

thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 200 acres more or less.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON THOMSON
Dated June 3rd, 1907.

NOTICES

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT
The Exe. Eli and Eye Fraction mineral Claims; situate in the Secon Division of West Kootenay District—Located on Robinson Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that J. J. Murray McGregor, Free Miner's Certificate No. 28815, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice, that action under section 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

J. M. McGRUBOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular annual shareholders meeting of the Lucky Boy Mining and Development Co., Ltd., of Erie, B.C., will be held at the Company's office in Erie on the 27th day of May, 1907, at the hour of 7 p.m. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting.

S. L. MEYERS, President.

NOTICE is hereby given that three months after date application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by the "Yale-Kootenay Ice, Fuel and Poultry Company, Limited" to change the name of the Company to the "Kootenay Ice and Fuel Company, Limited."

ARCHIE MAINWARING-JOHNSON,
Solicitor for the Company, Nelson, B.C.

Money Saved!

A SAVING OF
25c to 50c on the \$

CAN BE MADE ON
YOUR GROCERY, CLOTHING
FOUR GOOD - AND - SHOE BILLS

BY DEALING WITH US

ALL GOODS ARE QUOTED
EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID

We pay freight to any railway station in western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

We handle only the best goods money can buy, only goods of best mills, manufacturers and packers shipped.

We make prompt shipments.
We absolutely guarantee satisfaction and delivery.

All goods guaranteed or money refunded.
It is a duty to you, to your family and to your pocket book to investigate our prices.

We do not belong to the jobbers' or retailers' guild or association or any trust.

References: Any bank, railway or express company in the city, or the names of twenty thousand satisfied patrons in the four provinces.

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST TODAY

Northwestern Supply House
259 and 261 Stanley St.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Seeds, Trees
Plants

Holland, French and Japan bulbs for fall planting. Reliable varieties at reasonable prices. Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Spraying Material, Cut Flowers, etc. Oldest established nursery on the mainland of B. C. Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY'S
Nursery, Greenhouses & Seed Houses
VANCOUVER, B. C.

FOR SALE

Hotel Home, 2 lots and furniture, \$30,000.
Block V, Balfour, 12 lots, 250
Lot 3 and E 1-2, block 14, with buildings, partly rented, \$45 month, 20,000
7 lots block 4D, bearing fruit trees, 2,500
Lots 7 and 8, w half E block 14, with 8-room dwelling, 4,000
8 lots, town of Silvertown, 4,000
Quarter interest 200 acres Sloca Lake, 750
Half interest Trout Lake City, 2,500
Lot Atlix City, 2,000
Half interest 100 acres near Kaloa, 600
150 acres Pass valley, 3 miles up Cottonwood Creek, 250

J. FRED HUME

FREE
FOR
ROYAL CROWN
SOAP
WRAPPERS

300 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.
Drop us a post card asking for a catalogue.

LETTERS EXPLAINED

Feature of Yesterday's Hearing of Haywood Trial.

More Contradictions of Testimony of Orchard—Defense Will Close Its Case on Monday Next.

(Special to The Daily News)
Boise, July 5.—At the opening of the court in the Haywood case this morning, Darrow stated that the defense had lost one of their witnesses by death and might be obliged to ask for a day's delay, in order to get testimony from some other person such as the man from Harry Orchard, addressed to the French and the Dutch proposition, who was killed in Denver on Wednesday night by a train.

Marion Moore was the first witness on the stand today. He is a member of the Federation board. Moore testified that in July 1904, he carried a letter from Harry Orchard, addressed to Mrs. M. Orchard to Nome, Alaska, where he mailed it, in accordance with Orchard's instructions. He did not remember whether it was sealed or whether it was mailed. The latter shows when it was mailed.

Orchard declared, Moore said, he did not know Orchard well and had only met him a few times. He met him last in his room on July 23, 1904. Mrs. Mike Fallon, of Butte, testified that she was formerly the wife of "Kid" Waters, of Cripple Creek, who was a detective, the employ of the Mine Owners' association. Lyte, Gregory had visited at their house. Gregory, she understood was also in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. The latter statement came out in cross-examination and it was important, in view of the fact that Darrow, in his opening statement, declared the Federation had nothing against Gregory, as he worked in the coal mines and had done anything against the Federation.

Own Barnes declared that he had ever talked with Orchard about making a dynamite bomb as testified to by the latter.
Jacob Wolf, former clerk to Pettibone, testified that he saw the latter open a letter. Afterwards he gave him a letter to register. It was addressed to John Dempsey at San Francisco, and contained a masonic charm and union card. This was in 1904. He was asked the question on the cross-examination, whether there was any money in the letter and he testified that there was any put in. This is the letter Orchard claims to have received with money.

