THE DAILY NEWS

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THE BUTTE SITUATION

No Prospect of Settlement is in Sight

Crowds are Commencing to Leave the City

Butte, Montana, Oct. 31.—The committee of mediators met at the chambers of commerce of Great Falls, and with the consent of the representatives of the United Copper company and the Amalgamated Copper company, after a session lasting two days, came to a conclusion this afternoon that it could not find any solution of the Butte shut down situation, gave out a brief statement to the public, and adjourned sine die.

The statement issued and signed by the members of the committee is given herewith:

Butte, Montana, Oct. 31st.
Herbert Strain, President, Great Falls Business Men's Association:

Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the mediation committee entered upon the discharge of our duties, realizing the magnitude and difficulty of our task. Nevertheless we have labored assiduously to accomplish the purpose of our appointment.

We have failed to obtain a stipulation from the parties litigant which will ensure a resumption of the work by the Amalgamated Copper company, and have been unable to devise any plan looking to that end which did not involve the mutual consent of the parties interested.

We regret this exceedingly, and hope some common ground may yet be found by the parties themselves upon which they can stand.

J. J. HILL.
W. A. CLARK.
J. K. TOOLE.
PARIS GIBSON.

Great disappointment is expressed at the failure of the committee to come to some agreement with the parties interested. The nature of the proposition suggested by the committee is unknown to the public, as the members of the committee were pledged to secrecy during the conference.

When asked what progress the committee had made, governor J. K. Toole said to the Associated Press: "You know we are all like clams on this business, and cannot give out anything for publication, but I think the committee will make a statement this evening."

The committee met this morning in the offices of senator W. A. Clark. The members were in consultation all forenoon, and at noon took a recess until 2.30. The meeting then lasted until 4.30, when it was decided that further deliberation was useless. About 5.30 o'clock J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, in company with governor Toole and senator Gibson, journeyed on foot to the Great Northern depot and left for Helena on Mr. Hill's special.

Some speculation was indulged in as to whether or not governor Toole would call an extra session of the legislature, as requested by the labor organizations, but the governor would not volunteer any information as to what he intended to do in the premises. Aside from the proceedings of the mediation committee, the most important development in the situation was the meeting of the committee appointed by the trades and labor assembly mass meeting and governor Toole, which was held this afternoon at the Thornton hotel. Governor Toole was handed the resolutions passed by the mass meeting, and which were in the nature of an appeal to have the governor call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting some legislation that would relieve the Butte situation.

All the fires in the great Washoe smelters at Anaconda were drawn this afternoon, and the works are now in charge of watchmen divided into three shifts each. Nearly all the employees of the power house at the works are retained, and these, with the exception of the watchmen, are the only persons employed there, where a week ago over 2200 men found employment. The furnaces were kept going for several days after the mines closed, as it was necessary to make extensive clean ups around the converter.

Nearly 100 people left Anaconda on the evening trains for points east and west tonight. Acting under orders from Mayor Patrick Colling, the chief of police today served notice on the proprietors of all gambling houses, poker rooms and slot machines, that they must cease doing business, commencing at midnight.

The order of the mayor even went further, and extended to all of the houses of prostitution within the city.

A CHICAGO HOLDUP.

Fireman's Life Saved by His Watch.—The Bandits Escaped.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Efforts to hold up the fast outbound Chicago & Northwestern passenger train went astray last night, it is believed by the police, owing to the poor marksmanship of one of the bandits.

Fireman Louis Ernest was shot, one bullet grazing engineer Harry Ebbets, and today five dynamite bombs were found near the scene of the attack.

It is admitted by the railroad officials that the bullets must have been fired by one or more persons who were riding on the water tank, or the platform of the first coach. The men made their escape in the darkness. The fireman was saved by his watch, which deflected one of the bullets. He was badly wounded.

MAJOR MAUDE IN TROUBLE

OMITTED TO TAKE OUT NECESSARY GUN LICENSE.

FOR WHICH OFFENCE HE MAY BE OUSTED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Poplar Point, Manitoba, Oct. 31.—Major F. S. Maude, secretary to the earl of Minto, governor-general of the dominion of Canada, left last Tuesday for York lodge, on the shore of lake Manitoba, a few miles north of here, to spend a few days shooting ducks and geese with senator Kirchoffer. When the prince and princess of Wales visited Manitoba major Maude spent a few days at this lodge with the prince, and then he made up his mind to make a shooting trip to this place at the first opportunity. When the major was here with the prince he distinguished himself by his officiousness and observance of red tape methods. Since then he has apparently changed, because he omitted to take out the necessary gun license before leaving on this trip, despite the fact that several of his friends advised him to do so. Soon after he left provincial game guardian Barber learned that this license, required by all visitors hunting in the province, had not been obtained. On Thursday he left in pursuit of the gallant major, and is expected to return some time tomorrow.

MINES OF PHOENIX.

Ore from Emma Mine in Demand for Fluxing Purposes.—New Shipper.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Oct. 31.—Owing to necessary repairs to parts of the ore crusher, the shipments from the Mother Lode mine have been somewhat smaller for a week or two, but they are now resuming their normal quota. There are above 100 men now employed at the Mother Lode.

Two properties on the north fork of Kettle river, on which development is expected to be resumed soon, are the Volcanic and the Seattle. The Seattle is under bond to the Trail smelter people and has done some shipping of an excellent class of ore, but has not been doing much lately. The Volcanic, which is being bonded to eastern capitalists, is expected to be a busy spot as soon as the details of the deal are completed.

The Emma mine, Summit camp, owned by the Hall Mines smelter, of Nelson, is shipping to four different smelters, the ore being most desirable for fluxing purposes, having a high percentage of iron. It is said that shipments from this property, which are now about 150 tons daily, will soon be materially increased.

Adjoining the Emma, the Oro Denoro is preparing to make the output much larger also. This week the compressor was got into working order, and three drills are now running. This means the enlarging of the force employed and the getting out of a larger tonnage of ore.

At the Winnipeg the compressor is now ready to be put in place, the concrete foundations having been completed this week. Yesterday superintendent Marpole, of the C. P. R., visited the mine and promised manager Plewman that he would put in another sidetrack there so as to accommodate both the Winnipeg and the Athelstan mines at that point.

Thirty men are now at work at the line quarries at Fife, near Cascade, which is being worked by the Trail smelter, to which the shipments of about 150 tons daily are being made.

Next Monday the Granby smelter management intends to blow in the new fifth and sixth furnaces, at the same time letting two other furnaces go cold for repairs. As soon as the repairs are completed, in the course of a few days, all six furnaces will be placed in blast, requiring daily shipments of about 2000 tons of ore from this camp.

In consequence of the large increase in the number of ore pockets recently built at the Granby mines, the company is now able to load almost an entire train of cars without moving the cars after they are put in place. The company is getting ready to handle an increased tonnage in the least possible time, and has 360 men on the mine payroll.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Several Shipments to South Africa.—A Promising Market.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, Oct. 31.—The Furness line steamer Wyandotte, captain E. J. Richards, sailed from Montreal today with a full general cargo of 64 horses and 110 cattle for South African ports. This is the second shipment of cattle to South Africa, and if these two shipments prove a success it will open on enormous field for Canadian cattle.

A INVENTOR DEAD

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—Robert McCulley, aged 70 years, an inventor of prominence, was accidentally asphyxiated today by illuminating gas in his home.

CRESCEUS' NEXT ATTEMPT.

Kansas City, Oct. 31.—The attempt of Crescens to lower his record on a half mile track was postponed till Monday.

THE GREAT COAST BRIDGE

GOOD PROGRESS ON THE WORK AT NEW WESTMINSTER

A TRIUMPH OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

[Special to The Daily News.]

New Westminster, Oct. 31.—The completion of the New Westminster bridge across the Fraser river will give to this city the distinction of having one of the longest bridges in the Dominion of Canada. On opposite sides of the river, 2045 feet apart, two immense stone abutments rise 60 feet from above the water. On these abutments the ends of the main part of the bridge rest. The bridge is a double decker, having the under passage way assigned to the railroad usage, while wagons and pedestrians will be granted the use of the upper deck. The approaches in themselves are of great length, the southern approach measuring 3600 feet, while that at the westerly end is 2000 feet, thus making the total length 7645 feet.

Under this immense structure is erected 11 piers of solid stone. The highest of these piers is 384 feet 7 1-2 inches, and cost $75,000. The height of the smallest pier is 160 feet and 10 inches. The north end of the bridge has two curved approaches, these to connect with the main line of railway now under construction by the Great Northern railway company. Counting the two approaches there are 11000 feet. Adding the height of all the piers together it would make one tall pier of 1110 feet of solid concrete.

Eleven months and fourteen days ago the stone work of the bridge was commenced, yesterday with great ceremony the last stone was laid on the northern No. 2 pier. After the laying of the stone the friends of the contractors and the workmen were banqueted by the contractors, which made a fitting closing for the substructure of this immense undertaking. Great enterprises, both private and public call for with visible form, men with the ability to do the work that is necessary. The chief engineer of this immense enterprise is Mr. Waddell, of Kansas City. The substructure contractors are Messrs, Armstrong, Morrison and Balfour, of Vancouver, while the superstructure is being attended to by W. Julien, of Montreal. The construction of the steel superstructure, which is under contract by the Dominion Bridge company, of Montreal, is progressing very rapidly.

The five spans connecting the seven southern piers are now in place, each being 150 feet 3 inches long, and the total quantity of steel used in their construction is 875 tons, and being a double decked bridge the work is very massive. Just now the men are working on the steel span to connect piers 3 and 4, covering 380 feet in length. The water below the set position of this span is too deep to allow of the driving of piles and erection of false work, and the big span is therefore being constructed over the set location of the swing span, which is also 380 feet in length.

The total weight of steel used in the construction of the bridge is 3500 tons. One hundred and eighty men are now employed on the steel work alone, while just before the finishing of the substructure 170 men were being employed upon that department.

A NEW POPLAR DISCOVERY

QUARTZ SPATTERED WITH PURE GOLD AND SILVER.

CAMP RESIDENTS DECLARE IT BEST FIND MADE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Poplar, Oct. 30.—The most remarkable discovery yet had on Poplar creek was the find made yesterday on the Spyglass claim. The whole camp was electrified this morning when John Winquist, the owner, brought to town a five pound sample of quartz literally spattered with pure gold and silver. Gold in quartz has become common here, but this phenomenal sample shows not only native gold but silver, and Winquist, who is a most conservative prospector, declares he has a paystreak measuring 10 to 14 inches in a vein of white quartz averaging four feet in width.

The Spyglass group of three claims is located eleven miles from town on Poplar creek. It was located in 1896, but no attempt to explore its remarkable veins was made until this summer when the rich showings on the Lucky Jack and the Swede group below caused Winquist to start drifting on the vein. In a paystreak that shows grey copper, lead and zinc and fre gold and silver. The samples shown in camp are without doubt specimens of the richest ore yet discovered.

Today residents of Poplar have literally stampeded to the scene of the new discovery with the hope of locating vacant ground.

What with the Lucky Jack, the Swede, and Marquis & Gilbert's Gold Park groups, already conceded to be immensely rich, this new discovery has added another phenomenally rich property awaiting capital for development.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Forecasts For the New York Municipal Elections This Week.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Herald which has been taking a secret ballot, forecasts the re-election of mayor Low by a margin of 13,143 over George B. McLellan.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle's canvas of the probable vote in Greater New York in the coming election, based on returns received from about 25,000 voters, indicates that McLellan will carry the city by about 4,899 plurality.

A DEAL AT THE COAST.

[Special to The Daily News.]

New Westminster, Oct. 31.—A big property deal was put through here today by Messrs. Malins and Coulthand when they sold for a substantial figure Roselyn Castle, the residence of the late I. Birch Fisher, to E. H. Bucklin, of Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Bucklin intends making his home in this city and will erect and operate a large sawmill of 50,000 feet capacity.

STRING OF CONCENTRATORS

GOOD TIMES AHEAD FOR THE GOLDEN CITY.

ELMORE OIL PROCESS PROVES A GREAT SUCCESS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Rossland, Oct. 31.—The further intimation is now made here that in addition to the two new concentrators referred to in dispatches earlier in the week, another Rossland mine contemplates constructing a plant for the treatment of its product. If all these plans mature Rossland will have five concentrators treating its product next summer and the prediction ventured some years ago as to "the string of concentrators from Rossland to Trail" will be in a measure justified.

The close down at the Josie mine was of short duration. Satisfactory reassurances having been secured in respect to the future deliveries of ore at the Greenwood smelter, the management reopened the property after a four days 'suspension and the full crew of 80 men is now at work. In addition, the announcement is made that at an early date work will be resumed in the No. 1 mine, also owned by the Le Roi No. 2 company, but closed down for the past two or three months. The mine will be operated with a view to utilizing the considerable deposits of low-grade ore which it possesses, and the output will probably be shipped to the Granby smelter.

In all the mines operations have progressed satisfactorily along conventional lines. The output has been maintained at a good figure and further increases are expected at an early date.

(By Associated Press.)

Rossland, Oct. 31.—The past week was replete with features of interest in connection with the Rossland camp. To the announceemnt that two mines, one of which was the White Bear, contemplated installing concentrators, comes the intimation that a third, the Spitzee, will probably have a mill to handle its ores next spring.

The suspension at the Josie mine, owing to difficulties about the delivery of ore at the Greenwood smelter, was of short duration, the mine resuming after four days' idleness with a full crew of over 80 men.

