Nelson, in the Eighteenth

Dane Gets Decision After One of the Best Bouts Seen in 'Frisco.

Referee Graney Gave Popular Satisfaction in Spite of Britt's Objection

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—In a fight with many novel features, "Battling" Nelson of Chicago knocked out James Edward Britt of San Francisco at Colma this afternoon. The end came in the eighteenth round, and was a fairly won victory.

The surroundings, the crowd, the bitterness of the men toward each other, the uncertainty as to whether there would be a fight at all up to within a quarter of an hour before the fight actually began, together with the cleverness and the endurance displayed by the two boxers, made the fight one of the greatest interest to followers of fighting.

It was the success of a strong, enduring fighter against a clever, cool boxer. From the first of the fight until Referee Graney finished the count of ten seconds, Nelson forced the fighting. Although suffering many brutising blows on the face and body and being at times very tired, Nelson never gave ground. He came back after every attack by Britt, always ready to exchange blows. For the rushing, forcing, persisting tactics of Nelson, Britt could find no effective blow. The Californian

Tried Every Blow Known to Him

to drop his opponent. Every way Britt failed, although he punished Nelson severely, knocking him down once. Only once, in the third round, did it appear to those close enough to judge that Britt might win. With a reach Britt delivered two most terrific blows in the most vulnerable spot on Nelson's body, his stomach. Nelson faltered a moment, then tottered. Britt, quickly turning his attention to Nelson's face, sent Nelson to the floor with a hook. Nelson was quickly on his feet again, however.

Time after time Nelson would glide along after Britt, much after the style of Fitzsimmons, never clever on his feet, but always seeking to shorten the distance between his opponent and himself. Tireless persistence and disregard of physical punishment characterized Nelson's fighting throughout.

Britt Fought Gamely at All Times

but after his spurt in the third round the California fighter weakened perceptibly to those seated close to the ringside. Britt had used all his strength, all his cleverness and all his blows in the early stage. Britt appeared to realize, as he took his corner after the fourth round, that he was unable to hurt his opponent. Nelson also seemed to reach this decision at the same time, and subsequently made him go the harder. Except in spots, the rounds were all very much alike. Nelson always forced Britt to keep near his corner.

The refereeing was successful, according to popular opinion.

In the fifth round

Britt Held Momentary Advantage,

staggering Nelson with a series of blows and making a desperate effort to win. This was the first round in which either had made any show of mixing it up, Britt looking for an opening to end the fight. Both were bleeding at the close of that round. It did not seem possible that a fight could be fiercer than the fifth round. The succeeding period of three minutes brought the vast crowd to its feet and kept it there throughout the round. The fighters hugged each other, and both were bleeding and tired. In the sixth Nelson suddenly took the lead, and, getting Britt into a corner, beat him about the body and was satisfied. Britt took a terrific beating about the body, unable for a time to block Nelson, but

In a Flash Britt Braced Up

He put himself in the middle of the ring and met Nelson with two punishing swings in the face. He slugged and swung in one desperate effort, but again the gong ended the round, like the previous critical one, at an opportune moment for Nelson.

In the fifth Nelson slugged and sent the Californian to the ropes. Above all others could be heard the voice of Spider Kelly, who shouted, "Brace up, Jimmy!" Jimmy obeyed by bracing up for a few minutes. After this he appeared to tire fast. The pace was slower and in Nelson's favor.

In the tenth and eleventh rounds Nelson continued to wear out Britt. In the twelfth Britt rallied suddenly and battered Nelson for two minutes. Nelson covered his jaw and took most of the blows on the nose, ears or stomach.

Britt Wore Himself Out

and finished the round tired. It became evident to Britt's seconds after the twelfth round that their man was being beaten. They sought to bolster his wavering confidence with cheerful remarks, but Britt appeared to realize that he was beaten.

In the thirteenth Britt took a beating with gameness. The fourteenth round was the most exciting one of the fight. Nelson, knowing Britt was tiring fast, had before him the determination to end the battle. He had Britt staggering about, his head lowering and almost out. Time and again Nelson landed on Britt's face, driving him against the ropes. Only cleverness on Britt's part prolonged the fight beyond the sixteenth. Seeing his brother beaten down, Willie Britt shouted, "Swing, Jimmy, swing!" Britt swung his right hand with all the strength in his body. The blow landed, and Nelson was not only stopped, but seemed to give ground.

