if he would quit the country and fail to testify against Jett and White, but he refused, and his life was threatened. At the trial it became necessary for governor Beckham to station troops in and about the court house to prevent intimidation of the witnesses and the liberation of the accused, while Mr. Ewen had to be detained in camp, heavily guarded by soldiers. On June 14th, the feudists set fire to Mr. Ewen's hotel and residence, which were situated near the camp, and his family and several boarders barely escaped with their lives. It is believed that the burning of Ewen's property was a plot to lure him away from the camp unguarded, and then assassinate him but the commandant refused to allow him to leave until a detail of soldiers could accompany him. Mr. Ewen has lost all his possessions and the people of Kentucky are contributing to help him. This latest act of incendiarism, together with the murder of Mr. Marcum, helps to swell a total of fourteen cases of arson and five cases of assassination since the Hargis-Cockrill feud started less than three years ago.

"There is no feud in Breathitt," declares the Winchester, Kentucky, Sun-Sentinel, "but a regular system of assassination to get rid of people objectionable to a corrupt gang at present in control of affairs there." So, too, thinks the Louisville Herald. It says:

"The feud cry has been gotten up by the dominant gang to cover its own iniquity. Outsiders, when informed that the lawlessness in Breathitt is due to feuds, are likely to declare that one side is quite as guilty as the other, and that both must be wiped out to secure peace. But if Breathitt were rid of the one dominant murderous faction which has blackened its name there would be an end of trouble and of blood letting.

"Murders committed through feud hatreds are atrocious enough, but murders resulting from deliberate and systematic assassination are a hundredfold more abominable. The people of Kentucky will next November have an opportunity of declaring whether systematic murder is to be perpetrated in a section of the state whose people in overwhelming majority love order and believe in peace and justice."

Many of the papers hold governor Beckham responsible for the existing conditions. They agree that he has over exercised his right of pardoning, and that since he assumed office, three and a half years ago, he has pardoned a large number of criminals in Breathitt county, the majority of whom were convicted of murder or manslaughter. The papers disagree as to the number of pardons, because, it is declared, the governor has closed the pardon book to the inspection of newspaper correspondents. The correspondent of the Louisville Herald has found that 27 pardons were issued in Breathitt county alone, in the past three years. "He pardons the assassins to go back to Breathitt county," declares the Herald, "where at this blessed moment, the armed power of the state is invoked and necessary to preserve peace and protect an investigation into other assassinations that have followed with such awful rapidity as to horrify and dishonor the state and the whole country." How long is this "reign of anarchy" to be permitted? asks the Louisville Courier-Journal, and adds: "Does not the governor believe that it is time to demonstrate that the law, and not those who, charged with the local administration of the law, only use their positions for the encouragement and practice of lawlessness, shall be supreme?"

The Philadelphia Public Ledger observes: "Though the jury disagreed in the trial of Jett, accused of the heinous Breathitt county assassination, it looks as if there would be a chance of eventually bringing the culprits to justice, even in barbarous Kentucky. The change of venue to another county and the postponement of the other trials to another term of court will give the state time to establish its evidence, to take better precautions for the protection of judge, jury and witnesses, and to try the cases in a region where every participant in the case will not rest under the fear of a sudden and violent death. It must be plainly evident by this time that parts of Kentucky are in a state little short of barbarism, and that the conditions prevailing there are not one whit better than in Servia or other semi-civilized countries which we are in the habit of regarding with sovereign contempt and aversion."

# FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE IN BRITISH POLITICS TODAY.

EFFECT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S CUSTOMS UNION PROPOSAL.

At no time since the middle of the last century—not even excepting disestablishment in 1869 or Home Rule in 1886—has a greater issue been raised by a leading statesman than Mr. Chamberlain's preferential trade policy for the empire. Great Britain is much stirred up. This is apparent from the parliamentary debates, interviews with public men, and letters to the newspapers. Prof. Andrew Caird, writing in the London Daily Mail, fairly summarizes the situation from an independent liberal point of view

The transformation scene in progress at Westminster is rapidly wiping out the old lines of party division, and politicians are being grouped afresh as in the eighties when Mr. Gladstone supplied a new touchstone with his Home Rule bill. Liberal, tory, imperialist and unionist as party labels are out of date. Even the party leaders have changed. On the one side Mr. Chamberlain has asserted himself with "my policy," the issue "I have" placed before the country, and on the other Mr. Ritchie, sir Michael Hicks-Beach, lord Goschen, lord Rosebery, and sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are a sort of committee of public safety which never meets and has no common action.