The results secured at the Le Roi No. 2 concentrator in using the Elmore oil process have been eminently satisfactory, the saving of all values having been over 90 per cent.

The ore shipments were as follows: Le Roi, 5070 tons, Centre Star 1440, War Eagle 1110, Le Ri No. 2, 220, Jumbo 300, I. X. L., "milled" 140, Kootenay 180. Total for the week 8460 tons, and for the year to date 330,574.

McBRIDE'S PROGRAMME.

Victoria, Oct. 31.—(Special.)—It is stated on good authority that it is the intention of premier McBride to make the first part of the coming session a very brief one, just long enough to get through a bill to float a million dollar loan, and then to take a recess till late in January or February, pulling off the bye-elections in the interim.

The election of the four liberals for Victoria has been protested upon the usual grounds.

This gives the government a good excuse for retaining attorney-general McPhillips during the session, as the disposition of his seat is still a matter for the courts.

NEW YORK'S FINANCES.

Record Breaking Withdrawal of Money From the Banks.

New York, Oct. 31.—Unusual interest was manifested on Saturday in the disclosures of the official statement of the New York associated bankers because of the record breaking withdrawals from those institutions of money through treasury transfer, and also by direct shipments to St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans, these amounting as estimated from the traceable movements during the week to $15,663,000.

The statement showed, however, a decrease of but $8,690,800 while the estimates indicated a net loss on all movements of $15,340,000. The movement of money to St. Louis and to Chicago was almost entirely confined to the early part of the week and the average for the three days would call for but one-half of the $10,500,000 sent to these two cities, or $5,400,000. The average of shipments to other points would bring the total up to an amount very closely corresponding with the loss officially given in the bank returns. The loans were expanded by $4,409,500, whereas a decided contraction was looked for. Doubtless part of the expansion in this item reflected the replacement of foreign loans which had been paid off within the past fortnight and possibly also some domestic negotiations.

The deposits were decreased $4,096,000 which is only $1,873,000 below the sum of loss of cash less the gains in loans, therefore the statement shows a good balance. The required reserve was reduced $1,024,500, through the decreased loans and deducting this amount from the loss of cash leaves $7,676,030 as the decrease in surplus reserve to $10,274,150. Computed on the basis of deposits, less those of $37,156,800 of public funds the surplus is $9,543,250.

A CHICAGO STRIKE.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—The Chicago City Railway company, today refused to grant any of the concessions demanded by the employees' union several weeks ago. It is asserted by union men that a strike of the union men hrdlufip hanaxt J(Kd shrdlu m 2,500 employees is almost inevitable.

WAS A POLITICAL CRIME.

Indianapolis, Oct. 31.—Federal commissioner Moore this afternoon in a long decision released James Lynchehaun, the Irish fugitive. He held the crime to have been of a political nature.

WHO WILL BE ELECTED?

GREAT MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LABOR CANDIDATE AGAIN UP FOR RE-ELECTION.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—The municipal campaign which closed here tonight has been one of unusual interest, as under the charter recently adopted the mayor of San Francisco has extraordinary powers, and will have the appointment of commissions which will dictate the expenditure of $18,000,000 for the improvement of the city.

Three candidates for mayor are in the field. The republicans have nominated Henry D. Crocker, a wealthy business man. The democrats have nominated Franklin D. Lane, an ex-newspaper man. Eugene Schmitz, the present mayor, who was elected two years ago by the union labor party, is a candidate for re-election.

ELECTRICAL DISTURBANCES

AURORA BOREALIS CAUSES ALL KINDS OF TROUBLE.

THE WIRES IN ALL DIRECTIONS FELT THE EFFECTS.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Serious electric disturbances, said to be due to the Aurora Borealis, or the Northern Lights, caused great interference with telegraph and telephone communication today. Telegraph wires in all directions from Chicago felt the effects, in some localities causing a total cessation of business. Long distance telephone wires were similarly affected, communication being entirely suspended at times. One report said that a huge wave with high force passed through the earth paralyzing the strength of the wires.

New York, Oct. 31.—The French cable company gives notice that owing to the extraordinary electric disturbances they are informed by the European administration that business will be subject to heavy delay.

New York, Oct. 31.—A brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis early today interferred with telegraphic service in this vicinity. All cablegrams were accepted subject to heavy delay.

[The local display of the Northern Lights which was noted in yesterday's paper, resulted in the breaking off of all telegraph communication here for several hours, about one o'clock in the morning. At the time the operator could give no reason for the occurrence and simply reported that the balance of the Associated Press report could not be had on account of "wire trouble." The above dispatches clearly indicate what caused the "trouble."]

BOUNDARY PROPERTIES.

Mining Outlook Never Was Better—Gossip of Greenwood.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Greenwood, Oct. 31.—Judge Hallett has been rather busy of late administering wholesome justice to some of our too restless citizens. He sent Ah Here, or something else, to Nelson to await trial for trying to carve Ah There, a few days ago, he bound Thomas Wake over to appear before judge Leamy for arguing a case with Mark Christenson with a club, and he sentenced young Archibald to two years' imprisonment for being too fond of riding his neighbor's horse out into the Vernon country.

W. M. Law, the ever genial manager of the Russel-Law-Caulfield company, has retired from his position at the head of this poular concern. His other interests demand his personal attention. He is secretary of the Providence Mining company, and one of its heaviest stockholders and it takes considerable of his time making out dividend checks. He is also manager for the Union Meat company which has recently gone into business at Greenwood, Phoenix, and Grand Forks, in opposition to P. Burns, the meat king of the west. A busy man, well employed, is the aforesaid.

Messrs, Waterlow and McMillan representing the management of the Snowshoe Mining company, accompanied by J. W. Astley, visited the smelting plant of the British Columbia Copper company on Friday last.

The Odd Fellows held their annual ball on Thursday evening last. A large number was present and a good time enjoyed by all.

The mining industry of the Boundary never looked so well as at the present moment. General activity prevails everywhere and the call for more good miners continues.

At the Emma and Oro Denoro a large force of men is employed. About 100 men are at work on these properties with the prospect of the number being doubled by New Year.

The Elkhorn people are making large improvements in and about their mine. This notwithstanding that the last payment on the purchase price of the property soon falls due. The proceeds of the mine are paying for development, improvements, and first cost of the calims.

The property looks well, in fact better than ever, and McDonald and Sutherland find themselves in sight of a coming competence from their enterprise.

H. M. Fuller representing a syndicate of Spokane and local people is pushing forward development work on the Gold Bug claim.

Across the valley from hillside to hillside and skirting the city limits on the north lie three properties, side by side, destined to make Greenwood better known—the Providence, the Elkhorn, the Gold Bug.

CORNER IN SHORT RIBS.

English Firm Obtains an Injunction at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—John A. Fluck, and Geo. Newman, of the firm of Fluck, Son & Newman, Gloucester, England, today secured a temporary injunction restraining John Geddes from making any settlement on contracts entered into by him on behalf of the compainants for the delivery of short ribs.

Fluck, Son & Newman charge that a corner is being maintained on the board of trade and that the price of short ribs has been raised to an unreasonable amount.

FATAL NEW YORK BLAZE.

Incendiary Fire in Tenement Results in Many Deaths From Suffocation.

New York, Oct. 31.—A fire early this morning at the tenement at 426 Eleventh avenue, known as the House of All Nations, caused the death of 20 persons. Most of them died from suffocation. Among the number were several women and children.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and although it burned but a short time the smoke was so dense that whole families were overcome. On the fifth story eight bodies were recovered, the stairway leading to this floor having been burned away.

In the dense darkness a terrible panic prevailed among the tenants of the house, many of whom had fallen over their furniture in their apartments and met their death by suffocation.

Police commissioner Greene was on the scene and the police reserves were called out, together with ambulances from many hospitals. The police and firemen rescued many of the women and children who had been overcome in the desperate rush to the street.

At 3.15 a.m. seventeen bodies had been taken out. The greater number of these are of Italian nationality.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE

UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSE CHAMBERLAIN'S FISCAL PROPOSALS.

CANADA SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Oct. 31.—At a special meeting of the board of trade held last night, president Ellis in the chair, a resolution heartily approving of Chamberlain's fiscal proposals as presented in his Glasgow speech of October 6th, was carried unanimously. By unanimous consent part of the resolution as originally drawn up, providing for the due regard to the secondary industries of Canada, was stricken out, so that no strings were attached to the resolution, which was cabled to Chamberlain.

Among the speakers were E. B. Osler, M. P., J. W. Woods, J. D. Allan, George Anderson, D. R. Wilkie, Hugh Blaine, E. Gurney, C. B. Watts, R. C. Steele, J. McMahon and colonel Denison.

All were enthusiastic in supporting the resolution and incidentally some of them declared that Canada could not in honor much longer delay contribution to imperial funds.

AYLESWORTH'S RECEPTION.

Canadian Club Will Give Banquet to Returning Alaskan Commissioner

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Oct. 31.—The committee of the Canadian club having charge of the arrangements for the banquet and reception to A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., has decided on Monday next as the day of the event. The banquet will be held at the King Edward hotel at 8 o'clock. Only two toasts will be honored, the King, and the Guest of the evening.

DOWIE TO PARKHURST.

New York, Oct. 31.—Concerning Rev. Charles Parkhurst, Dowie said yesterday: "There is that miserable Parkhurst. He toils over his sermon and his hearers toil while listening to him. I have made up my mind that Parkhurst is not worth powder and shot. He never in his life addressed as many people as I address in one week. I never heard that Dr. Parkhurst had to get the police to keep people out of his church, as they do at my meetings. What do I care what they say about me? Bah! I preach to more than a million every week. I've had a pretty good time in New York, but there is a better time coming."

MILEAGE FOR THE WEST.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Though several roads have declined to give their adherence to the plan, it is probable that the new 2,000 interchangeable mileage book will be put in operation on the western railroads during the coming week. A majority of the principal lines have joined in the plan, and it is believed that the rest will follow suit when it is put in operation. The new book will prove a great convenience to the traveler, as it will be good ona ll trains and on all roads belonging to the mileage bureau.

U. S. GOLD PRODUCTION.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1902, as estimated by the director of the mint, is: Gold, $80,000,000; silver, $71,755,755. Product of Alaska: Gold, $8,354,800; silver, $118,950.

COLONEL EVANS RETURNS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—Colonel Evans, commandant of the Mounted Rifles, returned to Winnipeg today from a visit to England, where he witnessed the British manoeuvres.

WINNIPEG'S MAYORALTY RACE

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—Alderman Thomas Sharpe has definitely decided to contest the city for the mayoralty. There are now three candidates.

WORK OF A CYCLONE.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Oct. 31.—A cyclone visited Hydro, a town of 500 people, 75 miles west of this city, last night, killing three persons and injuring 15 others.

ANOTHER INFERNAL MACHINE.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 31.—An infernal machine addressed to Peter Kurehgain, the editor of Young America, was intercepted by the landlady of the house where the editor lives, and has been turned over to the police.

THREE MINERS KILLED

Peoria, Ills., Oct. 31.—Three miners were killed and four injured, one probably fatally, in the New Salem coal mine at Farmington today, a quantity of slate falling on them.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Washington, Oct. 31—President Roosevelt today issued the thanksgiving proclamation, designating Thursday, November 26th as the day to be observed.

VARSITY MEN ARE KILLED

Fifteen Footballers Slain in a Railway Wreck

A Day of Rejoicing Turned to One of Gloom

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—The special train on the Big Four bringing Lafayette passengers, including several hundred students of Purdue university was wrecked today near Riverside park at the edge of this city.

Eleven dead have been taken from the wreck and 40 passengers were injured, 24 of them seriously. Among the dead are several members of the Purdue university football team which was to have played Indiana university for the state championship here this afternoon. The special train bore the Lafayette rooters who numbered nearly one thousand. It consisted of twelve coaches and was running as the first section, at high speed. At a gravel pit switch, near Eighteenth street, a switch engine with a couple of coal cars collided with the passenger. The passenger engine, and the first three coaches were almost totally destroyed. The first coach was crushed to splinters, the second telescoped and went over an embankment fifteen feet high, while the third coach was overturned and thrown across the track.

There is some confusion as to what caused the accident, each engineer insisting that he had the track, and did not know of the other train. A deep cut prevented a clear view of the track. The crash of the two trains threw the coal cars through the first two coaches in which were many of the players and substitutes. The engine, two coal cars and two coaches were crushed into a mass of wreckage. Under this pile of debris were fifty or more students of the university.

The uninjured in the coaches hurried to the aid of the victims. The work of pulling out the victims was continued by the students and passengers, including many girls from Lafayette, until surgical help arrived. The hospitals and surgeons were telephoned for aid, and physicians came rushing up in automobiles and carriages. Ambulances and special vehicles for taking away the dead and injured were hurried to the wreck. A large force continued tearing away the debris and removing bodies.

The condition of some of the dead was frightful. One body was entirely beheaded. Others were terribly mutilated. Two of the dead, the Hamilton boys, were brothers, one lived at Lafayette and the other at Huntingdon, Ind. Some of the killed and injured were members of the football team, including captain Osborne and W. H. Leslie, captain of last year's team, both of whom were seriously hurt.