Britt Pressed the Advantage

With his feet far apart to steady himself, once more he hit Nelson with full arm swings, finally bringing the Dane to a clinch. The gong found them standing head to head, slashing each other with both hands. Ten thousand men arose and cheered the boxers. The desperate struggle in the fourteenth round compelled both men to slow up in the next two rounds and no decisive work was done by either, though Nelson showed more strength whenever they came to a clinch. The seventeenth was Nelson's by a good margin.

The eighteenth proved the end for Britt. A detailed account of that round, which lasted about two minutes, shows little difference from the preceding rounds. Britt was tired, but seemed willing.

Nelson Forced Him About Ring

and gave many body blows, always boring in. He cornered Britt and drove him against the ropes. Britt squirmed out and sent in a terrific left to the stomach that appeared to hurt Nelson. Nelson covered his body and Britt went for his face. Quick as a flash, Nelson sent in a short left-hand blow to Britt's stomach. He gave way and stepped back, crouching, to drive Nelson, and give himself time to recover. Nelson saw the damage his blow had inflicted, however, and pressed on. He forced Britt into his own corner, and there was a rally that lasted only a few moments, then the end came.

Britt Went Down Suddenly

Nelson says it was from a blow on the jaw. Britt had no clear idea, after the fight, what put him out, but in the opinion of those who were close by, it was the blow in the stomach that took all his remaining strength, and he fell from exhaustion.

When Britt fell in his own corner, flat on his face, there was a momentary hush, and the voice of the official timer was heard distinctly counting off the seconds. Britt turned on his back and lay gasping. Five seconds had scarcely been counted when there was a roar from the crowd, which saw that the little San Franciscan boy could not rise.

"Nine, ten," shouted the timer. Graney pointed to Nelson, and the roar from the crowd increased. Then there was a rush of spectators into the ring, most of them eager to get

Close to the New Champion

A few faithful ones, however, gathered about Britt, who still lay gasping for breath. Finally he recovered sufficiently to regain his feet, and was led from the ring by his seconds.

Nelson remained inside the ropes several minutes longer before he could be made to break away from the room. At his training quarters Nelson said: "It turned out as I said it would. Referee Graney was sufficiently just in his decisions, as I was sure he would be. It was a blow in the pit of the stomach that caused the knockout. He did not have me in distress at any stage of the game. My friends know I could have finished him before. I must give my opponent credit for having fought so squarely."

Contrary to expectations, the crowd of 9,000 men and a score of women at the ringside was orderly. The stubborn action of Nelson's manager possibly is responsible for there not being a larger crowd.

Referee Graney caused much surprise after he had been chosen to act by declaring all bets off. Subsequently, about 2:35 o'clock, he told newspapermen that bets made after his acceptance would stand.

Awaiting Arrival Of Capt. McLean

Interest in Case of the Schooner Carmencita Will Then Be Revived.

General Gossip of Interesting News Gleaed Yesterday Along Waterfront.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

All that is now required to revive interest in the exploits of the schooner Carmencita (now known as the Acapulco) is the presence in the city of her skipper, Capt. Alex. McLean, who is coming in response to a summons from Collector of Customs Newbury. Capt. McLean had not arrived last night and it is not expected that he will reach the city from Clayoquot—where he was when last heard of—until the steamer Queen City arrives from West Coast ports. Bearing on the case of the Carmencita is the following press despatch from San Francisco dated September 8th:

"It has just been ascertained by the secret service bureau in this city that the Acapulco, formerly known as the Carmencita, managed to get away from the customs authorities in Victoria. According to a statement made by Consul-General of Mexico Enriquez, it appears that on February 28th papers were granted to Captain Woodside, of the Acapulco, stating that the schooner had complied with the requirements of the Mexican law as far as that government was concerned. The consul was induced to grant these papers on the representation of Robert Mullins, who claimed to be a resident of Victoria. Mullins made affidavit before the Consul, declaring that the Acapulco was newly built and owned by a Mexican citizen. The Acapulco, alias Carmencita, was permitted to sail from Victoria carrying the Mexican flag."

SHIPS EN ROUTE.

Glenelvin and Dunearn Expected to Reach Royal Roads Shortly.

Among the ships bound to this port the British ship Glenelvin is out 38 days from Yokohama. The Glenelvin is without a charter, and is coming to the coast seeking. Another vessel bound to this coast from the Orient is the British bark Dunearn, out 29 days from Yokohama. She is chartered to load at the Hastings mill. Three years ago this fall the Dunearn ka, with a cargo of coal for the United was en route from Cardiff, Wales, to Sitka, with a cargo of coal for the United States naval station on Baranoff island. At the time the voyage of the Dunearn attracted considerable attention. She was over 180 days in making the run to Sitka. The Dunearn went on the overdue list and reached 20 per cent. before word came from Sitka via Juneau that she had arrived. An advance from 15 to 20 per cent. was made on her after she reached Sitka, but of course before news of her reached the telegraph. The Deccan, which arrived from Hongkong a day or two ago, left for Chemainus yesterday, and it is expected that the tug towing her there will take the German ship Anna to sea today

A SEATTLE INVENTION.