How these leaders will lead in the future the future will show.

One thing is clear, that however soon or late the country is asked to decide between free trade on the one side and retaliation against foreigners and a customs union on the other, that is the one issue before parliament, the one question in the minds of politicians, and all other divisions are subservient to it. Mr. Balfour's attempt to preserve an open mind for the cabinet and the party, as well as for himself, cannot succeed. The solidarity of the party has been smashed, his authority has gone, and whenever a serious difference arises on some other issue, as it did on the Education bill a few weeks ago, he will find his advice disregarded by a considerable section of the party. A divided cabinet cannot rule, if we are to judge by experience; the tory party is in the wilderness as sheep without a shepherd.

Private members know not how to act with loyalty, because they cannot be loyal to one portion of the cabinet without condemning another portion; they do not know how to present the new issue to their constituents. If the truth must be told, many of them do not understand the subject sufficiently to argue it out themselves. They depend on dogma, and the dogmatists disagree. Mr. Chamberlain's orthodoxy is heresy to Mr. Ritchie, the Duke of Devonshire, lord Goschen and sir Michael Hicks-Beach, while their dogma is heterodoxy to the prime minister.

Even where the prime minister and the colonial secretary agree, their agreement is incomplete. Mr. Chamberlain's main object—so far as one can disentangle it from the dazzling hopes held out to various interests—is the consolidation of the colonial empire. Mr. Balfour and lord Lansdowne say little about the colonies and think more of retaliation against continental nations, with their trusts, cartels, and syndicates. The net is spread very wide; Mr. Chamberlain aims to secure with his old age pensions the working classes; with higher prices the votes of the landed interest and the farmers; with protection the support of staple industries suffering depression; and with the cry of the "colonies in danger," the help of imperialists.

The veil of the cabinet has been lifted as it never was before and we can now guess pretty accurately how the members stand. Lord Selborne, who is a liberal unionist and one of Mr. Chamberlain's men, is believed to suport his plan; Mr. Balfour, with an open mind and no settled convictions, agreed to nqury and has been compelled to go a little further; lord Lansdowne, another liberal-unionist, believes that the threat of retaliation will work wonders against Germany. To adopt his own metaphor ,if we buy a big revolver and brandish it about, and let everybody know it is loaded, we shall frighten men with real weapons in their hands.

Those cabinet ministers who have declared against Mr. Chamberlain's policy are Mr. Ritchie, the duke of Devonshire, lord Balfour of Burleigh; and, I believe, all the others were opposed to it, with the exception of Mr. Broderick and Mr. Wyndham. They are at present suposed to be in the condition known as "wobbling," Mr. Walter Long frankly expressed his doubt and his desire for cool judgment. The newest minister of all, Mr. Arthur Elliot, who possesses the capacity of thinking for himself, very courageously tore the protectionist theory to tatters on the Treasury bench. To reinforce these free traders come the former chancellors of the exchequer on the tory side, sir Michael Hicks-Beach and lord Goschen, who delivered the two most notable speeches of the session. The only other living chancellor, sir W. Harcourt, is a free trader, so that all the men in both parties who have had control of the nation's business and finance ranged on one side of the controversy.

The liberal party is one and undivided in this crisis. The ablest speeches on the liberal side were made by Mr. Asquith, sir Edward Grey, sir Henry Fowler (liberal imperialists), and Mr. Lloyd-George. They see eye to eye; both wings of the party are acting together with a harmony which has been imperceptibly growing of late. Lord Rosebery's attitude is little less hostile than "C.-B.'s"; if they could join forces formally and openly before the country and in parliament, an impetus and a direction would be given to the campaign. The jealousy and distrust of recent years could now be swept aside and the operative power of the party quadrupled.