(Later)—The list of dead now numbers fifteen

Down town, three miles away, twelve hundred cheering students had arrived on a special from Bloomington, Ind., with the boys of the Indiana eleven, eager for the contest. They poured out of the train with bands playing and colors flying to be met with the news of the tragedy to their rivals from Purdue university. Instantly bands ceased, colors were lowered and hidden beneath coats. Tears followed laughter, and college yells failed into mourning expressions of sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

The incoming Bloomington crowd broke into silent groups that gathered at street corners, visited the morgue and hospitals searching for relatives and friends, or boarded street cars for the scene of the wreck. The announcement that the proposed game had been postponed was received with appreciation of its gruesome significance.

The injured at the hospital are being well cared for. Several are fatally hurt. Surgeons have already amputated several limps and are still hard at work over the most dangerously hurt.

People who lived in the vicinity came prepared with home remedies to assist the injured. The wounds of the injured men were dressed temporarily and they were hurried away to the hospitals. Some of the injured were taken away by their friends in buggies. The dead were removed last. Several wagons belonging to teamsters in the neighborhood were pressed into service and the dead were removed as fast as they could be taken from the wreck.

The last bodies taken out were those of W. H. Grube and Walter Furro, of Texas. Their mangled bodies were found buried under the overturned tender, crushed almost beyond recognition. The work of rescuing these bodies required the combined work of the wrecking crew and many of the city firemen and policemen. The tender was raised with derricks and the bodies were drawn out. The body of Gabriel S. Drollinger, was found, almost beheaded, under the wreckage of the first coach. The scenes following the rescue of the dead and injured were distressing. Strong young fellows wept when they looked upon the faces of their dead and injured classmates. Many of the girls knelt at the side of victims and bathed their wounds until the services of a surgeon could be secured. The women on the train did everything possible that their limited means would permit. All the young men killed were in the first coach which was reduced to kindling. They were found mangled and bleeding with the engine pinned against them. The coach held about seventy people. Those who retained consciousness when laid upon the grass, urged, and in some cases demanded, that their friends hasten to the telegraph office and inform their parents that they had escaped with a few bruises. Several of the suffering fellows piteously pleaded that their names be not published, because of the anguish it would cause their mothers and fathers.

The governor and other state officials hurried to the wreck this morning and have been all day assisting in the relief.

Coroner Tutweiler is at work on an investigation of the accident.

Superintendent Van Winkle of the Big Four said tonight that he had not had time to investigate the cause, as his time had been devoted to rescuing the injured.

Each engineer says he had the right of track, and knew nothing of the other train. The coal train was backing northward to one of the company's switches. It is reported tonight that H. G. Leslie, of Lafayette, ex-captain of the team, cannot recover

WIND AND HAIL STORM.

Stillwater, Oct. 31.—A disastrous wind and hail storm at Cushing, a small town in Payne county last night damaged several houses and stores. One house was set on fire by lightning and destroyed, and a woman, name unknown, was burned to death.

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Blue Broad Cloth Suit, regular price $26.50 for $12.50; Reseda Green Cheviot, regular price, $19.00 for $10.00

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Oxford Grey Suit, regular $8.00 for $5.00.

Navy Blue Cheviot Suit, regular $15.000 for $10.00.

Black Cloth Coat, regular, $6.25 for $4.75.

Oxford Grey Coat, three-quarter length, regular, $10.50 for $8.00.

Light Tan Coat, regular $11.00 for $7.50.

Three-quarter Length Coats in Black regular, $20.50 for $12.00.

Dress Goods Section

Black Cashmere, 44 inches wide—75c grade for 50c.

Serges in different colors, 40 inches wide—75c grade for 45c.

A good variety of Ladies Cloth and Broadcloth in different shades—$2.00 quality for $1.45.

Silk Section

Taffeta Silks in colors, $1.25 grade for 85c.

Taffeta Silks in colors, $1.00 grade for 70c.

China Silks, in colors, 60c grade for 40c.

China Silks, in colors, 40c grade for 25c.

Corset Section

Royal Worchester Corsets in all styles, $4.00 grade for $2.60; $3.25 grade for $2.50; $2.25 for $1.80; $1.75 for $1.25.

Men's Furnishings

Any 50c Tie for 35c.

All wool heavy Sweaters in white and Navy, regular price $2.50 for $1.90

English Dog Skin Gloves, regular price $2.00 for $1.35.

Good strong Suspenders, regular price, 30c for 15c.

A strong line of Stiff Bosom Shirts, assorted, good patterns, regular price $1.50 to $1.75 for $1.00.

Men's Clothing

Here are just a few of the bargains in this line:

$7.50 Suits for $ 5.35
$10.50 Suits for $7.85
$15.00 Suits for $12.00
$18.00 Suits for $15.00

Glove Section

Ladies fine quality Kid Gloves in all colors—$1.95 grade for $1.50; $1.50 grade $1.15; $1.25 for 90c.

Shoe Section

Men's Mule Hide, waterproof soles, good winter shoe, regular price $6.00 for $4.45.

Men's Velour Calf Skin Shoes, very stylish, regular price, $4.50 for $3.45.

Men's Box Calf Shoe, with rubber sole and heel, regular price, $6.00 for $4.50.

Ladies Vici Kid Laced Shoes, regular $3.75 for $2.80.

Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, regular $4.25 for $3.25.

Ladies' Velvet Kid, Jenness Miller Shoe, regular $5.00 for $3.70.

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UNION LABEL

THE QUEST FOR OFFICE

Theoretically a premier is supposed to have an entirely free hand in the choice of his colleagues. As a matter of fact, apart altogether from the occasional exercise of the prerogative by the crown, it is well known that all manner of party and personal influences are brought to bear to secure the appointment of this or that individual to a cabinet position.

Necessarily a premier must be governed to a certain extent by considerations other than capacity alone in forming his cabinet, still the less restricted he is in his choice of colleagues the better it will be in the long run for the party he represents. The more the principle of the office seeking the man prevails, the smoother will be the lot of the premier and the more harmonious the workings of the party organization.

Whilst there can be neither justification nor excuse for premier McBride's treatment of the member elect for Nelson, still if Mr. Houston had bided his time at home there would probably have been no such exhibition of trickery and treachery on the part of McBride and some of his colleagues as has just been exposed to the contempt and ridicule of the province.

The conservatives of British Columbia have in the past given unmistakable evidence of the confidence and esteem in which they hold Mr. Houston. In choosing him as the president of their provincial organization they paid him the highest compliment in their power short of calling him to the leadership. This fact no doubt weighed with his supporters when they induced him to hurry off to Victoria immediately after the elections and press his claims for a portfolio. As it happened, Mr. Houston did not have to press his claims. He was received with open arms by the premier and assured at once that there was nothing too good for him. Time proved that the premier was simply deceiving him and consequently both Mr. Houston and his friends were humiliated. There was no occasion for this. Had Mr. Houston waited for the office to seek him he might still be waiting, but he certainly would be in a very different position to that which he occupies today.

Now it is reported that the member *elect for Ymir, Harry Wright, is hastening* to Victoria in quest of a portfolio. There can only be disappointment in store for Mr. Wright. He is simply making himself ridiculous and bringing his constituency into contempt.

If the conservatives have so little confidence in their leader that they cannot allow him to choose his own colleagues, they should ask him to resign. But the leader of the party certainly ought not to be hampered in his choice by individual members of his party. The party as a whole may fairly be entitled to make recommendations but any leader worthy of the position would resolutely retain in his own hands the right of final selection.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The lieutenant-governor should instruct premier McBride to fill up his cabinet at once. Harm enough has been done to British Columbia by the premier's incapacity to deal with the situation. The next thing we shall hear of will be a free fight in the parliament buildings between the numerous applicants for the vacant jobs.

The tory papers at the coast seem quite at a loss to grasp the present provincial political situation, particularly with regard to the attitude assumed by the member elect for Nelson. A week ago the Times announced Mr. Houston's turn down and four days later the Colonist announced that there was nothing in the "alleged statement," and has since been floundering about quite unable to express any opinion on the situation, and though it mustered up sufficient courage to publish the official correspondence in the matter issued by the premier, its editorial columns contained no comment. The News-Advertiser knows nothing about the whole matter, since it makes no reference to it editorially or otherwise. The Province was quite certain that what really took place never happened at all, and reasoned that what was suggested was impossible. The Columbian attacks the lieutenant-governor and tries to place the blame squarely on his honor's shoulders, suggesting that "kissing now goes by favor at our government house." All told, the conservative press seem quite unable to rise to the occasion.

The Montreal Star has already issued a special campaign sheet. A perusal of it is calculated to create the impression that if Canada will only elect Borden he will soothe the babies to sleep, cure more things than a patent breakfast food, pave the streets with diamonds, prevent coughs and colds, and run the country for 62 1-2 cents as against $994,816,212,706,403 under liberal rule.

Harry Wright is willing to accept either the portfolio of lands and works or provincial secretary, and if neither of these plums can be secured, he intimates that he knows no one better able to fill the speaker's chair than himself. It will be in order for the electors of Ymir to arrange for an indignation meeting about Wednesday next. It will *not be the lieutenant-governor who will* deliver the knockout blow on this occasion.

The stories of improved business conditions in the Kootenays will never find credence at Victoria so long as this rush for cabinet jobs continues. *It might not* be inopportune for the boards of trade of the interior to unite in a circular to the boards of the coast cities setting forth the fact that we are not down to the soup kitchen level yet.

EMINENT CHURCHMEN TO MEET.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.—Advices received by the committee in charge of the local arrangements indicate that the church congress which is to convene in this city next week will be one of the best attended gatherings of its kind ever held in the United States. Bishops Vinton, of Western Massachusetts will preside and among the other eminent church men who will take part are bishop Doane of Albany, bishop *Potter of New York, bishop Boyd Vincent* and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Raindsford.

Some of the live questions scheduled for discussion deal with marriage and divorce, the training of the clergy, the limitations of industrial liberty, and the miraculous element in Christianity. The advisability of changing the name of the church will also be considered.

WHERE THE WIND BLOWS.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 31.—A tornado demolished most of the house at Mydre near here, killing three persons and fatally injuring several others.

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CHAMBERLAIN--THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN BRITAIN

The personality of Joseph Chamberlain, which overshadows that of any figure upon the world's political stage today, is well described by Chalmers Roberts in a recent magazine article, in which he says:

Mr. Chamberlain is much more the representative of new things than Mr. Gladstone could have been. The grand old man was an aristocrat of the purest type. His family was one which title could not ennoble. The father of the colonial secretary would have been greatly honored with a common city knighthood; his son just now would scorn a dukedom. He is the strong man of the people triumphant. He is Birmingham incarnate and Birmingham has always been the least aristocratic of the English cities. Its population consists mainly of hard working dissenters. When it first began to be a manufacturing town its small products were cried down in a corruption of its own name—Brummagem—until the word has come to mean anything cheap, pinchbeck. And now, no matter if its rise to wealth and power has silenced its detractors, the great man it sent forth in pride, the man who had made it what it is, still bears almost alone the old derisive brand, is still but "Brummagem Joe." Or, as some nimble-tongued aristocrat has put it: "Joe is quite good enough for Birmingham, and Birmingham is good enough for Joe."

The first general American interest in Mr. Chamberlain dated from the announcement in 1887 that he had come to marry the daughter of president Cleveland's secretary of war. A year previously he had been a member of the commission to negotiate the fisheries treaty. But he did not then attract the attention which his marriage to Miss Endicott brought. Few people remembered the earlier experience of the New York editor who, when the new man first appeared as an extra-Birmingham influence, wrote to ask Mr. Gladstone about him. The reply was: "He is the first man over here who represents what we call an 'American' politician, and he is going to make trouble."

A NATIVE OF LONDON.

If there was an investigation because they could now claim half-interest in him, his wife's countrymen found that he was born on July 8th, 1836, in Camberwell. Perhaps they did not know this was the least aristocratic of south London suburbs. Neither could they know that Islington, whither he was taken, yet a boy, was, if anything, worse. The mere name of these two localities will tilt a noble English nose. In fact, there is not the least trace of aristocracy in his ancestry. He is descended from several generations of honest tradesmen, his immediate forbears being well known workers and dealers in leather. His whole education was obtained in local schools, and at 16, the age when the young men of the upper classes are looking to the univertisies, he went to work in his father's leather business. Two years later he went to Birmingham with a cousin to take charge of a small screw factory in which their relations had invested. Here he lived for some years very quietly in bachelor quarters, teaching in the Unitarian Sunday school, and teaching in the church's night school, which furthered his own studies, and also, if you please, noted as an amateur actor. He worked at his business until, by methods of combination and consolidation, he raised it to one of the most valuable properties in the kingdom. By this time he had been twice a widower, had become a leader in local liberal clubs, and was a city councillor, and in 1873 was elected mayor. In reading the speeches he made in these days and comparing them with his present position, one is struck with the fact that his career more nearly parallels Beaconsfield's than Gladstone's. For, like Dizzy, he began as a radical and has come to be the very embodiment of the imperial idea. He was not taken on his own terms, however, and the country had heard much of the destructive radical who was mayor of Birmingham. He had been so outspoken in his opposition to the rule of class that when, in the first year of his mayoralty, the prince and princess of Wales came to Birmingham, the whole kingdom was interested to see how "Red Joe" would receive royalty. It was even prophesied that he would refuse to shake hands. He then gave the country the first of many surprises. Next day the Times said: "It matters little what radical views the mayor of Birmingham holds, as long as his conduct is so exemplary. For no man ever before delivered a speech to a royal personage which was touched at once in such a tone of courteous homage, manly independence and gentlemanly feeling, which was so perfectly becoming and so much the right thing in every way as that of Mr. Chamberlain." During his three terms as mayor

E TRANSFORMED BIRMINGHAM

m a dirty town into a magnificent y. His policy was not only to destroy many rookeries and slums, but to struct in their place broad avenues l sanitary tenements. This was not omplished without a widening influe, and when in 1876 he was elected parliament general interest in him well aroused. Among the principles which he pledged himself at his elec was free compulsory national edu n, the disestablishment of the ch, municipal control of the liquor ic, the extension of the franchise ll classes, and the equalization of ion districts throughout the United dom. This was at the time a very al platform. He was introduced into house by John Bright, whose dis he called himself. The general est in his appearance was height by a foolish blunder. No one had him of the unwritten law which res a member to keep his hat off he has taken the oath. So he his hat on in the glare of a thous eyes until an usher came and asked to remove it. This was loudly d as a piece of radical defiance. But s on the occasion of his first speech the house really became acquaint ith him, and it was surprised. He o appearance of the radical demagogue. He was no loud Cleon, no black browed Danton, no yellow, squalid Murat but a quiet, very well-dressed, low-voiced gentleman, wearing (heaven save the radical!) a monocle. The record he made for himself then is in curious contrast to his position of today. In no country could such a career be traced save England, where it seems the accepted thing that a man's age shall thoroughly contradict his youth. Gladstone, Disraeli and Salisbury are cases so recent as to show that Chamberlain has only followed a usual course.