Ottawa Official Said to Have Approved Tide Power Fog Signal.

A despatch from Seattle dated September 8, says Col. P. Anderson, chief of the Canadian department of marine and fisheries, was in Seattle the other day, accompanied by Captain J. Gaudin, the departmental agent at Victoria. In company with H. B. Jayne, editor of the Pacific Marine Review, they inspected the tide power signal, which was invented by J. B. Cade of Seattle, and placed on Orchard Rock, across the bay, for a demonstration of its qualities. Mr. Anderson stated that the adoption of the Cade signal was contemplated by the Dominion government for use in inside passages, such as those of British Columbia, and that as a result of the inspection he was well satisfied with the practicability of the device.

IN WOMAN'S FAVOR.

Few treatments stand so high in woman's favor as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This is not only because of the extraordinary control which this preparation has over diseases and weakness peculiar to women, but also because of its power as a tissue builder. By weighing yourself while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new flesh and weight is being added to the body.

SECTION MAN PROVED A HERO.

Believing Wreck to Be Imminent, He Sacrificed Hhimself.

Kaysville, Utah, Sept. 8.—Alma Baries, a section hand in the Rio Grande Western railroad, was fatally injured by a train today while trying to remove a maul he had left across the rail. He did not notice the tool until the train was close at hand, and feared that it might cause a wreck. He died within two hours at a hospital in Ogden.

Review of Season's Work in Atlin

An Interesting Account of Operations in Northern Mining Camp.

Has Never Been in a Better Position Financially Considered.

The British Columbia Mining Exchange, in its last issue, contains the following interesting account of the operations in that camp from the pen of Mrs. Rosalind W. Young, M. A., wife of Dr. Young, M.P.P.:

August, 1905.—Baneful effects of the hot summer which Atlin is experiencing are manifest in drought and forest fires. Both of these are serious handicaps to mining. Water in the creeks is so low that work in some quarters has been suspended. In view of the scarcity of timber such rapid depletion by fire is deplorable. For the decrease in water man is in no wise responsible; but the fires are often chargeable to his account, for in known instances these have resulted from sheer carelessness.

The financial condition of the camp is good, though a stranger might not carry away that impression if he were guided by the quiet of the town and the discontent of some of the business people. The reason for the hard times cry in the town of Atlin is that there is too much competition, especially in groceries. Five groceries and a like number of saloons are too many for a place of five hundred inhabitants. Although business, it may be said, extends to the creeks, a large portion of the creek trade is diverted to

Discovery.

which is more central to the gold producing area. One merchant in Discovery says: "I never saw the camp in better condition financially. Another remarks, "I'm doing a better business than I did last year." When the men on the creeks are interrogated they seem well satisfied. The same may be said of some of the companies.

Spruce Creek.

About July 23 the Spruce Creek Power Company ceased piping, as there was not sufficient water left when the individual miners had received what they were entitled to. The clean up was completed on the 29th, and is said to be satisfactory. The amount of bed rock cleared during the six weeks that the plant was in operation approximates 150 square yards. Eighteen to twenty men were employed.

Adjoining the company's ground is that of the Sweet-Fleming partnership, where a tunnel into the left bench was made last year. In length this tunnel is about 500 feet, of which 200 feet is through solid rock. The channel tapped on the south side has proved rich. In the spring work was trying to the men on account of impure air. To improve this condition connection was made with an old prospect shaft. Now the ventilation is good and the values in the gravel are better than ever. For the last month or more the return has been all of fifteen dollars a day to the man.

Supposedly on the same channel as the above, but further up stream, Jennings with four men working, has tunelled 30 feet into the hill.

Where the paystreak crosses the creek Piquet and eight men are working. From the creek the pay runs into the right bench. In speaking of right or left bench, we always mean going down the stream.) Here, about opposite Creek claim 100, Kyle has drifted 200 feet. His tunnel is in blue gravel, and is timbered throughout. Four men are employed. The work done at this portion of the creek demonstrates that the width of the gold-producing area surpasses 900 feet.