In the meantime while these leaders stand aloof from one another, the direction of the free trade campaign may pass to other hands. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and lord Goschen may not have active followers among the peers, but a large proportion of the unionists in the house of commons will join them. There is no desire on their part to split the tory party; but there is a fixed determination that Mr. Chamberlain shall not be permitted to capture the unionist and conservative organizations for his propoganda. Notwithstanding all the fusion of recent years, he has always kept the unionist organization separate in the country, and maintained the distinction between tory and liberal unionists in parliament. As he said, one never knew when it might be required, so the weapons are bright and the powder dry. The duke of Devonshire is credited with the intention of keeping this machine free from the controversy; perhaps he will succeed.

The division in the commons last week proved nothing. Thirty voted against the government because they believed in the new policy. Over 400 for the government, a majority of them because they distrusted Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain. What number of the present house of commons would range themselves with the colonal secretary if left to their own inclinations it is hard to say. Certain it is that a very large proportion of business men, urban members, financiers like sir Edgar Vincent, and city men like lord Avebury, would stick to free trade. They take consolation from the promise of Mr. Balfour that the question will not be settled for two years;, but if a general election occur in the autumn this would be the one question, and Mr. Chamberlain might claim to have received a mandate if the tories were returned.

Of course, a few months are not sufficient to educate a nation in political economy, and the tories who object to the plan are determined that the central and local organizations shall not be ignorantly led away by the fact that the prime minister and his chief officer are on one side. The result would be to gather all the wavering voters into one camp, and to "convert" the wobbling members and perhaps the wobbling ministers. Success breeds success, and if Mr. Chamberlain can once show that his policy is "booming," he will get many supporters. The worship of the rising sun is well understood at Westminster.

This danger has spurred on Mr. Chamberlain's opponents to action, and the debate in the lords will encourage the doubters. They know that Mr. Chamberlain has started on a crusade, and unless they act at once he will seize all the strategic positions. Meetings of the tory and unionist free-traders will be held next week to decide what shall be done; whether a new organization shall be formed, when a campaign shall be opened, and how the neutrality of the existing associations can be maintained.

One thing is decided—namely, that as soon as Mr. Chamberlain takes the field the free-traders will leave their tents. They have on their side intellect enough, reputation, experience, and oratorical power. But the powder and shot needful for such a fight are lacking. Lord Goschen's speech was the first contribution to the magazine of facts. The average member can deal with the dialectics of Mr. Balfour, but he has difficulty in answering with facts and figures the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain. It will be the duty of the Free Food Tories to supply the deficiency.

## AMERICA'S DAY.

Fourth of July Celebrations in the United States and Abroad.

New York, July 4.—Gotham, despite her undoubted patriotism, is content to leave the celebration of independance day in the hands of young America. Patriotic exercises and speech-making are no longer in order, the only exception being the celebration under the auspices of Tammany Hall, which still clings to the old custom of having a monster outdoor rally with a flood of patriotic oratory. The public generally, however, likes best to enjoy its holiday in a quiet way and as far as possible from the small boy and his fire crackers. The day falling on Saturday this year gave an excellent opportunity to those engaged in business to take a run out of town for a few days' vacation. That countless thousands took advantage of the opportunity is evidenced by the sabbath quiet prevailing in the down-town district and the record-breaking business done by steamboat lines which ply between the metropolis and the nearby resorts of Long Island, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Berlin, July 4.—A fourth of July reception was held at the American embassy today and was attended by all the prominent members of the American colony in Berlin. At Aix la Chapelle the day was celebrated for the first time as an official holiday. The celebration consisted in hoisting the American flag over the city buildings, appropriate music, and other ceremonies.

London, July 4.—Several hundred Americans attended the reception given by ambassador Choate this afternoon in honor of the fourth of July. Several of the leading papers published editorial notes this morning expressing satisfaction at the good feeling existing between the United States and Great Britain and promising a hearty welcome for the American fleet when it visits Portsmouth during the coming week.