WHEN HE WAS A "LITTLE ENGLANDER."

He was first of all a pronounced Little Englander, opposed to all manner of expansion. In the late seventies he bitterly opposed the Zulu war against Cetewayo "as part and parcel of a series of wars of annexation which have been waged by England for the benefit of colonists whose greed was baulked by neither blood nor fire." He oposed the policy of a confederated British South Africa, and demanded the recall of sir Bartle Frere, the first colonial officer to lay down the line of thought supreme today. A year or two later he was denouncing the British occupation of Egypt, saying that they should never have been there at all, but now there they must accept the situation until they could find the first favorable opportunity for withdrawing. In regard to the Transvaal, he strongly opposed annexation in 1877, but he was bound to accept it upon entering office with Gladstone ,as the British foreign policy is supposed to be continuous. He defended Mr. Gladstone's conduct after the battle of Majuba, saying that if the Transvaal had been a powerful state there would have been no doubt as to the policy to pursue, but that in this case England was strong enough to be magnaminous, and that in any event, it would be unwise and practically impossible to retain the Transvaal.

ENTERS GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

It was in 1880 that he first entered the cabinet. Mr. Gladstone hesitated long before he would give the radicals representation in the government, and as a way of escape he offered sir Charles Dilke, the under secretaryship for foreign affairs. When this was promptly declined he made Mr. Chamberlain president of the board of trade, an official who must be ready to answer questions upon subjects as diverse as oleomargerine and the mercantile marine, underground railway tickets and trichinosis, weights and measures and traction engines, American pork, international copyright and lighthouses. In 1880 began the great agitation which may be called the Irish period, as it is likewise the closing period of Gladstone's career. Even at this time Mr. Chamberlain's defence of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy was not always acceptable to the party, for he said of coercion that it was not a policy, but a "hateful incident" rendered necessary by the action of certain Irish leaders. In the Fortnightly for July, 1885, Mr. Chamberlain strongly advocated home rule for Ireland, but one must do him the justice to say that it was a far different scheme than that which Mr. Gladstone finally evolved with the aid of Mr. Parnell.

It was about this time that Mr. Chamberlain's encounters with lord Salisbury began, and the whole of English political history shows no better matched masters of bitter sarcasm. It was lord Salisbury who called Mr. Chamberlain "a modern Jack Cade," and the name stuck. On another occasion the noble marquis wondered how Mr. Gladstone could possibly reconcile two spirits as incompatible as lord Hartington (now duke of Devonshire) and Mr. Chamberlain, both at that time members of the cabinet. (It should be noted in passing that lord Salisbury accomplished the same feat himself some years after.) But the speaker went on to say that he had discovered in their incompatibility the true secret of Mr. Gladstone's zigzag courses. The government, he said, reminded him of one of the old Dutch clocks he used to see in his boyhood, where an old woman come out of the door if the weather was to be fine, and if the reverse an old man out of another. "I would not for one moment attempt to indicate who is the old man. But you may say that the present mechanism of our present political system is this—when it is going to be fine Hartington appears, and when Joseph Chamberlain appears, look out for some squalls."

THE SPLIT OVER HOME RULE.

In the campaign of 1885 Mr. Chamberlain confined his speeches almost wholly to domestic issues, for it was known even then he was at variance with his chief upon the Irish question, and hopelessly opposed to Gladstone's foreign policy. When defeat came he said that it had been caused by five Ps—Priests, Publicans, Parsons, Parnellites and Protectionists. At this time the Irish who had voted with the tories held the whip hand. Mr. Gladstone had appealed to the country to render him independent of Irish aid, and when this was refused he took it as a mandate in their favor, and announced that they should have home rule. This was a bomb in his own camp which proved very serious when in a few months he returned to power. Although it had been especially agreed that Mr. Chamberlain was to retain his freedom to assert or oppose the home rule plan to be evolved, and upon this understanding he entered the new ministry, still most people supposed that he could be depended upon with all the others to stick to his chief. This wonderful power over his followers was best described by lord Salisubry at the time, who said that "when Mr. Gladstone ran down a steep place, his majority, like pigs in the scripture, would follow roaring in grunts of exultation." But here was a pig with his own mind. And when, simultaneously with the statement that the new home rule bill was ready, it was stated that Chamberlain had retired from the government, the country was in a measure prepared for the extremity of the bill. So unanimous was the denunciation of the measure that after six months Mr. Gladstone decided to again appeal to the country. He was defeated largely through the efforts of the defected radicals, led by Mr. Chamberlain. The bitterness and abuse of that time, the Irish epithets of traitor and Judas hurled at him, were heard even across the Atlantic. But, perhaps, the saddest part of it all was the feeling which the grand old man held for some years against the member for Birmingham, more bitter, perhaps, than that felt for colleagues in defection like John Bright and the duke of Devonshire. Time, however, has its remedy even for this. It may not be generally known, but it is true, that very shortly before Gladstone's death, Mr. Chamberlain wrote to his old chief and asked if he could come and see him. An invitation was extended, and quite alone the two men had a luncheon together. What happened there will perhaps never be told, but one likes to think that at least all personal differences were cleared away and that the sun of a long life did not set in bitterness.

THE LEADER OF THE UNIONISTS.

No doubt his old-time colleagues soon came to the conclusion that they had made a serious political mistake in forcing the unionist liberals into the tory camp, and to see the error of their first belief that such a combination could not endure. During the last 16 years the growth of what is called the tory democracy has been one of the most interesting features of English politics. Mr. Chamberlain has said himself: "It reminds me of a Yankee agent who in praising the value of an estate he had to sell described it as the most extraordinarily productice land in the whole world. At last the prospective purchaser said: 'Pray, Mr. Agent, is there anything your estate won't grow?' 'Yes; pumpkins won't grow there.' 'Why?' 'Well, the soil is so rich and the vines grow so rapidly that they drag the pumpkins along with them at such a rate they wear them out.' Well, the vine is drawing the pumpkins along in the old tory party, and this democratic growth is wearing out old tory principles and traditions."

The story of the last defeat of the liberals over the home rule issue and the part played therein by the liberal unionists, as the Chamberlain faction is called, is too well known to require repetition here. That aid was promptly recognized when the combine known as unionists entered office with a great majority of 150 in the house, and it was understood that Mr. Chamberlain might have any of several portfolios. He was, in fact, spoken of as a chancellor of the exchequer par excellence, and it was greatly to the public surprise when he announced his acceptance of the colonial secretaryship. This office had, as a rule, been held by second-rate men, and the whole record was full of the ignorant indifference they had shown. Here, as heretofore, Mr. Chamberlain knew what he wanted, and verily he got it.

HIS CONVERSION TO IMPERALISM

Long before it was known that he had strong ideas upon the subject of imperial unity, as far back as 1884 a tory critic said that the member for Birmingham was by no means a follower of Mr. Gladstone's "peace - and - retirement - at - any - cost policy." But at the time he entered the colonial office few prophets could have foreseen what he foresaw and have believed the feeling of a united empire could reach the development of today. Even lord Salisbury, speaking not long ago, has called it a phenomenon. This growth can be traced in a long series of acts of the colonial secretary, beginning further back than the great council of colonial premiers which he originated and over which he presided so successfully during the diamond jubilee; though the war for the support of the colony in South Africa so wonderfully upheld by the sister colonies; down to the consummation of the Australian federation. One almost fails to comprehend the vast issues and possibilities before the second conference of colonial premiers which the secretary convened to meet in London during the coronation festivities. Undoubtedly they will make haste slowly in supplanting strong sentiment with weak law, but there are questions of interimperial trade and finance and defence which are ripe for settlement. Mr. Chamberlain has already confessed himself in favor of some sort of interimperial free trade. He has gone further than this and encouraged the discussion of a protective tariff union with the colonies. He said: "The establishment of commercial union throughout the empire would not only be the first step but the main step toward the realization of the most inspiring idea that has ever entered into the minds of British statesmen."

The "red radical mayor of Birmingham" has traveled a long way, but he has lived to see many of his most cherished and most abused doctrines become but matters of daily commonplace. The last enlargement of the franchise, free national education and workmen's compensation laws, all bear marks of his work. For old age pensions and the government housing of the poor he is still fighting with at least no accusation of socialism to deal with. But it is still strange to hear him defend the occupation of Egypt and the reconquest of the Soudan even if the situation there defends itself. It is on such occasions that his enemies call him Judas, and quote him against himself. His friends say that "he has risen year by year on stepping stones from his radical self to higher things. Where others have walked the narrow paths of partisanship he has struck out for the broader lands and more invigorating atmosphere of empire."

IS NOT A DIPLOMATIST.

It is true that Mr. Chamberlain does not shine conspicuously as a diplomatist. He has in the last few years successively angered almost every continental nation, and is hated accordingly. But he always has a good word for the United States, and has done his best to see that good feeling is maintained between the two countries. He has gone so far as to say that "terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the stars and stripes and the union jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. It is now one of the most satisfactory results of lord Salisbury's policy that these two great nations understand each other better than they have ever done since more than a century ago."

The last campaign was almost as full of personalities as in the old home rule days. Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues all came to his defence. In fact, is seems almost unkind, in view of all surrounding circumstances, to hear the gentle Balfour defending him at all, even if he spoke truly in saying that Chamberlain's "enemies had sought to overwhelm him in a torrent of muddy invective." Bitter fun and good fighting are to be found as usual with sir William Harcourt, who said in his campaign that the colonial secretary seemed to be of the opinion that he was general Wolfe and captain Cook rolled into one—that he had stormed the heights of Quebec and discovered Australia—an opinion, he added, which was not historically correct. Mr. Chamberlain, in response to much abuse, happened to say that his personality was of small importance, that if he should die the empire would remain. Harcourt retorted that if the frog who tried to puff himself out to be an ox were to burst—well, the ox would remain.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

There is no better indication of a man's character than his personal appearance. The mere sight of Mr. Chamberlain shows that he could never be a lounger. I have often seen his slim figure walking briskly with a long swooping stride and an air of intense earnestness. Even in the house when at ease, he always appears strung to a high pitch. He has, to say the least, a very positive nose and a noticeable steel blue, piercing eye with even an inquiring expression. His face seems hard until you meet him and learn to know his genial smile. Of course, the most wonderful thing in his appearance is his extraordinary youthfulness, but this always causes you to forget how old he is. He is almost a dandy in his attire, what with his monocle and the inevitable orchid in his buttonhole. But I would not call him a well dressed man. And if I were seeking to disparage him I would say his careful dress gave you the impression of a common man conscious of his fine clothes rather than of a fine man who could wear common clothes unconsciously. Although report says that he was by no means born an orator, he has at least made himself one. His low, clear voice carries power in its very tones. It was soon after he first came to parliament that Froude said of him: "I confess I like Mr. Chamberlain better than I ever imagined I should come to like any politician. First of all, he is entirely sincere and devoid of affectation. He knows exactly what he wants, yet sees clearly enough that compromise is often inevitable. Best of all, his aims are not selfish aims, his ambition is not a personal one. It is part of his sincerity that he cares nothing for titles ,ribbons or distinctions of any kind. The extreme rapidity of his rise to power seems to be one of the best signs of the times."

It is very characteristic of the man that, having first made his fortune in trade and next his place in public life, he has never shown the slightest aim to become a country gentleman—the one end of the aspiring tradesman. When he needs must get himself a new house to suit his position he did not buy, as well he might, the great estate of some decayed gentility, neither did he seek to found a country seat. He bought land in a not at all fashionable suburb of Birmingham because it was near to his relations and old friends, and now seems to care not at all if easily foreseen factories and laborers' cottages are crowding near his mansion.

HIS QUIET, DOMESTIC LIFE.