The aspect of the creek from Hall's ground to Clay's boarding house differs from that of last year, when Irving, Clay, Ferguson, Perkinson, Brown and Hall were scraping bedrock, and many wheels and derricks were in motion. At present the work done is on the right bench. About claim 98, on Mrs. Ericson's ground, Elliott & Co are working tailings. It is a well established fact that the gravel of Spruce creek pays in the second washing better than in the first. Operating the tunnels are Simpson and Oleson, Alexander & Co., Innis & Co., McEwen and Parrott, Strange & Co., Cartmel and Blazing, Honeyman and Rope, Fyman, Johnson, Newland, Litchhall and McGinnon. Almost without exception these men are making more than wages and did so all last winter.

On the opposite bench, Queen's ground that paid so munificently last season, lies idle with the exception of the work done on a "lay," which has been given to two men. About 78 below, McCloskie et al are in rich ground, both upstream and towards Little Spruce. Water for sluicing is brought from Little Spruce. The ditch is hoiset dup a shaft 35 feet deep. Values approximate one hundred dollars to the 8-foot set.

Higher up the creek, Lambert is doing exceedingly well. The steam shovel o the Northern Mines, Ltd., is just beginning to dig, but for two months shovellers have been making money for the company. As interesting as the initial work of the steam shovel is that undertaken about 1,500 feet above Discovery claim. Twenty fourteen men are prospecting the creek and are preparing to put on the ground derrick, pumps and all necessary equipment. This section has never been thoroughly prospected, but, according to an old report, there is a rich wash beneath the hard-pan that lies 18 feet from the surface.

The same paper has the following notes from its regular correspondent:

The much-talked-of initial steam shovel installed by the Northern Mines, Ltd., is now in operation. Chris Nisson worked a part of the company's ground on a lay before putting the shovel in the pit. His last clean-up was $2,000 for five days with eight men. Parker, who has a thousand feet above the company's ground, is now reaping the reward of last year's hard work. The company made a mistake in not buying this ground before the price was quadrupled, both Bromley and Fetherstonhaugh advised this course, but the Vancouvrites would not dig up the money. No two men ever showed more confidence in a legitimate mining enterprise than Fetherstonhaugh and Bromley. They will reap a rich reward for their pluck, backed up by good judgment.

Other steam shovel plants will follow this success, for there is plenty of ground suitable for this method of mining.

Dredging Operations.

The dredge on Gold Run is operating very successfully this year. The machine has already dug more dirt than it did the whole of last year.

The new seven-foot bucket dredge on upper Spruce creek will get in about five weeks digging this fall, before the season closes. Mr. McDonald, the superintendent, has expressed the utmost confidence in the success of this new dredge.

Prospecting Work.

O. B. Perry, an eminent California engineer, and successful dredge operator, is systematically prospecting dredging ground on Bull creek, and on Dixi creek. Mr. Perry is ably assisted by Mr. Morris, his superintendent. It is reported that Mr. Perry will install a monster electrically equipped steam shovel on Switzer and Robinson's ground on Ter Flats.

North Columbia Mining Company on Pine Creek.

With the increased water supply this company should take out more gold this year than all the hydraulic companies took out last year. The Spruce Creek Power company should also have a largely increased output.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Epoch Making Treaties In Last Hundred Years

It was in November, 1814, that the famous Committee of the Eight Powers—Austria, England, France, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden—met at Vienna under the presidency of Prince Metternich to draw up a treaty which was to be henceforth the written law of Europe. The necessitiy for such a treaty was pressing. The moment seemed propitious. In the lawless grasp of Napoleon Bonaparte Europe had become a conglomeration of states without fixed boundaries or acknowledged rights to political existence. The old landmarks had been swept away, the balance of power destroyed, a strong state had become weak, weak states had become strong. The armies of Russia were in occupation of Poland. Austrian troops held all of Italy except Naples. English and Swedish troops held Holland and Belgium. English and Portuguese troops held a large portion of Spain, the Prussian troops held Saxony, the troops of Wurtemberg and Baden held the Rhine Provinces. At length the hand which had wrought all this confusion was believed to have been effectually paralyzed. The sooner the normal state of things could be restored the better. Such was the train of ideas which led up to the Congress of Vienna.

The Partition of Poland.