Paris, July 4.—Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the American ambassador, the customary reception at the American embassy in celebration of the fourth of July was not held today. The American colony observed the day in other ways, however, several notable dinners being given in addition to the usual large banquet of the American chamber of commerce.

Chihuahua, Mexico, July 4.—Americans in Chihuahua and vicinity celebrated the fourth of July with a great show of patriotism. The feature of the day was an excursion to Aldama and a picnic and barbecue at that place. There was also a reception at the United States consulate which was attended by the most select society of the city.


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## SOCIALISTS ARE ACTIVE.

Des Moines, Ia., July 4.—The Iowa socialists, who polled nearly 7,000 votes at last fall's elections, met in state convention here today for the purpose of adopting a platform and nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the November election. Plans are being laid to wage the most active campaign in the history of the party with the expectation of polling at least 10,000 votes at the coming elections.

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## THINGS THEY DON'T KNOW

NATURE PUZZLES THAT BAFFLE THE LEARNED.

SCIENTISTS FAIL TO EXPLAIN MANY MATTERS.

On the chalk downs near Marlborough stands a curious old cromlech, consisting of one gigantic stone perched on top of two other upright stones of equal size. The country folk call it the Devil's Den.

It is really a monument erected by some prehistoric people, but its name was given it in mediaeval ages, when anything which could not be explained was attributed to the agency of the master of evil. Nowadays most phenomena are more or less explainable by the light of modern science, yet every now and then some find is made which puzzles the cleverest men. Such are certain extraordinary objects which have lately been unearthed, and to which, in sheer despair of discovering their real origin, their discoverer has given the name of "Doemonelix," which means devil's corkscrews.

They are corkscrew shaped columns of quartz, sometimes as much as 20 feet long and as thick as a man's body. They have been found in countless thousands sticking out of an enormous sandstone cliff which is gradually crumbling away under the influence of the weather. Each is perfectly symmetrical, and each stands absolutely upright. Some have large lumps at their lower ends. They may be animal, vegetable, or mineral. No one knows. The most plausible explanation seems to be that they are the fossiled remains of some gigantic water plant which grew in some prehistoric lake. Botanists, however, declare that no plant could ever have grown in such a weird shape. So the mystery remains unsolved.

Here is another puzzle. Dr. Nordenskjold, son of the well known explorer of that name, recently went to Patagonia to search for the remains of the giant sloth. Pulling along in a small boat under the great cliffs of Last Hope point, the doctor saw that the calm sea was dotted with bits of floating stone. He picked some of them up, and, weighing them, found that they were more than two and a half times heavier than the water upon which they floated. They were of a slaty nature, but the question of how they floated is not easily answered.

Bohemia holds a geological mystery in the shape of a number of egg shaped objects of a bottle green color which are picked up over a considerable part of country near the town of Trebitsch. They have been named moldavites. Dr. Suess, of Vienna, who went to have a look at them a year ago, imagined they might be meteorites, but if so, they are quite unlike any other meteorites yet discovered.

Some years ago there was discovered in the Snowdon range, in Wales, a bed of rock, at a height of 1,350 feet above sea level, which contains 54 species of seashells similar to those at present found in the North sea. They could not have been brought there. The only explanation is that this mountain must have been a part of the sea bottom. Yet the the fact that the shells are all recent ones makes the rise of this part of the kingdom an almost incredibly rapid one geologically speaking.

In this Welsh shell bed the shells are not thicker than they might reasonably be expected to have been when growing in their natural home at the bottom of the sea. But what is to be said of the recently discovered shell bed in Wyoming, which covers hundreds of square miles, is 150 feet thick, and is in places practically a solid mass of petrified fish? How did such incredible numbers come to be stranded together in any sea, ancient or modern? To add to the mystery the rockbed in which this extraordinary find has been made is in places 8,000 feet above the present sea level.

Mere every day artesian well boring constantly brings to light mysteries which are quite insoluble. A great number of such wells have been put down for the purpose of irrigating the great fruit orchards and orange groves. At a place near Santa Barbara some well borers suddenly struck a magnificent head of crystal water, which gushed up some feet above the surface. One man drank deeply of the flow, and a few minutes afterwards was rolling in agony. The water was strongly impregnated with arsenic.