Chamberlain, the public man, has lived for years in a fierce light of publicity, stronger in intensity than that perhaps thrown upon any of his contemporaries because it was so often the searching glare of hatred. But Chembarlain, the husband, the father, the family man, is almost unknown to the English people. Few people know that he has been married three times. When Mrs. Chamberlain appears in public it is always in the protecting shadow of her husband, who keeps her sheltered from the prying of modern curiosity with a fine determination that no one can fail to applaud. Her photographs cannot be purchased in the shops, nor have authentic ones ever been published unless perhaps she was one of some group. On the other hand, she has played no small part in her husband's career. He has often in his speeches, when she was present, alluded to the dear interest which attached him to the United States and made him almost half-American, since Mrs. Chamberlain would never admit that in marrying an Englishman she had become an English subject. At Highbury there hangs a portrait of old governor Endicott, of Massachusetts colony, who cut the St. George cross from the British flag, holding it a papistical emblem. As lately as that day when the whole of great London turned out to do honor to the colonial secretary in presenting him with the freedom of the city, generally spoken of as the apotheosis of Chamberlain, he alluded to his wife's nationality and to his earnest interest in everything which tended to bring about a better understanding between the two peoples.

In response to every effort to glean details as to his private life and character, Mr. Chamberlain speaks his mind with no uncertain sound. He recently said in response to some sneer at his reputed distaste for exercise, and his devotion to his orchids, that his public record told its own story and was a legitimate subject for public criticism; but that public comment on his private life was a privilege he would allow to no man unchallenged. This firm attitude on the part of such men as he has no doubt had much to do in protecting England from the mania of personality mongering journalism which seems so largely prevalent in America.

On the other hand, however, it is probable that this attitude prevents the public from knowing the real man, and causes people to confound Mr. Chamberlain's public with his private character. There has never been an English politician more cold, more reserved, more bitter, more cynical. And people are apt to carry this idea of the man into his private life. The surest test of all lies in the unchanging strength of his old affections and friendships. A man with so many friends, firm after 20 or 30 years, cannot be the cold-blooded monster Chamberlainphobia would have us believe. Nor could this bloodless specter represent the close friend of so many little people. In fact, it is said that Mr. Chamberlain is never so happy as when the house and park at Highbury are filled with visiting children. Many stories are told of his fondness for little ones. Only recently, in the great wave of hatred and abuse of the secretary which swept over Germany came to light one pretty story from Dresden, where it was said that a certain family still treasured some English coins dropped with a handful of silver into the cart of a pretty child met by Mr. Chamberlain in the road. He had found the little one lost from home, and as his German is not of the best, he had had great difficulty in restoring it to its parents, even though the jingling coins in the cart assuaged its grief.

But if his German is defective, his French is of the best. It is said that when as a young man he taught in the church night school in Birmingham, he studied French very hard in order to be able to keep ahead of his class, even going to having a master himself on his nights at home. And it is also a glimpse of the lighter side of his character to know that the great library at Highbury has long shelves full of French novels of what some one has called the "yellowest of yellow books in yellow backs"—a characterization, by the way, suggesting that the term "yellow journalism" may derive from something other than "yellow kids."

Again, the delight which he takes in his great orchid houses at Highbury shows again an intimate view of the man. A cold hearted monster who cultivates flowers offers a wonderful character for sensational novelists. But I have never seen his English detractors suggest such a possible combination. To them, however, a very weighty charge is that he takes no exercise, veritably a crime in sport loving England. But that time which might have been spent on cricket or football has been better employed, has led to a rise unparalleled in recent English political history.

There are now vast possibilities before the empire if the new wine of colonial strength is carefully poured into her old bottles of constitutional greatness. The day is come when this England to endure needs a government of strong men.

STORIES OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Several years ago some one sought out and found the very old lady who had conducted the dame's school at Camberwell, south London, at which Mr. Chamberlain spent the first years of his very brief schoolboy life. When convinced of the fact that Joey Chamberlain was now a cabinet minister, and pressed for some reminiscences of him, she looked up her old books where his record was kept, but could remember only one fact—that she had birched him for not sitting still. "He never wanted to stay in one seat long, and was always moving. You see, the seats were graded for the different classes, and Joey was always determined to sit in the higher seats—because, I suppose, he thought he would seem a bigger boy." But Joey has continued to move and seek higher seats ever since.

Ever since the Jameson raid the exact nature of the relations between Mr. Chamberlain and the late Mr. Rhodes have been a source of unending speculation. Whether their union was one of affinity or necessity will perhaps never be known. But people well informed in South African affairs hold to the latter view, and say that Mr. Rhodes never ceased to hate Mr. Chamberlain for his conduct after the raid. It seems at any rate well authenticated that their first meeting was not very pleasant. The great man from South Africa, it seems, burst in upon the new secretary for the colonies, and in his usual masterful way demanded that certain things be done immediately. Without knowing it, he had brushed against a nature just as masterful, and was quietly asked to go a little slower. Told afterward as a joke, the request was coupled with the observation: "You forget that I know practically nothing about you—nothing that does not concern the Dutch, diamonds or dynamite."

While other members of parliament on hot days may wear short coats and soft or bowler hats, the member for Birmingham always wears a frock coat with an orchid in his buttonhole. He has, it is said, sometimes adopted the old fashioned high hat of white felt in the summer time, but as a rule he is seen only in the most freshly ironed of silks. Lately an amusing controversy was waging in one of the less dignified papers as to who was the best dressed member of the house. By far the majority favored Mr. Chamberlain until some authority in the realm of dress came forward with the startling statement that Mr. Chamberlain could not by any means be considered a properly dressed man, that he committed the worst crime known; he wore "jemimas." This proved such an effectual ending to the controversy that an amused American had to ask of what manner the terrible offending garment was. It was the cockney name for a ready-made, or, rather, a made-up necktie.

Who that has followed recent parliamentary history can forget Mr. Gladstone's beautiful tribute to parental affection when he referred to the pride which Mr. Chamberlain must feel in the successful maiden speech which his son had just then made in the house. Nor can they have failed to notice that the grand old man's measure of the youngster has since now been fully verified, for Austen Chamberlain is now lord Londonderry's successor in the postoffice in the British cabinet. But until you can see them together you have no idea of the marvellous physical resemblance between the two men, by no means the resemblance of father and son, but rather that of twin brothers. This often results in amusing public incidents. In one of Austen Chamberlain's early parliamentary campaigns a hostile audience almost drove him from the platform by yelling: "Get out, old Joe; let the youn 'un speak for himself." It was long before these lusty voters could be convinced that the father was not passing himself off as the son in order to give a false idea of the latter's ability.

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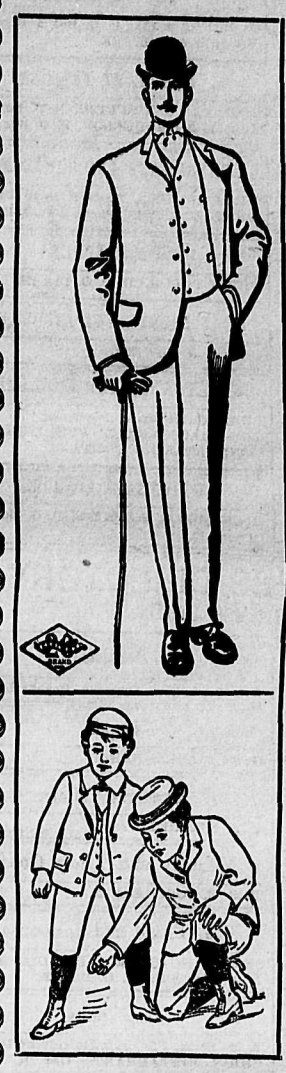

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SOME PARADOXES OF DIET

PEOPLES WITH BIG APPETITES INHERIT THE EARTH.

NATIONS RANK ACCORDING TO THEIR BUTCHERS' BILLS.

Ancient and modern history both show that it is the peoples with big appetites that inherit the earth. In the struggle the ascetic goes under, and the power of the trencher over the races that govern shows itself in the tendency of all empires to become epicurean. Rome and Britain are examples in point. That the nations that feed well come first is remarkably proved by figures. Compare the daily expenditure per head on food with the exports of a country, and you will find the people who eat most work more:

	Exp. on food per day.
United States	29d.
United Kingdom	23d.
Germany	21d.
France	19d.
Italy	9d.

	Exports, in millions.
United States	£299
United Kingdom	280
Germany	221
France	166
Italy	54

There is almost a direct ratio between the daily cost of food (as given by Mulhall) and the above figures of foreign trade. The nature of the food eaten has also a striking relation to national character. In his remarkable address to the British Association, five years ago, sir William Crookes pointed out that wheat is the distinctive food of the dominant races, of the Anglo-Saxons and Teutons, and emphasized the danger of exhausting the wheat growing lands by our reckless wastage of nitrates. Inversely is the fact that a third of mankind lives on rice and is markedly subservient to the eaters of wheat. The Chinese and Hindoos are witnesses. Japan, by its rapid rise to power, is an exception, which proves the rule, for which the avowed intention of national improvement the Japanese have added meat to their hitherto almost purely vegetable diet.

The vegetarian can gain little support for his gospel of Covent Garden from a study of the position of the flesh-eating nations. The Australians eat more meat than any other people. The average Cornstalk consumes no fewer than 276 pounds of meat a year, or 5 1-2 pounds a week. Contrast this with the Italian's paltry 1 ounce of flesh per day, and there is a fact that goes far to explain the strength and energy which have raised Australia from a squalid convict settlement to a sturdy and advancing commonwealth. The climates, it may be noted, of Australia and Italy are fairly similar, and the colonist has been aptly described as an Italianated Englishman. The same energy and fuel are found in the United States. The Yankee eats 3 pounds of meat a week, and it is his extra energy that enables him to hustle John Bull, who eats 2 pounds, 5 ounces of meat a week. Indeed, the nations seem to rank according to their butchers' bills. France eats 1 1-2 pounds of meat per head per week. This is a trifle more than the German, who, however has been outgrowing his strength, commercially, at all events. Russia is in a bad way, and must remain so until its people are wise enough to eat more than 1 pound of meat a week. . .

In considering the relation of drink to national status, debatable ground is reached. This, however, cannot be disputed: That the peoples that drink most tea and alcohol are the dominant powers. In a single century Australia has made itself, and the Australian beats the world by drinking 7 1-2 pounds of tea in twelve months. The Canadians manage 6 pounds, which is also the quantity that the home bred John Bull requires to quench his thirst. The American has a preference for coffee, which, added to his tea, makes him drink no less than the Britisher. On the other hand, Germany's national depression is distinctly due to her consumption of a mere 2 ounces of tea per head per annum. When the Russian backs up his 11 pounds of tea with more meat he will go ahead, for if tea spells enterprise, beef means strength. Just to test this, look at the opposite side. The Spaniard drinks only half a pint of tea in a year. No wonder he is depressed and bankrupt. The consumption of alcohol is too vexed a question to be discussed here. But it is noteworthy that the United States, now making giant strides, drinks less than half the alcoholic liquor imbibed by Germany, France and Britain. On the other hand, the teetotal races are sinking more and more into subjectivity. Now, as ever, it is the drinking peoples that lead the progress of humanity. The Jews drank and gave us monotheism. The Greeks drank and gave us art and literature. The Romans drank and gave us law. The Teuton drank and gave us liberty. Britain has drunk (not always wisely) and established commerce. What have the teetotal races done for the betterment of the world? What virtues and graces are associated with the abstaining Arabs, Turks, Hindoos and Chinese? This, too, is interesting: That drinking nations are the most humane. Holland has the most drunkenness and fewest murders, while in Spain intoxication is most rare and murders are most numerous. Such facts are significant—and, if nothing more than coincidences, they are striking.—W. P. P., in the St. James Gazette.

THE COAL OPERATORS.

Attacks on Coal Trust Methods by the American Papers.

The report that coal is coming from the mines faster than the consumer will buy it; and that the companies' yards are choked with it, while the prices of anthracite are still above the average, cause renewed attacks upon the methods of the "coal trust" by some of our papers. The coal companies "have had by long odds the most prosperous period in their history during the past eight months," says the New York Commercial Advertiser; "all of them have recovered within that interval all their losses during the strike, and most of them have been able to report besides a handsome gain for the fiscal year." The Erie railroad shows a surplus of nearly $3,000,000 in its net earnings, and the Reading company records a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 for the month of July, when last year there was a deficit of $500,000. "It begins to look as if from the coal operators' standpoint, the great strike of 1902 was a blessing in disguise," is how the New York daily concludes its editorial.

The retail price of anthracite last month ranged from $6 a ton in New York to $7.50 in Chicago. On September 1st the scheduled advence of ten cents a ton went into effect, at the very time that the dispatches told of the shutting down of collieries because of an overstocked market. One reason for curtailing the output is the fact that since January 1st 40,000,000 tons of coal have been mined. This is 10,000,000 tons more than the average for those eight months in previous years. Then, too, many manufacturers, during the strike, substituted bituminous coal for anthracite, and the hard coal operators say that they cannot get the market back.