It was Poland that formed the first stumbling block in the way of concord among the Powers. That unfortunate country had been torn into three fragments in 1772 and divided between Austria, Germany and Russia, the latter having the lion's share. Russia was now in martial possession of the whole country. It was the chivalric dream of the Russian Emperor Alexander I. to repair the partition and to replace the Poles in the condition as a free and constitutional kingdom under Russian suzerainty. But all the other Powers objected to the proposal. Their combined weight won. Alexander broke into a passionate protest. "I have 200,000 in the Duchy of Warsaw," he cried, "drive me out of it who can. You are always talking to me of principles. Your law of nations is nothing to me. For me there is one thing above all, and that is my word." But this was only a transient outburst. Prince Metternich slyly retorted that Austria, which was in possession of a large share of Polish territory, would be as ready as Russia to effect a restoration which would cost so little to Power that achieved it. Alexander was deeply offended at this remark, and declared that Prince Metternich was the only Austrian who would have dared to address him in such a tone. Finally a compromise was arrived at. It was agreed that a portion of the Duchy of Warsaw should be divided between Austria and Prussia, the remaining portion (save Cracow, which was to be a free city) received a constitution, and being united to the Russian Crown as the Kingdom of Poland. Thus the sanction of a great European treaty was given to a great European wrong.

Saxony and Holland.

Saxony proved another bone of contention. In the great rising of Germany against Napoleon, the King of Saxony had sided against the latter, and was consequently a prisoner at Berlin. His territory, having meanwhile been occupied by the Prussians, was claimed as a conquest by the latter. England, in the person of Lord Castlereagh, France, in that of Talleyrand; Austria, through Metternich, protested. Again a compromise was reached. Prussia obtained a small part of Saxony. The remainder was restored to its former sovereignty.

As regards Saxony, where the race question played only a small part, the work of the congress was on the whole successful. But when the Netherlands came under consideration the principle which the plenipotentiaries had adopted of wilfully ignoring the dispositions of the people, led them into a grave error, which fortunately righted itself of itself. Holland and Belgium, with their strongly marked differences in manners, customs and religions, could not long remain in a forced union under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, and, in fact, it came to an end in 1830, when, with the consent of the Powers, Holland and Belgium became separate kingdoms.

The Italian question might have become the subject of prolonged discussion but for a hostile movement made by Murat, then King of the two Sicilies. This simplified matters. Naples, with Sicily, was delivered over to the House of Bourbon. Austria retained all her possessions in Italy and Piedmont and Genoa, which, with Sardinia, were given over to the House of Savoy, while Tuscany and other northern provinces were distributed among petty princes, dependent, some upon Austria, some upon the House of Austria. It took 1859-1860 and the combined efforts of Napoleon III., Charles Albert and Garibaldi to begin the righting of this third wrong.

With Switzerland the conference was more successful. An agreement between the Swiss deputies and the plenipotentiaries at Vienna established a confederation of twenty-two cantons, and their relative strength and influence were so constituted as to secure the preponderance to the party which adhered to the old customs and form of government.

The negotiations on the subject of Germany were equally amicable. All the German states were united into a confederation, whose capital, Frankfort, was made a free city. In this arrangement England, by her connection with Hanover, and Russia, by her influence with the petty German princes, took a prominent part.

Berlin Treaty of 1878.

The Treaty of Berlin was concluded in 1878, between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia and Turkey for the settlement of affairs in the East after the war between Russia and Turkey. Its chief provisions were that Bulgaria should be an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan, to be ruled by a Christian government; and that Eastern Roumania should remain under the direct military and political authority of the Czar. Bosnia and Herzegovinia were to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. The independence of Servia, Roumania and Montenegro were recognized, and portions of Armenia were ceded to Russia.

The congress that preceded the treaty was held in the Hoted Radziwill, which has been recently purchased by the German government and assigned to Prince Bismarck as his official residence. Prince Bismarck was unanimously chosen president. In the proceedings that followed he, representing Germany; Lord Beaconsfield, representing England, and Prince Gortchakoff, representing Russia, were the star performers. The stssions were held at irregular intervals, generally allowing one or two days between sessions for interviews between the different plenipotentiaries. As the sessions were held behind closed doors, no official account of the work done was published until after its end.

Prince Bismarck, in his reminiscences, has given us some peeps into the inside history of the famous conference. Explaining why Russia even before the congress had agreed with Austria to allow the latter's occupation of Bosnia, Bismarck suggests that "they had reckoned in St. Petersburg on Bulgaria, when it was separated from Turkey, remaining permanently in dependence on Russia." When they found this calculation proved false, they sought to exonerate themselves with the Russian people by laying the blame on the German policy—on the disloyalty of the German friend.