Another extraordinary well recently drilled in Canada—near Bear lake—produces not water, but sand. The sand comes up in a fine stream like a fountain. What is the force which drives it to the surface from a depth of 105 feet, no one knows.

Perhaps the spring found three months ago at Guinea, at a depth of 600 feet, beats all records. Anything made of iron or steel and dipped into this miraculous water at once becomes a magnet!

It is generally assumed by geologists that the interior of this earth, though not the raging furnace it was once supposed, is yet enormously hot. In English coal mines there is a rise of about one degree in temperature for every 60 feet of depth. But this law does not hold good everywhere. In the great Calumet and Hecla copper mines men work at a depth of some 4,000 feet in a temperature of only 70 degrees. In the Comstock silver mine, at a much less depth, the temperature is 120 degrees, and men can work only in 20-minute shifts. Tons of ice are used daily in keeping down the terrific heat, which makes this vast deposit of rich ore almost beyond the power of man to obtain.

To go to the opposite extreme of temperature, there have recently been found both in Alaska and Siberia enormously thick rocks of solid ice. These are not glaciers, but true rocks of glacial ice dating from the glacial period. Over the ice rock are thick layers of soil, upon which, in some instances, forests have grown and flourished for thousands of years. The origin of these vast ice deposits is still a matter of dispute. A tributary of the Lena, in Siberia, has underneath the soil which forms the bed of the river a layer of pure blue ice nine feet thick.

The greatest geological puzzle of the present century has lately been discovered in a coal mine. A miner named John Sillinski was at work in his "chamber"—or "stall" as English miners call it—when he was amazed and horrified to find in a slab of coal which he broke away, a perfect imprint of a human foot. He knew, as all know who have any knowledge of the world's geological history, that the coal measures were formed millions of years before man appeared—before, indeed, any warm blooded creatures dwelt upon the earth's surface. Only dragon flies, primeval shell fish and a few of the ganoids, or garfish inhabited the hot swamps and shallow seas which then covered the earth. Yet there is the footprint of a naked human foot. How did it get there?


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### SANDON NOTES.

Brisk Demand for Miners.—The Ruth Is Increasing Its Working Force.

There is a brisk demand for men to work in the mines, but few are available. The long period of inactivity caused the miners to go elsewhere, and the mines about starting up have much difficulty in securing the men required.

The American Boy is gradually increasing its force and will soon have its normal staff. Manager McGuigan is extending development work with good success. The property is now free from debt and never looked better. The ore shipped is of a high grade, recent assays giving returns of 100 to 121 oz. silver and from 62 to 72 per cent lead to the ton. The output at present is shipped to Everett for treatment.

The Ruth is increasing its force and will soon have its full complement of 80 men. Over 50 are now on the payroll and more men will be added as soon as they can be secured. The concentrator is working one shift and is expected to run all summer.

The Mercury, principally owned by ex-mayor Cunning, is showing up well on the strike of some time ago. The small force employed will be increased as soon as men can be secured.

The Monitor has 15 men at work developing, and although plenty of ore is in sight, very little is shipped. Only a few cars were sent out the past two months, which was sacked from ore met while exploiting.

F. H. Hawkshaw has gone to White Horse, in the Yukon, to enter a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce there.

The Payne concentrator closed down for 24 hours on Wednesday, in order to give the employees a chance to spend Dominion Day where they pleased.

A. Scott, manager of the lately closed branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, previous to his departure from the town, was banqueted in the office of E. M. Sandilands. Mayor Grimmett occupied the chair, and speeches, toasts and songs were the order of the night. Sincere regret was expressed at the closing of the institution and the departure of its manager, who, despite his strict business methods, has many friends in Sandon. The majority of those present were members of the curling club, and the guest of the evening being one of its most enthusiastic members, the object of the gathering was two-fold.

### ZINC BUYERS.

Representatives of American Plants Looking Over Slocan Mines.