President Baer, of the Reading railroad, declares that the textile strike in Philadelphia is the cause of the overstocking of the coal companies with steam coal. "Troubles like the textile strike in Philadelphia," he says, "compel an accumulation of this class of coal, in which event it must be stored." Mr. Baer goes on to say that this is the first summer in years that the collieries have not been closed. He says that the plan of making a reduction of fifty cents a ton in April, and then advanving the price ten cents a month until the figures again reached normal by September 1st, has worked satisfactorily, and has enabled the company to keep its collieries going. The miners, on the other hand, say that the closing of the mines is to keep the supply down to the demand, so as not to give any of the big companies an excuse to cut prices.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, in an editorial in which it declares that the bureau of corporations of the new department of commerce and labor, should get to work in the coal fields and crush the monopoly by the strong hand of the law," says regarding the advanced price of coal:

"Coal operators do not deign as a usual thing to tell why prices of coal are high, but in a general way the public finds out that the operators have a policy of making the consumers pay for strikes. After the 1900 strike coal was advanced 50 cents a ton. Two or three months of this extraordinary additional profit would pay for any losses connected with any strike. The months wore on, and the consumer found that the 50 cents extra was a fixture. The annual production of anthracite was then from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons, and the consumers began to contribute an added profit of anywhere from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year. The 1902 strike followed, and although the operators were collecting an exorbitant price for coal from the public, an additional 50 cents went on top of the former 'penalty,' which the public must pay. The production is now 60,000,000 tons. There was a ten per cent increase in miners' wages and other slight icreases, which makes cost of production a little higher—a few cents a ton, perhaps—and the coal trust is exacting annually a dollar a ton on 60,000,000 tons from the American public more than was paid previous to the two strikes. What would the consumer do if there should be another strike or two?"

COAST SOCIALISTS.

A Division in Their Ranks.—Why F. Ogle Resigned from Membership.

There is trouble in the socialist camp in Nanaimo. F. Ogle, who is a church member, but who for some time has been satisfied that socialism was the way to the millenium, has severed his connection with that organization. He does so upon the grounds that the socialists take every occasion to ridicule Christianity, and that the labor party is spurned by them. Mr. Ogle has been one of the most faithful workers for the socialist cause. In the Nanaimo Free Press he publishes the following letter:

Sir—Would you kindly publish my reasons for resigning from the British Columbia socialist party, as I am very wishful to let the general public know where I stand in the face of recent events.

This is a copy of the letter sent to the secretary of the party in Nanaimo:

Dear Comrade—As promised in my note to you of October 19th, 1903, I respectfully tender you my reasons for resigning my membership in the Nanaimo branch of the B. C. socialist party.

In the first place, it goes entirely against my convictions to repeatedly hear the ministers of religion and the church called down, and especially when the Bible is called a "dung heap," and seeing I am a firm believer in the church as a great educating agency both morally and spiritually.

Secondly, I am resigning on account of the tactics and policy of the party, namely in standing entirely aloof from all political parties. I can understand the position from a liberal and conservative standpoint, but when it is understood by the constitution of the party that you not only turn down both liberal and conservative, but labor, I draw the line. It is neither wise nor politic to go on these lines.

I would respectfully draw your attention to the position in the old country. There the socialists, while not deviating from the principles of socialism, they have very wisely fallen into line with the trade unionists, and now we have the labor representation committee, and to show you what a good feeling prevails, out of 58 candidates, 38 are socialists. Why should this feeling not prevail here? I am sure it would conduce to the interests of labor and commend itself to all level-headed and sensible men.

Thirdly, I object to the remarks certain of the comrades made against myself, calling me a labor fake, labor skate, etc., simply because I choose to designate Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., a socialist, and Mr. Phillip Snowden, the St. Paul of the labor movement in England. I venture to assert that those leaders have done more for labor in one week than a great number of their critics have done in a year. Let me state that while I resign from the socialist party in British Columbia, I shall not desert the cause of labor, in a word, I shall still fight for the rights of labor ,and for that purpose shall endeavor in the near future to form a labor representative committee, as we have in the old country, only I shall start in the province of British Columbia first.

F. OGLE.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the members of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms in the City of Nelson on Thursday, November 5th, 1903, at 2 p.m.

J. E. ANNABLE, Sec.

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A FEW TIPS ON TEA

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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.
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ACCOMMODATION UP-TO-DATE
BRIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED ROOMS.
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WANTED—At Kootenay Lake General Hospital, a probationer nurse; for form of application apply to the Secretary.

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FOR SALE—A Winchester shot gun, also Winchester rifle, 30-30, both new. Apply Nelson Hotel Bar.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. CO.
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Fills the bill.

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ANOTHER MOSLEY ENQUIRY

A COMPARISON OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH METHODS.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERTS NOW ON THEIR TRAVELS.

To a millionaire a hobby is as indispensable as a "best suit" to a poor man. One of them will go in for yachts and collie dogs, like J. P. Morgan, another fancies thoroughbred horses, like Thos. Lawson, for instance. Hon .Mr. Chamberlain's hobby is orchids, Mr. Carnegie's libraries, and Alfred Mosley's commissions. Mr. Mosely has just started in commissions. In fact, he has only two in his stable. But we expect him to increase his stock as the years go by, until at last his collection will be easily the most valuable in the world. From the point of view of the hobby-horseman, the commission hobby outranks the dogs, flowers, horses and libraries of Mr. Mosely's brother-millionaires. It is exclusive, and they are not. Anyone with $10,000 can buy a better dog than Mr. Morgan ever owned. Anyone with a tenth of a million dollars may purchase a horse that will make Mr. Lawson turn green with envy. Mr. Carnegie's libraries may be surpassed in point of architectural beauty, and the money value by buildings in nearly every town where they are established, but where can one find a privately organized commission to compare with those which Mr. Mosely has trained to feed out of his hand? In vain shall you seek them. They are not.

As regards high purpose, Mr. Mosely is not approached by any other famous faddist. The only one of them who might claim equally disinterested motives is Carnegie. It is generally believed, however, that the master of Skibo is as anxious to perpetuate his name as to disseminate reading matter. Certainly he would sternly veto a proposal that his libraries should be known as "Frick institutes." Personal vanity does not enter into Mr. Mosely's benefactions. If his commissions are called "Mosely commissions,' it is because there doesn't appear to be any other name for them. This wealthy South African Jew is a clean cut, unselfish philanthropist, who does his work quietly and well, and does not clamor for the homage of those he strives to benefit. He is an ardent imperialist, and is apparently capable of as much devotion to the Great Idea as was that other Afrikander, Cecil Rhodes. He is known to be in sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's protectionist propaganda, and has little respect for sacred traditions, whether commercial, social or national. He is patriot enough to not believe in the doctrine of the divine superiority of the Briton. If the empire is to continue to be the wonder and the glory of modern times, Mr. Mosely says that it must do things. It cannot loaf round and talk about Clive and Nelson and "the little Revenge" and the charge of the Light Brigade. It must move. To halt is to slip back.

Prompted by some such thoughts as these, Mr. Mosely sent his first commission to America some months ago to study the various trades in which English supremacy was threatened. The result of the commissioners' observations was published in these columns some time ago, and need not be commented on beyond remarking that nothing very conclusive was established. For instance, some of the commissioners thought that American educational methods were better than those employed in England, while others held a contrary opinion. To settle this most important point Mr. Mosely's educational commission was formed.

This commission and the thirty-one experts who comprise it are now ransacking the schools and colleges of the United States. They will endeavor to find out wherein the western learning surpasses that of the east. They will then return to England and write out reports of the wonders that their eyes have seen. Mr. Mosely will prepare a general report, as for his first commission, and the literature will be distributed in pamphlet form. Who knows but what we may hear of it figuring in the coming political campaigns?

Mr. Mosely's educational commission is composed of some of the leading authorities on pedagogy to be found in the British isles. There are the bishop of Coventry, whose fame is international; sir Albert Kaye Rollit, vice-president of the London chamber of commerce; A. W. Black, mayor of Nottingham; Arthur Anderton, chairman of the technical instruction committee; Herbert E. Armstrong, the noted chemist; W. E. Ayeton, former president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; R. Blair, nominated for the department of agriculture and technical education of Ireland; professor Bradford, of University college, London; H. Howard, nominated by the National Union of Teachers; professor Hamilton, of the university of Cardiff; and Magnus Maclean, of the Technical college, of Glasgow. The other members are scarcely less distinguished.

MISTAKES ABOUT CANADA.

American Newspapers Which Fail to Keep in Touch With This Country.

It is not often that the Washington Post is caught with dust on its ideas. But a recent editorial article in that paper takes the Detroit Free Press to task for its advocacy of closer and more liberal trade relations between this country and Canada, and therein betrays sundry indications that, in common with many other publications, it has failed to keep in touch with Canadian conditions.

It assumes that Detroit's special interest in Canadian trade is due to the fact that she is a border city. The truth is that Detroit has no greater interest in our relations with Canada than that which appertains to many of our inland and coast cities, and that she actually has less interest than many others. Our trade relations with Canada are distinctly a national rather than a local matter .

The Free Press declares for a "treaty of mutual benefit." The Post declares that the "mutual" element is lacking in the Canadian attitude, and that she desires to get much in return for little or nothing, because she has little or nothing to offer us in exchange for any advantages she may obtain from us. These ideas are quite wide of the mark. In the first place, it cannot be said with accuracy today that Canada is desirous of making a reciprocity treaty with the United States. There was a time when she was quite anxious to do so; but that time is past, and our Washington neighbor does not seem to be alive to the fact. Today, Canada is too busy and too prosperous to make such a treaty a matter of any very important moment to her. While she would, no doubt, willingly become a party to an arrangement which would operate to her commercial and industrial advantage, she has found present conditions no impediment to her growth and progress, notwithstanding the fact that the United States have derived, and still derive, vastly more benefit from them than she does.

The view taken that Canada has nothing to offer us in exchange for a freer entrance to her markets is widely inaccurate. She has much that we can use to great advantage, and much that we really need, now barred out quite as much to our loss as to hers. We even have a market for a portion of her farm products, even for beans and peas, onions and potatoes. We imported last year nearly $5,000,000 worth of these articles, some portion of them coming from Canada. She has much in lumber, in metals, and in minerals which we can use to great and profitable advantage in our mills and factories. She has beef that we want and wool that we can use. It is even doubtful whether Massachusetts would be hurt by a freer entrance of fish and lobsters, while the country at large would be not a little benefited. The idea that Canada has nothing to offer that we want in exchange for that which we can give, dates back to the conditions of twenty years ago, but does not apply to the conditions of today.

Canada has a market to offer us, a market for $100,000,000 worth of goods beyond the $125,000,000 worth which she now takes. The United States can well afford to take their pay for some portion of that possible trade in the shape of the products of Canada's forests and mines and fields. As matters stand today, trade relations upon broader lines with out northern neighbor are quite as much to our interest as to hers, and any attitude of commercial unfriendliness on our part toward Canada is only self-injury.—New York Sun.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, Oct. 31.—One of the details of dress which has managed to survive the fleeting changes of fashions is the basque effect. This has been found more to be desired than the postillion back because of its charity as well as beauty. Many a figure otherwise perfect is spoiled by a hollowness below the waistline at the back which even the bustle does not always successfully conceal and nothing has helped to cover up the defect as has the basque extension beyond the girdle or belt.

This feature promises to remain popular throughout the winter, with more or less modifications. The probabilities are that it will become both longer and wider, with an occasional graduated effect for the sake of variety.

Granite Venetian is one of the latest fabrics of the season. It possesses the grainy effect of granite suiting with the lustre of satin-finished ladies cloth and is prettiest in the mauve and steel blues, though shown in all the season's colorings.

A visiting gown in this material predicts the return of the plaitless skirt. The fulness is disposed of at the back by several vertical rows of shirring that constitute a decidedly original effect. At the side-front the opening is concealed with a band of white silk braid with buttons sewn on either side and looped with black silk cords. The buttons are also of black silk.

There is a close fitting effect buttoning over the bodice and this is cut in rounded scallops at the lower edge to give a full view of a deep crushed girdle of mauve-blue panne velvet. The bodice buttons at the side and the upper Eton effect is also scalloped over a yoke of plaited panne bordered with Oriental embroidery.

From shoulder to elbow the upper part of the sleeves is laid in folds of velvet in continuation of the yoke, and where the velvet joins the dress material there runs another band of embroidery. Below the elbow there is a flowing sleeve effect composed of tucked granite-Venetian; under this there is a cuff of heavy lace over white silk. A broad flat white panne velvet hat trimmed with rosettes of white and mauve-blue louisine ribbon and an aigrette complete the costume.

There are few toilettes, except the strictly tailor made designs that do not show some variety of lace decoration. For this reason the ingenuity of the lace makers has been taxed to the utmost to supply the demand for new ideas. The vogue for colored lace does not diminish and among the most recent arrivals may be noted Chantilly displaying motifs of palest pink, blue, rose and lilac to adorn evening gowns and elegant afternoon toilettes. It is expensive, this Chantilly, but no one who loves its cobwebby beauty would grudge its price, not considering the fact that it is the latest dictate of fashion.

Delightful two-toned effects are shown in wood-fibre lace for trimming zibelines and rough surface materials and if there is a hat of pressed beaver or scratched felt accompanying the gown the lace may be repeated in its trimming as well.

A very fetching grey zibeline walking costume has a hip-yoke of this lace on the skirt, but silk braid is cleverly manipulated about the lace so that it is rendered appropriate for the exigencies of street wear. Below the yoke the skirt falls in narrow box plaits all around the figure. At the bottom is a trimming of three fold-tucks piped with a narrower design of the braid embellishment.

The bodice has a basque effect at the back. The upper part of the front is cut in low collarless effect to reveal a vest of the wood-fibre lace. The braid finishes the low-cut effect and terminates at the bust line where it is turned back in the tiniest revers and lined with silk to match the lace. From the bustline to the belt the waist blouses in an effect simulating two plaits that may have been secured at either end then pulled out to bulge over a girdle of braid and lace. The sleeves have caps and cuffs of lace and between these points are plaited in like manner as the skirt.

The very deep laces are to be used a great deal this winter as flounce trimmings for bodices. This idea is exemplified in a design of corn satin adorned with a combination of light weight fancy silk braid and lace.