"It was a dishonest action. We never let them expect anything but a benevolent neutrality, and the honesty of our intentions is manifested by the fact that we did not let ourselves be disturbed by the demand of Russia that the Reichstadt agreement (with Austria) should be kept secret from us, but readily conceded to the desire communicated to me at Friedrichruhe by Count Shuvaloff to summon a congress at Berlin. The desire of the Russian government to arrive at peace with Turkey by means of a congress proved that they did not feel themselves strong enough on the military side to let the matter come to a war with England and Austria, after they had once let slip the opportunity of occupying Constantinople."

Russia's Attitude Toward Germany.

Bismarck insists that the demand which at first he had only indicated, but afterwards unequivocally expressed, that Russia should inform Germany confidentially but plainly of her wishes, so that they might have been discussed, was waaded.

"I had the impressioin that Prince Gortchakoff expected from me, as a lady from her admirer, that I should guess at and represent the Russian wishes without Russia having herself to utter them, and thereby to undertake any responsibility. Even in cases where we could assume that we were completely certain of Russian intertsts and intentions, and where we believed ourselves able to give a voluntary proof of our friendship toward the Russian policy without injuring our own interests, instead of the expected acknowledgement, we received a grumbling disapproval because, as it was alleged, in aim and in degree we had not met the expectations of our Russian friends."

Lord Beaconsfield made his greatest diplomatic hit at the Berlin Conference. The two began quite well, whereupon the proprietor stepped outside to call in a friend of Dyke's for the purpose of stopping the fight. On his return Dykes was lying flat on the floor and Malone lifting his head and dropping it again rapidly, either on purpose or in a drunken endeavor to raise his companion. Dykes was found to be unconscious. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He died tonight after being unconscious for 17 hours. Malone was arrested and will be held pending the coroner's inquest.

THE BOY REARED BY HAND.

Kansas City Journal.

An old farmer in Nemaha county remarks that a home-grown, hand-spanked, bare-footed and hard-fisted country boy makes a much better fighter in the battles of life than does the pampered, high-collared, creased-trousered youth of our towns and cities, whose clothes have always been dusted with a whisk broom instead of a shingle.

DRUGGED AT A CHURCH FETE.

London Daily Mail.

At a church festival (at Annandale, New Jersey,) some practical jokers put a quantity of applejack (a liquor distilled from cider) into the lemonade, with the result that all those who had assuaged their thirst became drunk.

Young women and old deacons danced in the most scandalous fashion, and the police had to be called to quell the riotous scenes. The police are searching for the offenders.

Thousands Injured In Earthquake

ROME, Sept. 9.—The effects of the earthquake were more disastrous than at first reported. Despatches give ever-increasing lists of dead and injured, the numbers now running into thousands. Martirano shows 2200 casualties, while at Parghelia 300 are dead and at Lappolo 200. Many persons are still entombed in the ruins in these and other districts.

GOSSIP FROM BOUNDARY.

Freakish Behavior of Dynamite Saves Teamster's Life.

Grand Forks, Sept. 6.—A most peculiar experience occurred a couple of days ago to Dave Evans, an old prospector in this section. He was engaged in hauling provisions with a four-horse team to the McKinley mine in Franklin camp, when a box of giant powder fell off the wagon and driven over by the hind wheels of the wagon, which passed over the explosives, but without causing an explosion. Evans was horror struck when he discovered what had happened. It was afterwards learned that the powder had been newly manufactured, which fact alone Evans can thank for his present existence. Had the powder been several years old an explosion would undoubtedly have occurred.

While engaged in work on the new blower at the Granby smelter yesterday Allan McKinnon had three of his fingers badly smashed, necessitating amputation. He had been employed at the smelter about one year.

Development work on the Seattle mine has been discontinued. It is quite probable it will be resumed in a few weeks under new management.

L. A. Manly and family left yesterday for Portland and other coast cities for a ten days' visit.

City Solicitor E. Miller has been called to the coast on important professional business. He will leave on Friday.

Little Ivy Taylor, who fell down a deep well a couple of days ago, although not apparently seriously injured, is suffering from a very severe nervous shock, which may confine her to her bed for some time. It has been learned that in rescuing her child from the bottom of the well, Mrs. Taylor picked up and successfully lowered into the well a very heavy twenty-foot ladder, which usually took two men to handle.

Matthew Miller, a rancher near here, has about completed thrashing all the available grain in this valley. It is understood that the average yield of wheat per acre was thirty-five bushels.

No. 6 furnace at the Granby smelter will be blown in tomorrow. Other remaining furnaces will be blown in in a few days.

Ernest Lane, head electrician at the Granby smelter, has just returned from a weeks' hunting trip up the North Fork.