Messrs. Bruce Wilkins and Wetherell, representatives of the Empire Smelting company, have been making a tour of the Slocan mines, paying particular attention to the zinc producers. They visited the Lucky Jim and other properties around Bear lake. They also visited the Payne, Slocan Star and Ivanhoe, and were much impressed with the outlook of these famous properties. The Empire Smelting Co. have perfected the smelting of zinc, the output of which is declining in the United States. The Slocan mines contain large deposits of this mineral which are practically untouched. The visit of the above gentlemen may be of special significance to this district. The Payne has many tons of zinc ore on hand awaiting completion of its zinc plant for magnetizing, which will be in about two weeks. The Ivanhoe has also several hundred tons on hand and will complete arrangements shortly for milling zinc extensively. The Star contains large bodies of zinc which would assure a steady output for an indefinite period. The Star people have plans completed for the successful concentration of zinc ores, which will be put into effect as soon as the market is assured. The Lucky Jim is noted far and wide for its large and almost pure zinc bodies, and is visited by every purchaser of zinc that comes to the district.

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### PRICE OF METALS.

(Yesterday being a national holiday in the United States no metal quotations were issued. London lead quotations are not issued on Saturdays.)

## NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

The subject of Rev. Dr. Wright's discourse this evening at the Presbyterian church will be "Our Country and our Home."

The launch races which were to have been held yesterday afternoon were again postponed, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Mrs. G. B. Mathews and son left yesterday for Butte, Montana, to spend a three weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. J. D. Chidister.

The ladies of the Methodist church will hold a strawberry-ice cream festival on the church grounds on Wednesday evening next, July 8th.

Hamilton Cassels, K. C., a leading barrister of Toronto, accompanied by his sister, Miss M. Cassels, arrived in the city last evening, and is stopping at the Phair.

A postoffice has been established at Castlegar and hereafter mail from Nelson for that point will leave every morning except Sunday at 8 o'clock returning at 9.35 in the evening.

Mrs. (Dr.) D. L. Smith and daughter, and Miss Beatrice M. King, who have been visiting the city during the holidays left last evening for the Trout Lake country and a trip through the Kootenay country generally.

J. J. Walker, the jeweller, returned this week from a five weeks' trip to the east, during which he visited Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Montreal and other large cities, purchasing new goods. Mrs. Walker returned with him.

Arrangements are being made for an excursion next Saturday to Procter, under the auspices of the Orange and True Blue lodges. The steamer will make two trips coming and going, and provision will be made for any who wish to take up row boats for fishing.

Strawberries are now coming in freely and are not likely to be any cheaper than they are at present. The berries now coming in are large and of good shape, but not as firm as other years when there was more sunshine at this season. Steady shipments have ben made east this week, and will be continued probably for the next ten days.

D. McCreath has disposed of his green houses and business to W. Marks, and leaves next week for a six months visit to his old home near Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. McCreath has been in business in Nelson six years. He came west in 1897 intending to spend only a few months for the benefit of his health, but liked the place so well that he started in business here.

A force of men was started out yesterday morning to commence the annual repair work on the telegraph wires around Kootenay Lake and through the Lardeau. Most of these lines follow the shore line closely, but are frequently damaged by falling trees or rock slides. When these occur temporary repairs are made at once, but each summer a number of men are employed for months improving the right of way of the wires.

At the opera house last evening the Clara Mathes company concluded their successful engagement here with the performance of the well known society drama "As in a Looking Glass." During the evening Miss Mathes, who took the part of the adventuress Lena Despard, was the recipient of several handsome baskets of flowers. Her part in the play was a difficult one, but was portrayed with her accustomed skill. Theatregoers will regret that the company are not staying another week.

Today is Communion Sunday at the Presbyterian church, and in connection with this service the church was beautifully decorated with cut flowers yesterday by H. L. Dawes.

M. Zattoni, who was injured at the Athabasca mine on Thursday by the falling of a mine pump, is now at the Home Hospital. His principal injury consists of a broken shoulder bone.