The lace finishes a square yoke of tucked satin which is tucked in squares marked off by bands of the silk braid. Falling over the lace border, which by the way is draped so that it narrows under the arms and falls in a point at the front, are vandyke points of lace insertion bound with braid and edged with silk fringe.

The neck is cut square, but not very low and finished simply with a band of braid above which appears a soft fold of pure white chiffon.

The sleeves are immense tucked puffs of the satin gathered into close fitting elbow cuffs of lace banded with braid. Over these cuffs fall graceful, graduated flounces of the deep lace.

It is quite out of the question to consider a wardrobe complete that does not contain a princess gown. Large women are justified in their objection that this style only exaggerates the curves of their figure, but the princess is the delight of the slight, tall woman. A French model is designed in Dresden blue cashmere. The skirt falls in graceful folds, finished with three nun's folds. Appliqued above the folds are large flowers in darker blue velvet with gold centres.

Blue velvet ribbon is fastened around the sleeves, the full parts of which are in cream lace appliqued with the blue and gold flowers. Above the lace puffs there is a circular fall of the silk scalloped around the edge and embroidered in blue and gold.

Some of the new hairy surfaced fabrics are so soft and silky that they resemble fur. When used for automobile coats they are trimmed with bands of leather. The effect is incongruous, but very smart.

Leather, infact, plays an important part in the trimming of all outing costumes. The smartest walking hats have bands of this material with all sorts of dainty designs burnt in it. Belts of green and red alligator skin with Chinese and Japanese figures embossed thereupon are popular and are accompanied by pretty wristbags to match. In price they vary from five to fifty dollars.

Short evening coats in their newest guise have a very negligee effect, but are nevertheless charming. In most instances they are of lace made over a heavy silk foundation from which they are entirely separate from the yoke. This latter is either of tucked mousseline and lace or of chiffon cunningly mixed with tiny bands of ermine or chinchilla.

Low shoulder effects continue fashionable for bodices. They are broken, however, by strappings of the material which meet over the shoulder and are edged with embroidery or braid to accentuate the effect.

Very slender figures were in mind when the princess corselets were designed. These extend from below the hips to the bustline and are made of shirred chiffon. Above the bustline there is a yoke of exquisite lace. Below the hips a series of lace flounces constitute the skirt.

The broad flat edges of the newest round hats are adorned with folds of soft satin and drap de sole from which wings or entire birds emerge at the most unexpected places.

Black taffeta coats worn with pelerines of ermine and musquash will be fashionable. They are finished below the belt with deep accordion plaited flounces.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children, for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. For sale by all dealers and druggists.

EMPLOYERS IN SESSION.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Representatives of a hundred national employers' associations met this morning to extend the scope of the national association, organizing all employers into the union. Many are coming from Canada, where a similar movement is in progress. The employers effected temporary organization this morning. Three hundred delegates are present, and others are arriving. Temporary chairman Van Cleve, of St. Louis, cautioned his hearers that their expressions and acts should be guarded by the greatest discretion, as the sympathy of the public is necessary. A motion was made to exclude the press from all meetings and appoint a committee to give out information to prevent radical speeches being overheard by reporters. It was temporarily tabled, but will probably be put in effect.

SPENT OVER $2,000 DOCTORING.

Mr. Joseph Pominville, of Stillwater, Minn., after having spent over $2,000 with the best doctors for stomach trouble, without relief, was advised to try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He did so, and is a well man today. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Anglican—St. Saviour's church, corner of Ward and Silica streets. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, All Saints Day: 8 a.m. holy communion; 11 a.m. morning prayer and holy cummunion; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school; 7.30 p.m., evensong. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector.

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

Methodist Church—Corner of Silica and Josephine streets. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. S. H. Krueger, of Nelson, will conduct the services in the absence of the pastor Rev. W. W. Baer.

Baptist Church—Stanley street near Mill. Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Rev. J. Walker will preach at both services.

Presbyterian Church—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Rev. Dr. Wright, pastor. Service at 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. D. A. McRae and Miss Ida Lawr will sing a duet during the evening service.

Emmanuel Congregational Church—E. H. H. Holman, pastor. Services 11 a.m.; 7.30 p.m.; Bible school 12 noon. Topic for morning service "The Shadow of Peter," evening, "By Bread Alone.'

Salvation Army—Barracks on Victoria streets, west of Josephine. The following services will be held today: Knee drill 7 a.m.; holiness meeting 11 a.m.; a praise meeting at 3 p.m.; Salvation meeting at 8 p.m.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Editor, The Daily News:—I will say in answer to "Dummy" Rowan's challenge to anybody, whether a middleweight or a heavyweight, in this part of the country that I hereby accept and will box him any duration of rounds that suits him, for any division of the money that is acceptable too him in from 12 to 14 days from date in the city of Nelson. While I have never had the pleasure of meeting Rowan I am conversant with his record as a boxer this last four years and will give him as hot a run for his money here as he has ever had. The only stipulation I make is to be given sufficient time to get in the best condition possible.

JACK CURLEY.

Nelson, Oct. 31st. 1903.

FOR A BAD COLD.

If you have a bad cold you need a good reliable medicine like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to loosen and relieve it, and to allay the irritation and inflammation of the throat and lungs. The soothing and healing properties of this remedy and the quick cures which it effects make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

KEEP DAY LUTHER MARKED.

New York, Oct. 31.—Today is to all Lutherans a memorable day. It was on October 31st, 1517, that Martin Luther published his celebrated ninety-five theses which signaled the advent of the reformation. The churches of the Lutheran denomination throughout the world will commemorate the event tomorrow by divine services in their houses of worship.

WAKEFUL CHILDREN.

For a long time the two year old child of Mr. P. L. McPherson, 59 N. Tenth St., Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for her parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these Tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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

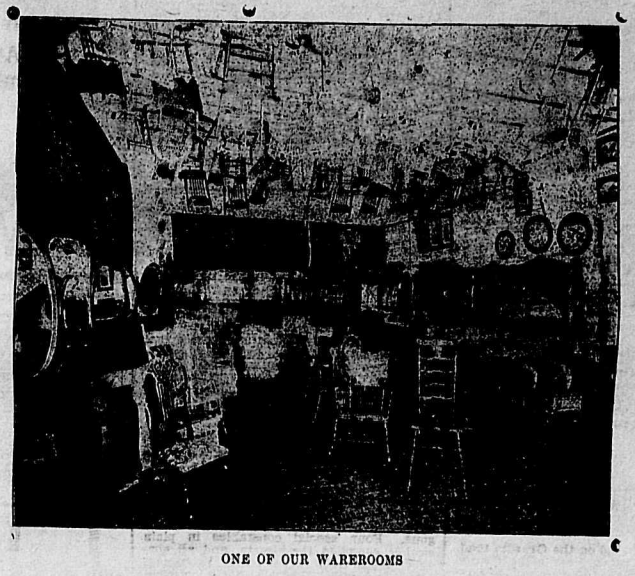
Our Linoleums Have Arrived

Direct From England

18 Patterns
To Select From

See Our Prices
Small Profit and Quick Return is Our Motto

Picture Framing a Specialty



ONE OF OUR WAREROOMS

D. J. Robertson & Co.

Furniture Dealers and Funeral Directors
Baker Street, Nelson.

CONCERNING
The Mason & Risch Pianos

It is a very real sense of satisfaction that comes of owning an article that is the very best of its kind; few there are who have not experienced it. Everyone has something of exceptional value that one treasures.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO

is bound to be a source of unending satisfaction to the purchaser. The more of a musician you are the better will you be pleased with your investment, because the tone of the MASON & RISCH Piano is the height of perfection, that is without equal. The old fashioned unsightly designs have been entirely superseded in these Pianos.

They are Noted for Purity and Power of Tone, Responsiveness to Touch, and All Round Excellence.

MORLEY & CO.

Sole Agents for Kootenay. NELSON, B. C.

We could talk to you all day on the merits of Blue Ribbon Tea, but we could not convince you as easily as a trial would, that Blue Ribbon is the nearest to perfection that any tea has reached. Try the Red Label quality.

TECHNICAL BOOKS

We carry in stock a selected list of Books on

MINING, ENGINEERING
SURVEYING,
BUILDING, MECHANICS,
ELECTRICITY
TELEGRAPH CODES
ACCOUNTING, SCIENTIFIC

You are invited to inspect our stock.

MORLEY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
NELSON, B. C.

GALT COAL

AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.

W. P. Tierney
Telephone 265.
Baker Street.

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, Oct. 31.—Bar silver 59 3-4; electrolytic copper 13 3-4.
(No London lead quotations are issued on Saturday.)

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laing Stocks have returned to Nelson from the Northwest, the climate of Alberta not agreeing with Mrs. Stocks.

There will be a memorial service at the Salvation army barracks this evening at eight o'clock for consul Booth-Tucker, who died from the effects of injuries received in the Santa Fe railway accident.

Among the freight shipments sent out yesterday from the city were two large consignments of tramway machinery and cable, one lot being for the Hunter V. mine at Ymir, and the other for the Alamo mine in the Slocan.

Three tracts of land on the Granite road, within a mile of the city are being cleared for fruit farming by the owners. Besides this some of the milkmen formerly located in Fairview are clearing land for milk ranches in the vicinity of the city.

A. H. McIntosh, who looks after the western interests of the Cow Brand Baking Soda, was in the city yesterday on his annual trip. He says that the improvement in business as against this time last year is most noticeable, especially in Ne lson and the towns of the Crow's Nest.

Dr. W. A. Hendryx and wife, are spending Sunday in the city. The doctor was one of the first pioneers of the Kootenay district, and had a hand in the opening up of a number of well known mines. Several creeks and mountains, a camp, and a street in Nelson are named after him.

The Library committee wishes to thank the citizens who assisted in making the recent dance such a success, especially the press, and those who donated the supper. Those who loaned dishes for the occasion may obtain them by applying at the Library. A pair of ladies mittens, which were left in the hall, can also be had by the loser from the librarian.

The steamer Kokanee will be ready for commission within a few days, nearly all the repairs necessary having ben made to it. While newer and more elaborately fitted than the Nelson which is now on the Lardeau run, the Kokanee will find it difficult to handle the amount of freight now being sent from Nelson northward, there having been a large increase in the business since the Kokanee went into the yards. The Nelson was built at the time of the excitement caused by the news of the rich ores on Toad and Morning mountain, and carried practically all of the freight coming into the city from the south by Bonner's Ferry for several years.

TWO MORE SHIPPERS.

The Star and the Juno are Now on the Active List—Will Work All Winter.

Two more Nelson properties commenced shipping last week and will continue through the winter. These are the Star and the Juno.

The first is located about six miles west of the city, a short distance from the Poorman-Granite mine, on the west slope of Morning mountain. The property was purchased early in the summer from some Nelson prospectors by a company composed of Philadelphia capitalists. Under the superintendency of W. Stead development work has been carried on steadily since the mine was taken over by the new owners. About a month ago the company leased the mill and tramway of the Granite-Poorman mine for a term of five years and built a wagon road to connect the lower workings of the Star with the upper terminal of the tramway. Early this week about sixty tons of ore taken from the foot of the dump were run through the mill, the average result being a return of $10 in free gold to the ton, besides a large amount of concentrates. The concentrates are now stored at the mill, but will be sent in shortly to the Hall Mines smelter for treatment.

The returns from the free gold alone, however, give a handsome profit on the cost of working the property, as the ore can be mined and milled for a little under two dollars per ton. It is the intention of the management to keep the mill running steadily as well as the tramway, and it is likely that the present force of men now employed at the mine will be increased at an early date. The mine is located about half a mile further up the mountain than the Granite-Poorman.

The Juno is located at the crest of Morning mountain, the bunkhouses and other mine buildings being on the western slope and part of the workings on the eastern slope. In the summer an arrangement was made with the Athabasca-Venus mine whereby the Juno owners should have the right to continue the upper tunnel of the Venus mine into the adjoining Juno ground, till under the lower tunnel of the latter property. At the point where the two tunnels will be in a vertical line from each other, they will be four hundred feet apart. The tunnel from the Venus will then be continued three hundred feet further, and connected with the Juno by an upraise, the same lead running through both mines. It is on this development that the force of men engaged at the mine is now principally employed. A further arrangement was made with the Athabasca Venus people whereby the ore from the Juno should be sent out by the Athabasca tram and taken to the mill of that property and treated. In pursuance of this agreement the first shipment of ore from the former property was taken to the mill last week. This ore was that which was encountered in the Venus tunnel, although on Juno ground. It is the intention of the Juno company to continue sending the ore from this tunnel to the mill as fast as it can be taken out. When the tunnel and upraise are completed it will mean that a body of ore at least three hundred feet long and four hundred feet deep is blocked out. At the point where the upraise will be made the tunnel will be seven hundred feet from the surface workings of the Juno. The ore so far taken out in the tunnel has been of the same high grade as that in the surface workings of the property, which is a most gratifying feature to the company. Returns have not yet been received from the shipment of ore, but it is expected that they will be very good, judging from the appearance of the rock and the assays which have been made.

THE ONLY PRESERVES OUR FATHERS KNEW OUR GRAND MOTHERS "PUT-UP"

Sometimes they kept, and sometimes they didn't.
Science has now stepped in, and today our shelves afford a selection of the choicest preserves ever manufactured.
Put up in 20-oz. glass jars.
All varieties.