The Boundary Creek license commissioners have fixed Friday, the 8th inst., as the date for their special meeting to consider the Midway license applications.

NOT HURT BY THE TAINT

But Mission Board Admits Rockefeller Row Affected Receipts.

Boston, Sept. 8.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions has completed its accounts for its business year, and, in anticipation of its 96th annual meeting, which will be held at Seattle September 14 to 18, today issued the following financial statement:

The total receipts for the year amount to $812,149. With the exception of two years, when large debts have been paid, this is the greatest sum the board has ever received in one year. In view of the falling off in legacies during recent years, it is noticeable that there has been a gain of about $30,000 from that source during 1904-5. Aside from the receipts from the auxiliary women's board, there has been also a gain in donations from churches and individuals.

On account of certain emergencies and unusual conditions in the foreign fields and the inevitable growth of a prosperous work, the expenditures of the board have been considerably above those of former years, so that the account closes with a deficit of $186,527. It is expected that this will be somewhat reduced by payments from the auxiliary societies within a few weeks.

While the controversy over the acceptance of the gift from John D. Rockefeller has probably affected the receipts of the board in some measure, the interest of the pastors and church members in the work of the board is said to be on the increase, and the officials look forward to the next year with confidence.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

Favorable Forecasts of Physicians Are Being Realized.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—Yellow fever reports to 6 p.m.: New cases, 44; total to date, 2,221; deaths, 4; total, 308; new foci, 12; cases under treatment, 306; cases discharged, 1,067.

There are several names in the list of new cases today which are out of the ordinary. One Father Green, of Jesuit college, and another Sister Emily, the superior at the Hotel Dieu, a private sanitarium conducted by the Sisters of Charity, has many cases of fever. Geo. W. Nott, president of the Citizens' bank, is another.

September is sufficiently advanced to give assurance to the medical authorities that their expectation that the yellow fever would not take a bad turn during the month will be realized.

Some apprehension was felt when the city was invaded by millions of mosquitoes, after yesterday's rain, that many stegomyia would be found among them. The similarity of the swamp mosquitoes to the yellow fever variety is so close that the laymen were deceived.

It was announced at the federal offices today that Sunday will be the last day on which any person will be admitted to the government detention camps. About six days thereafter the camps will be closed. The action of the government officials is taken to indicate the improved conditions that exist here.

Preventing Contagion

A remarkable case that came to light today was the chaining of a negro to a pine tree on the outskirts of Pass Christian, in fear that he might spread infection. He had been working in Gulfport.

Some nights ago he got to Pass Christian and slept at his home, the officers learning that he had come from an infected house in Gulfport. He was caught trying to run the quarantine out to the pass. Fearing that he was infected, the authorities refused to place him in jail. Therefore he was secured with a chain and the chain bolted to a tree. Since then a tent has been provided for him.

The official report to 6 p.m. today shows: New cases, 35; total to date, 2,177. Deaths, 6; total, 304. New foci, 9; cases under treatment, 308. Cases discharged, 1,565.

In the list of new cases today are Father Green, of the Jesuits' college, and Sister Emily, of the Hotel Dieu, a private sanitarium conducted by the sisters of charity, which has had quite a number of cases of fever.

The following reports were received from outside points: Leesville, total to date, 325; deaths, 33; now under treatment, 92; discharged, 20. La Rose, 41 cases. Terrebonne parish report for three days: Belle Grove, 6 cases; Moise Settlement, 42 cases; St. Bernard parish, Terreaux Boeuf, 2 cases; near slaughter house, 2 cases; Patterson, 8 new cases; Tallulah, 16 new cases; Kenner, 2 cases, 1 death; Hanson City, 4 cases; Donaldsonville, 1 case; St. Rose, 1 death; Pecan Grove, 1 death.

Natchez, Miss, Sept. 8.—Three new cases of yellow fever were reported today two are white boys.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 8.—The reports of physicians up to 6 o'clock tonight showed 11 new cases of yellow fever and one death.

STARTED AS MESSENGER BOY.

Death of Superintendent of Western Union Telegraph Company.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—William A. Gill, formerly a district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home at Cheltenham, a suburb, today, aged 59 years.

Mr. Gill entered the employ of the Western Union as a messenger and eventually became superintendent of the Sixth district, which embraces Eastern Pennsylvania, the southern section of New Jersey, Delaware and a part of Maryland and Virginia. He retired in 1902. He was president and general manager of the Philadelphia local telegraph company, a director of several other companies, and at one time a vice president of the Bell Telephone Company. A widow and five children survive him.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Nanaimo Man Dies From Concussion of the Brain.