### THE LEAD BOUNTY.

J. J. Campbell, S. S. Fowler and Byron N. White on the Probable Result.

Asked yesterday about the probable immediate result of the lead bounty upon the mining industry in the Kootenays, J. J. Campbell, of the Hall Mines company, who has just returned from a trip through the Slocan, said that he considered that it was too early yet to express an opinion beyond that he considered it would have a very good effect in stimulating the lead production of the district. Of course no official announcement had been made as yet as to what the total amount of the bonus would be, or under what conditions it would be distributed, and on these features a good deal depended. However, he believed that it was a decided move in the right direction.

S. S. Fowler, who returned last evening from Spokane, stated that the bonus would undoubtedly have a stimulating effect on mining and through that to the other industries of the country. While he was not as sanguine as some, as to what the final results of the granting of the bounty would be yet he had no hesitation in saying that it would help greatly in improving conditions generally. It would not be of much benefit to the Slocan mines as the ore there was generally high grade, but in East Kootenay it should help materially.

Byron N. White, of the Slocan Star mine who is spending a couple of days in the city, accompanied by his son Jack, stated that he had not studied the matter out yet, but from what he had heard he believed it to be a very good move on the part of the government. Of course the mines that would principally benefit by it were those that had large bodies of ore with a large percentage of lead. Taken in conjunction with the activity in zinc it ought to result in a much larger production from the silver-lead mines of the Kootenays.

### THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Object Strongly to Foreign Criticism Especialy From American Papers

St. Petersburg, July 4.—The Wjestnik Evropy views with deep concern the fact that the foreign press is again largely inimical to Russia "even old friends like the United States have displayed in their press an hostility, such as has hitherto characterized England alone," says this long established and dignified review, which adds: "Our policy in China has scarcely justified the reproaches which the American press is heaping upon us. We suffered incomparably more from the Chinese troubles than any of the other powers, and nevertheless we have taken far less thought of compensation and of the defence of our interests in the future than others have taken. Under the compulsion of events which we did not foresee or which we could not prevent, we had to occupy Manchuria, and once we had entered a Chinese province, we could not leave it until order had been restored, and the operation of our railroad had been insured."

### BUTTE'S LAST FIGHT.

Butte, Mont., July 4.—In a drizzling rain and in the presence of a small crowd, Joe Gans retained his hold on the colored lightweight championship here this evening, by defeating "Buddy" King, of Denver, in five rounds. King was never in it after the first round, when a hard right to the mouth sent him down for the count. He bled freely after that and was plainly trying to stay for the money. In the early part of the fifth, Gans whipped his right across King's jaw and the Denver man went down and out. Two thousand people saw the fight, which mayor Mullins has declared will be the last in Butte.

### A FINANCIAL RUBBERNECK.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Vice-president Grors of the American locomotive company, has arrived here. It is said that his mission concerns not only locomotives but an investigation of the financial and economic conditions of Russia in the interest of various groups of American financiers and also an inquiry into the feasibility of exporting south Russian iron ores to America.

### MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

Shanghai, July 4.—The conclusion of the American commercial treaty is only waiting a definite reply from the Chinese to the American demand for the opening of the ports of Manchuria. The Chinese delegates are evading this reply, while the Americans insist upon its definite reference to the government at Pekin.

### EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

Rome, July 4.—Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, the pope's chamberlain, will prepare for the eventuality of the death of his holiness, in which case he will take charge temporarily of the affairs of the church.

Great excitement is now said to prevail at the Vatican.


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### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

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NELSON, B. C.

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Phair.—G. A. Mitchell, Rossland; F. Elwell, W. McDowell, Jr., Bonnington; G. Williams, Spokane ;Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Eden, Swansea, Eng.; Hamilton Cassels, Miss M. Cassels, A. Jeffrey, Toronto; W. Blakemore, Montreal.

Grand Central.—G. H. Drant, R. Bones Cranbrook; R. Chatterton, London, Eng.; F. E. Crotto, Salmo; C. K. Taylor, Lewiston, Idaho; T. Russell, Burke, Idaho; F. Anderson, W. Cass, J. Jones, Spokane; W. Berett and family, Brenton, Wash.; R. Walters, Ainsworth; B. Cronin, Greenwood; C. Williams, Northport.

Barlett.—O. H. Moss, Rhoderick Dhu mine; W. McLellan, Greenwood; J. McDonald, J. O. Fraser, Salmo.