Archie L. Larper, of Boulder, Colorado, stated that he lived in Cripple Creek in 1904. He was in the mine when Moore drove out of the district. He met Major Naylor and asked him to arrest his captors. The major lifted some of the masks and said the men would not hurt him.
John Harper, father of Archie, testified to being run out of the district by whitecappers. He was first arrested and deported, but went back to look after his stock and his store, and was then attended to by the whitecappers.

G. M. Houghton testified to being arrested, and put in jail in Cripple Creek, at the time of the trouble.
Darrow then announced that they were through, with the exception of one or two witnesses in addition to Moyer and Haywood. They wished to introduce depositions on the Bradley matter, but the original has not arrived. He asked that adjournment be taken until Monday.

The state said it could use the time well in preparing the rebuttal, and then adjourned until that day.
Boise, July 5.—When the Haywood trial was resumed at 10 a.m. today there were few spectators in the big court room. This was due in large measure to the fact that the Boise Fourth of July celebration is still in progress and does not officially end until after the masquerade ball tonight.

The defense offered as the first witness of the day Marion W. Moore of McCabe, Arizona, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. Moore said he first met Orchard in Denver in May, 1904. Orchard introduced himself. Some time later, after he had told Orchard he was going to Alaska to see a certain union at Nome, Orchard asked him if he would mail a letter for him from Nome. It was addressed to Mrs. Harry Orchard and Orchard told him he could mail it at the office of the mine. He did so. The letter was mailed on August 12, 1906, and mailed the letter two days later.

Following Moore upon the stand came Mrs. Mike Fallon of Butte. The witness was formerly Mrs. Harry Waters, wife of a man generally known as "Kid" Waters, a gunman who operated in the mining regions of Colorado. Asked what every girl witness replied "A little bit of every thing detective chief."
Waters died in 1907, Mrs. Fallon said Waters had been employed as a detective by the mine owners' association.
Darrow asked her if she had been in company with D. C. Scott and Lyte Gregory?
"Yes, sir."
"How many guns did the 'Kid' usually carry?"

WINNIPEG FAIR EXHIBIT

HEINZE ON THE STAND

Butte Millionaire May Refuse All Partition of Land.

Will Decline to Open up Land Grant in This Section of Kootenay Until Four Years to Come.

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, July 5.—The examination of F. Aug Heinze at New York, in action of the C.P.R. to force him to make partition of the Columbia and Western land grant, was filed here this morning.
The Butte millionaire mine owner, goes to great lengths to evade all pointed queries on the matter, but his position may be stated as positively refusing to move. His reason is shown to be that a partition now would place the half of the lands in other than the original grantees hands, which would make it liable to taxation. It is evident that he will claim that there is no power which can force him to make a division before 1911.

The B.C. division contains the appointment of James Harwood, of Nelson, to the deputy assessor and collector and deputy collector of revenue tax for the Vancouver district, and deputy collector of revenue tax for the Kootenay division, in place of C. D. Blackwood, resigned.

TROUBLED INDIA

Situation Growing Very Serious—Many Europeans Are Leaving

New York, July 5.—A London despatch says that Indian despatches represent the trouble in India as increasing. A correspondent who has returned to Calcutta reports that the most disaffected districts in Bengal, telegraphs that the seriousness of the situation is hardly realized by the European in India or at home. The division is spreading rapidly, and the Bengal aristocracy as well as among the peasants and coolies. An active organization known as the National Volunteers, which has branches in almost every town, is being trained in archery and sword exercises by well-paid instructors. They preach everywhere against the British and actively push the boycott of British goods. Men who cannot be threatened and who still maintain relations with English officials are punished by a social boycott, the deadliest weapon that can be employed against a Hindu.

Hundreds of towns have been closed, and the National Volunteers come from every district. The rural police are too weak or too disintegrated to take action. The people are gradually losing respect for law and authority. Several land owners have usurped executive and administrative powers by imprisoning tenants, in the Barisal district committees of public safety have been formed, and the British judicial inquiries, summon witnesses and punish offenders. The government has exhausted its reserve of police from other provinces. These are posted in small batches about the country but are unable to prevent the persecution of loyalists.

The feature of the situation is the growing number of assaults on Europeans. Europeans are being killed with revolvers. European passengers carry shotguns on trains. Ladies are afraid to travel on the Assam-Bengal railway. A traffic officer said there was danger of certain sections of the line being closed owing to the reluctance of guards and drivers to take the trains out.

The impression is gaining strength that the British are fleeing into eastern Bengal. All over Bengal national schools, financed entirely by Bengalis, and disclaiming all connection with the government, are springing up. The students in the government-aided colleges in Calcutta are openly defying the recent government circular prohibiting students from attending political meetings. The students not only address the meetings but employ the reporters to mention their names in the newspapers.