Nanaimo, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Is it murder or accidental death? This is the question asked by citizens of Nanaimo tonight upon the announcement of the death in the city hospital of Isaac Dykes, a well known miner, and one of Nanaimo's most respected citizens. During the early hours of last night, Dykes and a companion named P. Malone were drinking together, after which they dropped into a restaurant for lunch. While sitting at the table the two began quarrelling, whereupon the proprietor stepped outside to call in a friend of Dyke's for the purpose of stopping the fight. On his return Dykes was lying flat on the floor and Malone lifting his head and dropping it again rapidly, either on purpose or in a drunken endeavor to raise his companion. Dykes was found to be unconscious. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He died tonight after being unconscious for 17 hours. Malone was arrested and will be held pending the coroner's inquest.

THE BOY REARED BY HAND.

Kansas City Journal.

An old farmer in Nemaha county remarks that a home-grown, hand-spanked, bare-footed and hard-fisted country boy makes a much better fighter in the battles of life than does the pampered, high-collared, creased-trousered youth of our towns and cities, whose clothes have always been dusted with a whisk broom instead of a shingle.

DRUGGED AT A CHURCH FETE.

London Daily Mail.

At a church festival (at Annandale, New Jersey,) some practical jokers put a quantity of applejack (a liquor distilled from cider) into the lemonade, with the result that all those who had assuaged their thirst became drunk.

Young women and old deacons danced in the most scandalous fashion, and the police had to be called to quell the riotous scenes. The police are searching for the offenders.

BUSILY PREPARING FOR THE BIG FAIR

New Westminster Is Beautifying Herself for the Benefit of Visitors.

New Westminster is now in the midst of preparation for the fair, says a correspondent writing from the Royal City. For weeks past the fair grounds have been in the throes of change and alteration, but it is only of late that the private citizens have taken to preparing themselves and their property for the big exhibition. Now that they have started, however, they are going at it in earnest. It is a long time since there has been such a good time for the painter and decorators. Every other house in the city is receiving a new coat of paint, and the painters have enough work ahead of them to keep them going until right up to the opening day of the fair. No official call was ever made upon the citizens to beautify their homes as much as possible, so that they might appear pleasing in the eyes of the visitors in the city, but of their own initiative the great majority of local property holders have done their best to give the city as fresh an appearance as possible by brightening up their own houses.

The city is doing its share in improving the looks of the town. The main thoroughfares have been regraded and treated with new top dressing; boulevards have been made, new sidewalks built, and the streets of the town improved in every way possible considering the funds at the disposal of the board of works. The latest improvement is the grading of Sixth street.

At the park itself things are progressing rapidly. For some time past a large gang of men has been at work, getting the lights into position, which will outline the main buildings of the fair during the festive two weeks. The whole outline of the industrial and machinery buildings will be done in lights, and the towers of the old main building will be etched out in electricity.

It is proposed to place a powerful searchlight on the summit of the central tower. The light will be visible for miles around the city, and even to ships coming into Vancouver from the gulf.

The city council, at its last meeting, talked over the subject of accommodation. In answer to a question of Mayor Keary, Ald. Jardine, the chairman of the special committee in charge of this work, reported that Mr. Alex. Ferguson, who had been engaged to canvass the city with a view to finding out how many persons New Westminster could hold within her gates during the fair, had done good work, and had arranged for the accommodation of a large number. Ald. Jardine insisted, however, that nothing could be done without the co-operation of the housekeepers, and in this he was seconded by Mayor Keary.

His Worship stated that, in his capacity of manager of the exhibition, he was receiving over 150 letters a day, and that he was certain that thousands of visitors would be in the city during fair time from Manitoba and the Northwest. "We want these people to leave us with a good impression of our hospitality," said the mayor. "We must charge them our usual rates. There must be no pushing up of the price of board, just because so many persons will need it, and I am happy to say that I think there will be none or very little of it, either in this city or in Vancouver, where the tourist association is doing the work undertaken by our accommodation bureau."

THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY.

Canadian Associated Press.

Referring to the birthday of the new provinces, the London Chronicle thinks that mixture of population has been Canada's chief difficulty, the separate school question being attributed to this. Those from the United States the Chronicle considers as serviceable emigrants as any, though it must be galling to the old-fashioned Canadians of the Eastern provinces, who abhor everything Yankee, to see the best land taken by peaceful occupation by an enemy. It is undoubtedly a serious thing that the British Isles are gradually becoming incapable of sending out the old class of emigrant, who settled on the soil and worked it.