Madden—Miss Nelson, Revelstoke.

### THEIR CELEBRATION.

Swiss Have a Remarkable Open Air Performance With Many Performers

Lausanne, Switzerland, July 4.—The centennary of the admission of the canton of Vaud into the Swiss confederation was celebrated today by a banquet and processions. All the highest Swiss officials took part in the celebration, a remarkable feature of which was an open air performance of an allegorical play illustrating the story of Vaud.

An audinece of 20,000 persons witnessed the play in which 2,600 performers took part and over one hundred horses and fifteen chariots were employed.

### CANADA'S JUDICIARY.

In the last issue of the Badminton Magazine there appears an article entitled "A Trip to the Disputed Territory," in which the following paragraph appears. The judge referred to is Mr. Justice Irving, of the supreme court of British Columbia, who in 1899 was appointed by the Semlin government as a commissioner to Atlin to settle the disputes regarding mineral claims which had arisen there:

"After staying five days at Atlin, I started on my homeward journey. Among my fellow passengers was the judge, who had been sent out by the British Columbia government to settle disputed titles. Many claims had been jumped, that is, people had attempted to appropriate them after they had been staked out by their original owners and locaters. This had produced a feeling of insecurity fatal to the prosperity of a mining camp. So equitable were the decisions of the judge that not even the disappointed claimants dared to impugn his impartiality. Here was a tribute, the magnitude of which we can scarcely appreciate at home, since a belief in the corruption of all government officials is a standing article of the miner's creed."

### THE SOURCE OF GOLD.

The greatest incentive the miner has to seek for gold is the discovery of rich ore in an unsuspected places. There are streams, gulches and flats, famous in mining history for the rich placer mines developed in them, but the source of the gold is not always apparent. Generally in these later days there are those who at once seek the source of the gold found in rich placers, in the belief that a more valuable and permanent mine is likely to result if this source can be found. There are instances where years have passed before the source of gold in a placer gulch has been recognized, and in some instances the original source of the gold still remains undiscovered. The trained geologist in such cases, after careful investigation, can usually reach a conclusion satisfactory to himself, but the miner is often at a loss to account for the existing condition of things. It is not always found that a rich vein produces rich placer deposits. The erosion of veins and deposits which produce telluride gold ores does not always result in rich placers. In some regions rich placer deposits have been discovered and worked out, and the source from which the gold came has never been satisfactorily determined. The ancient river channels of the Forest Hill divide, Placer county, California, which have produced many millions, appear not to have derived their gold from quartz veins such as exist in other portions of the state, but seem to have been the result of erosion of a slaty or schistose rock, in which the gold occurred, in narrow seams and in pockets. In some of these mines large nuggets have been found in which the edges of the crystallized gold were still sharp, being little or not at all abraded by the detritus of the stream, being conclusive evidence that the gold is found in the bedrock in situ, further proving that the gold of that region is derived from the pockets and seams in the rock, and not from quartz veins of the ordinary type.—Mining and Scientific Pres.

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There will be the usual monthly service of song in the congregational church on Sunday evening next, entitled the three ascensions, Enoch, Elijah and Christ. The musical program as follows: Duet, "Evening Blessing," Messrs. Brown and Hardie; anthem, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," choir; solo, "O Face Divine," Mr. Boddy; solo and chorus, "Beyond the Smiling," choir.


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NOTICE.

Kootenay Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., requests the attendance of all members at the Lodge room Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday, July 6th, 1903, for installation. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Refreshments will be served.

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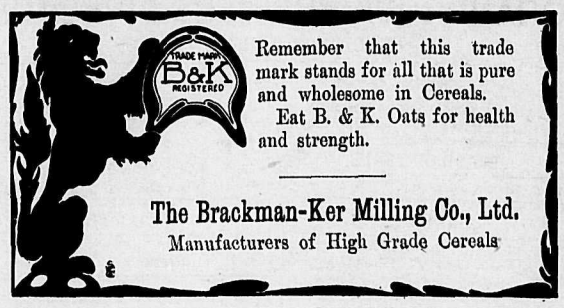


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