BELGIANS WIN

Henley Regatta Not a Success—Guardsman Wins Division

Henley, July 4.—The water carnival closed today. The weather throughout was cold and dismal and the annual regatta was entirely shorn of its usual brightness and gaiety.
The Belgians, as anticipated, carried off the principal trophy, the Grand Challenge cup, for the second year in succession, defeating Christchurch, Oxford, in the final by a bare length, after a good race. Time 7 minutes, 31 seconds.
Captain Darrel, of the First Life Guards, won the diamond sculls, defeating Alexander McCulloch in that line in a quarter. Time 9 minutes, 24 seconds.

MURDERED AT FRISCO

San Francisco, July 5.—With his skull fractured and face terribly beaten up, Geo. McGuire, a local manager of Bradstreet's was found in a dying condition early today at Jackson and Filmore streets.

INTERNATIONAL EVENT

CANADIAN YACHT WINE SECOND RACE AT SEATTLE

DECIDING STRUGGLE WILL COME OFF NEXT WEEK

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, July 5.—The Canadian yacht Alexander won the second of the series of races for the Danamuir international trophy at Seattle this afternoon.
The wind was much weaker than on Tuesday and the Canadian yacht led from the start, maintaining that position over most of the course, winning from the American boat Spirit, by about two seconds. This gives one race to each boat and the deciding race will be sailed next week.

The finish of the initial race, earlier in the week, when the Alexander lost by a few seconds in a light breeze, was very exciting. In describing the run home a correspondent says:
On the reach home from Eagle Harbor there was a nice light breeze and the Spirit set her topsails. The Alexander, which was under full sail, took this in when half way home and some time was lost in changing canvas, but she was gaining on her opponent and a terrific uproar arose from the huge crowds at Luna park and on board the huge fleet of yachts.
"Was there time for the Alexander to overtake and pass the Spirit?"
"Men went hysterical as they watched the Alexander creep slowly up, but the captain Gravelle was also getting near. Then Geary ran out of the wind and captain Gravelle immediately hoisted his balloon and drifted to windward while Geary heeled his mainsail in and carefully blanketed the Spirit. He crept closer and closer and there was a dead silence, but it was too late. The Spirit crossed three feet ahead of the Alexander, and then young Ted Geary fell across the tiler in a dead faint. The boats were officially timed as follows: Spirit, 5:18; Alexander, 5:20."

There was a terrific blowing of stress and shivering of whites as the boats sailed back to their moorings under a fine breeze, which came to last for the Alexander. The Vancouver yachtsman heartily cheered Ted Geary as he passed through the fleet and the first to congratulate him was captain Gravelle.

HANDLING LOCAL FRUIT

PROBLEMS FACING THE GROWERS IN THIS DISTRICT

PROVINCIAL COMPETITION BEGINS TO CUT PRICES

So far the shipments of berries have been far beyond the expected amount and in consequence have somewhat hampered the arrangements which have been made for the handling of the fruit. The local market is being flooded with fruit from other districts, and the local growers are being driven to the wall. The price of fruit is being cut by the competition of other districts, and the local growers are being driven to the wall.

Another effect of the rain where no mauling has been laid down between the rows, is that the fruit has been beaten into the ground and in consequence has been more or less mixed with sand and mud. To get the top prices which are being asked in the Northwest market it is absolutely necessary that the fruit should be clean and sound. Rain ripened fruit while often appearing sound to the eye, to the touch are easily discovered to be pulpy, and complaints have been received from Winnipeg as to the condition of the berries and unless great care is taken in the shipment lots to the ranchers will infallibly result.

The fruit growers' association, the formation of which was attempted earlier in the season, is at once apparent when this condition of things is taken into consideration. O.K. has refused to join until further developments. The question of price and condition are evidently the chief factors in the situation. It is of no use to ship the soft varieties nor even the firmer fruit when rain ripened, as good returns are not obtainable. Not only is this the case but the big dealers in Winnipeg will begin to look askance upon the Kootenay fruit.

Mr. Starkey thinks there is room in the district just now for the sweet or soft berries off the hands of the producers and a warning is also issued on the score of packing, especially of the bigger varieties, which are likely to settle and have the cup unfilled after a little shaking on their journey, thus leaving the requirements of the law unfulfilled. It is probable that the fruit growers' association will have to take action on the matter themselves and to invite co-operation of other provincial associations.

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DESPERADO SHOT DEAD

Death of a Confederate of the Train Robber Bill Miner.

Jake Terry is Killed While Entering the Bedroom of His Former Wife at Sumas on the Canadian Border.