T. S. McPherson
Groceries and Provisions.
Telephone call No. 10.

HALLOWE'EN PRANKS.

Boys Didn't Do a Thing Last Night—Organized and Baffled Police.

The small boys held high carnival in the city last night, and although no particular damage was done anywhere so far as is known, the amount of mischief transacted between 6 p. m. and midnight was prodigous. Four special constables in plain clothes patrolled the streets, and all possible precautions were taken to protect signs and gates, but the boys as usual came out ahead, and some signs which belong on Baker street are now stuck up on Lake street.

Probably the most ambitious effort of the youngsters was ringing the bell of the Methodist church. In some ingenious way they attached either cords or wires to the bell rope some distance up above the floor, and carried these outside to a safe place of concealment. About half past nine the bell commenced to ring wildly. The caretaker immediately hurried to the church, but the bell still kept on ringing, without any visible agency. It was some time before this little game was blocked and the bell stopped.

As usual most of the loose gates around the city were removed and put up in new places. The Hallowe'en operations this year were carried on in a much more systematic manner than usual, and in consequence the police found it hard to cope with the boys. For nearly a week previous to the night, groups of half a dozen boys have been prowling around the city at night inspecting gates, looking for good places to play pranks, and laying their plans in advance.

Teamsters going to the stables last night after completing the ate Saturday delivery in many cases found the inside of the building twined up so with wire that a couple of hours work was necessary before the horses could be got in.

The uptown storekeepers had a hard time of it, as the boys watched the premises all evening, hoping to get an opportunity to upset potato or onion sacks or in some way cause trouble. On Baker street the efforts of the boys were confined to carrying off a few standing street signs, which were placed some blocks off.

Besides these riotous celebrations of the occasion there was a number of Hallowe'en parites at private residences, and at three places the ghosts which masqueraded at the Library dance the evening before were again conspicuous, and added greatly to the mirth.

THE WRESTLING MATCH.

McLaughlin, the C. P. R. Brakesman Defeats Former Champion.

Frank S. Lewis, of Spokane, one time holder of the international middleweight wrestling championship, lost a handicap match last night to G. C. McLaughlin, now of Nelson, McLaughlin winning the second fall in fifteen minutes. The terms of the match were that if McLaughlin won one fall he won the match.

When the referee's decision was announced, Lewis, after shaking hands with his opponent, came forward and stated that he found he had bitten off more than he could chew, that he was not in the best of condition, the match having been arranged on short notice, but he would like to meet McLaughlin again and wrestle him for a side bet of from $250 to $500 on even terms, he wouldn't handicap him a minute again.

This proposition McLaughlin at once took up, and offered to wrestle Lewis for any sum from $100 to $1,000. A match will probably be arranged.

The preliminaries consisted of two tame three round boxing bouts between local men and a Cornish wrestling match between Eddie Pollard and "An Unknown." Pollard disposed of his antagonist without difficulty.

The main bout began at about half past ten, fire chief Lillie being agreed upon as referee. McLaughlin when stripped was seen to be a wonderfully developed and beautifully made man, and he looked in the best of condition. His antagonist was much stouter and did not show up so well, but before they had been wrestling five minutes it was very evident that Lewis was a dangerously skillful man and he several times had McLaughlin in positions from which only the latter's startling agility saved him.

Lewis won the first fall in sixteen minutes. After the ten minutes rest they went at it again and now McLaughlin became aggressive in his tactics, previously he had been mainly on the defensive. He won the fall in fifteen minutes.

MORE TROUBLE FOR McBRIDE.

Ymir's Representative Is Off To Victoria In Quest of a Portfolio.

"I have got just as much brains as either Fraser, Fulton, or Tom Taylor, and if there are any portfolios going begging, I don't see why I should not put in for one of them."

Thus spake Harry Wright, member-elect for Ymir after the public meeting in the opera house last Thursday night.

His friends suggested that there was not much time to lose if he meant to be in the running. There would probably be a stampede to Victoria in the course of a day or two and unless he hustled some he might find the prizes all captured. Friday saw Harry Wright a very busy man. He semed to be fully convinced that he had only to present himself at premier McBride's office to get anything he asked for and yet he evinced a keen desire to have the assurances of his friends upon this point. He got them.

Late Friday night Harry informed The Daily News that he had no intention of going to Victoria. "If McBride wants me, he knows what to do," said Ymir's member. However, it appears that Harry had wired McBride to know if all the portfolios had been handed out and upon receiving a reply in the negative he decided to leave for the capital in the morning.

Harry Wright was a passenger to Spokane by yesterday morning's train en route for Victoria. He should reach there sometime tonight and by Monday afternoon word may be expected from him.

Maybe he will wire to have the machine oiled.

Are Your Diamonds Safe?

It is prudent to have your jewelry examined often as precious stones will get loose and probably drop out. Proper attention in time will insure their safety. The old setting can often be repaired, or we can supply a new setting that will show a diamond to its best advantage.
This work is done in our own workshop by expert jewellers.

Patenaude Bros.
Manufacturing Jewelers.

Just Received A large Consignment of . . . **Linoleums**

Latest Patterns, 12 feet Wide.
Lowest Prices.

D. McARTHUR & CO.

Ebony Goods

We have just received a large and choice assortment of Ebony Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, and Hand and Shaving Mirrors. Fine Watch Repairing.

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

FIRE AT PHOENIX.

Electric Lighting Campany's Plant Totally Destroyed.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Oct. 31.—The pump house and machinery therein owned by the Phoenix Electric Lighting Co., at Marshall lake, close to this city, has been destroyed by fire.

The engineer, Wm. Howarth, left the house as usual at two o'clock, and at eight p.m. the place was discovered to be in flames, the building being burned to the ground. The loss on building and machinery is not quite total, as the boiler is being used again. There was about $1,500 insurance on the building and contents.

A temporary pump was rigged to answer the purpose till the electric pump, ordered from the east some months ago, arrives. This will be put into a new building, which has been completed, and when installed will simplify the daily pumping into the large supply tanks located above the city.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The Mad Mullah To Be Annihilated by Britain, Italy and Abyssinia.

Rome. Oct. 31.—News from Somaliland shows that the Mad Mullah has few prospects of victory. Italy, cooperating with Great Britain, has ordered a gunboat and cruiser to reinforce its Red Sea squadron, and an atempt will be made to annihilate his forces. At the same time emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia, has been urged to expedite the attack of his troops on the Mullah's forces, thus catching them between two fires.

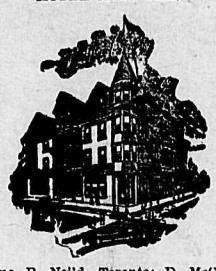
WILL BE SHOT.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 31.—Unless the state board of pardons intervenes to save the life of Peter Mortenson, the condemned murderer of James R. Hay, he will be shot to death in the state penitentiary yard at Salt Lake on November 20th.

Shorthand and Business School, Victoria street, opposite City Library. All branches of Business Education taught thoroughly. Custom Typewriting, best work in the City. M. L. Rattray.

Having purchased the entire stock of Messrs. Foubert & Co, wines, liquors and cigars, Vancouver, we are now offering the same at greatly reduced prices. Pither & Leiser, Victoria. Agent for Nelson, Chas. Burt, P. O. Box 711.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.



Hume—B. Neild, Toronto; D. McGregor and wife, Vancouver; H. Giegerich, Kaslo; W. Hunter, Silverton; W. P. Sloan, Ymir; E. R. Butler, Spokane; W. E. Hodgson, Winnipeg; T. N. Wilson, Spokane; A. M. Thomson, Vancouver; F. E. Harrison, Niagara Falls; J. G. McDonald, Toronto; P. E. McMullan, Toronto; T. C. Gray, D. P. Dickenson, Vancouver; J. A. Watson, Winnipeg; A. D. Hallett, Greenwood.

THE STRATHCONA
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)

Strathcona—C. W. Busk, Kokanee Creek; A. D. Wheeler, Ymir; Dr. W. A. Hendryx and wife, Miss L. Pratt, Ymir; D. Bird, Miss Bird, Montreal; Miss Meigs, Richmond, Que.; A. M. Velly, Greenwood; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stout, Toronto; L. F. Stewart, Vancouver; Hall Ogilvie, Ottawa; J. Halstead, Vancouver; B. Halstead, Toronto.

Madden—A. B. Gookin, C. L. Glenn, Spokane; R. F. Sullivan, Trout Lake; J. J. Dwyer, Rossland; E. Russell, Trout Lake; G. Ransom, Ferguson; A. Cavens, Sandon; L. Birbux, A. Prereon, Slocan; H. Schirr, Sprague; J. Ward, Port Hill.

Bartlett—W. Barbour, Poplar; Miss E. Greer, Calgary; J. T. Connon, Clinton; J. B. Carter, Sirdar; R. Fraser, Ymir.

Tremont—H. Beatty, 49 creek; A. Croft, Ymir; J. McKee, Cranbrook; G. McKee, Portage la Prairie.

Nelson—J. F. Jaques, F. Moxen, Ymir; H. W. Smith, J. Brown, Spokane; W. D. Choquette, Denison.

Mrs. Wm. Roberts has returned and reopened the Florence Park Hotel. Meals will be served as usual there.

FOR SALE

The following quotations are for Monday and Tuesday only:

American Boy	4 3-4	Mountain Lion (Republic)	21
Slocan Star	80	Rambler-Cariboo	37 1-2
Yale-Kootenay Ice Co.	10	Great Northern Mines	Special Price
NORTHWEST COAL & COKE	$3.50	St. Eugene	40
Athabasca-Venus	8	Great Western (Nettie L., Ajax)	30
Juno	6 1-2	Beatrice	25
Molly Gibson	5	SOUTH AFRICAN WAR SCRIP	$200
B. C. Coal	2 1-2		
Giant, Rossland	3		

If you wish to buy or sell stock, let us hear from you.

McDermid & McHardy
Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT 1903

In the six months that have passed since our advent into the jewelry business in this city, there has been time for the accumulation of a very large number of new designs, both in our regular lines, and in those artistic individual novelties that add so much interest to a jeweler's stock.

Needless to say it is quite impossible to illustrate in this limited space. Our purpose, however, is to give an idea only of goods that may be seen in a fuller measure at either of our three stores at

ROSSLAND, TRAIL AND NELSON

In Diamonds, Watches, Dinner and Tea Ware a much broader field is covered than heretofore. In addition to the above, our lines of Cut Glass, English Pearl Mounted, Dessert, Fruit and Fish Sets, Genuine French Ebony, Fine Leather Goods, Hand Decorated China, Bronze and Art Goods, are very complete.

Our stock in its entirety will be found of the highest order, and a comparison with other stocks in Western Canada cannot fail to establish the fact that we are first in this line.

It is our wish, which we believe has been fully accomplished, to offer the trade a line so complete that there need never be any occasion for looking beyond

OUR STOCK

Certainly we have the equipment, including our three elegantly appointed stores, each with its separate manufacturing department, supported by the experience of the past ten years, to meet the most exacting requirements.

We make it a point to

LEAD THE WAY

in the direction of original ideas, and the EWERT name is always a well approved endorsement of newest fashions, beauty of design, and perfection of workmanship.

There is no order too small or too large for our most careful consideration, and it is a pleasure to us, at any time, to show you through our establishments.

EWERT BROS.
Jewelers and Engravers
NELSON ROSSLAND TRAIL

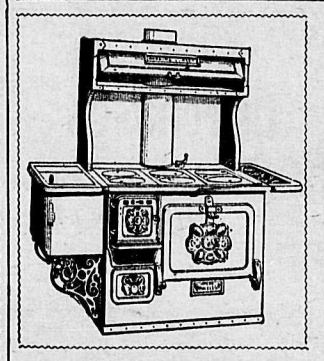
We Are Now in a Position to Quote

NEW SEASON'S OATS—Elevator cleaned. Shipment from our own elevators on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway in straight or mixed cars.

NO. 1 TIMOTHY HAY—Large stock of good quality for shipment on short notice at country points, in straight carloads.

Write, phone or wire for quotations, when in the market.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Grain, Hay, Mill Feed, Etc.



The Chancellor

We give a Guarantee Bond with every Range.
We have a full line of up to date Heating Stoves and will be pleased to show you the different kinds.

M'LACHLAN BROS.

Two Items of Interest For the Housekeeper
Fine California Honey in 1 lb Combs..25c
New California Figs, 1 lb. packets.....20c

BELL TRADING CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Pipe and Pipe Fittings

1-8 TO 6 INCH, ALSO PIPE TOOLS

Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing, Mill Board, Mill Hose and all Mill Supplies, Wagon Material, Hardwood Lumber, Corrugated Iron, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Steel, Iron, Steel Plates, Coal, Mining Rails, Ore Cars, Paints, Oil, Glass. A full line of Shelf Goods and Garden Tools.

AGENTS: GIANT POWDER CO.
CANTON DRILL STEEL

H. BYERS & CO.
NELSON AND SANDON

Try a Shipment of

Smoked Shoulders

They cost you 6 cents per pound less than Hams, and in many cases will take their place.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Limited

P. BURNS & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MEAT MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B. C.

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

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

New Waterproofs

A SAMPLE LOT of Choice Waterproofs, new, at 25 per cent less than regular prices.

VESTINGS

New, for Ladies' Shirt Waists; white ground with black stripe, red stripe, blue stripe and plain fancy white.
OPERA AND FANCY FLANNELS in choice patterns.

Kerr & Co.
Corner Baker and Ward Streets.