(Special to The Daily News)
VANCOUVER, July 5.—A Sumas despatch tells of the killing of Jake Terry, the most notorious desperado in the northwest at noon today, the outlaw being shot by a posse of men who had entered the bedroom of Mrs. Lindsey, who was formerly his wife.
Terry has been a fugitive from justice for the last year, being wanted in Whatcom county, on the charge of assault with intent to kill. Last week he was in Vancouver and went to Sumas, evidently to visit Mrs. Lindsey. Her husband heard Terry was in town and after years had been in time to see him opening the bedroom door. Without a word he shot him through the head and Terry dropped dead with a curse on his lips.

The Sumas posse claim Lindsey did perfectly right and fifty thousand dollars ball will be furnished, rather than allow the man to be sent to jail. District Attorney Farrington, left for Bellingham this afternoon, and trouble is feared, if he attempts to take Lindsey back with him.
Terry was prominent in the Bill Miner adventures, after the first C.P.R. train robbery and for years has been in the glove with desperados both sides of the line.

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

TROUBLE OVER STATEMENT AT HAGUE CONFERENCE

INTRIGUES IF EMPEROR ARE NOT DENIED

Seoul, July 5.—Marquis Ito, at the palace here today, interpreted the emperor regarding the presence at the Hague of a deputation seeking recognition on the claim that Japan has broken its pledge to maintain Korean independence. The emperor denied having any knowledge of the deputation, or its action, whereupon Marquis Ito remarked: "It is not necessary to inquire who is responsible for the deputation, its actions are self explanatory and the whole world is in possession of the facts."
In a subsequent interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, Marquis Ito said that the emperor's persistence in such intrigues constituted a hostile action against the Japanese, which must be stopped. Inquiry shows that general disgust is the main effect among Japanese here as a result of the conspiracy in sending a Korean deputation to the Hague. Marquis Ito is much disappointed and must now proceed in the face of the emperor's intrigues, which have falsely elicited large sections of the upper classes, who are now anticipating a miracle in Korea. Measures intended to rid the palace of foreign and native mischief makers and adventures, were introduced by the Japanese, in the cabinet last Monday, but Marquis Ito despaired of saving the emperor himself and the administration is disposed to confine its appeal to the people.

TREATY WITH FRANCE

Ottawa, July 5.—In connection with the departure of T. C. Boyle, deputy minister of finance, to meet Mr. Fielding in Paris, it may be said that no trade negotiations with other European countries are likely to be opened up until a new treaty is arranged with France. Canada has at present a treaty with France, but it is a one-sided arrangement. The most objectionable feature of the present treaty is that France, under the treaty enjoys the privilege of shipping not only direct to Canada, but through Germany, Austria, Italy and Great Britain, while the other hand we must ship direct to France and cannot get the advantages of the treaty on goods shipped by Great Britain. Any arrangements made by the ministers must be endorsed by the Canadian and British authorities before a treaty has been arranged and ratified.

NO NEWS OF MACLEAN

Tangier, July 5.—The British Legation here has no news of general Maclean, the commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, and is making representations direct to the authorities at Fez, where general Maclean was captured. Raulin ordered him to desert from his horse in order to show his inferior station and also directed him to remove his turban, declaring that such a head dress was reserved for Mussulmans.

CHAMPION MAY SUTTON

London, July 5.—In the all England tennis championship ladies singles, at Wimbledon, this afternoon, Miss Sutton, of California, defeated Mrs. Chambers in the championship round. Miss Sutton won back the title of British champion, which she had lost last year by Mrs. Chambers, then Miss Douglas. The American won easily by 2-0. The score was 6-1, 6-4.

SLOCAN JUBILANT

(Special to The Daily News)
Silvertown, July 5.—D. G. Cole, a man, divisional superintendent of the C.P.R., visited the people of Slocan today, and they are jubilant over the prospect of a change in the mail service.

CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS

New York, July 5.—Chester R. Runyan, the missing clerk of the Windsor Trust company, who disappeared with about \$500,000 of the company's funds several days ago, was arrested in this city today. Runyan carried a satchel containing \$64,000 when arrested. A Miss Carter, in whose home he was caught and to whom he was said to have given \$16,000 was also detained by the police.

FURTHER EXPOSURE OF DETECTIVES' WORK

Morris Friedman, Former Pinkerton Stenographer, Spent Most of Yesterday on Witness Stand--Tells of Reports Received from Detectives Who Had Wormed Themselves into the Confidence of the Unions--Were Deliberately Attempting to Make Trouble in Unions

(Special to The Daily News) Boise, Idaho, June 25.—There was more ground covered in today's work in the Haywood case than in any previous day since the defense began and more witnesses were examined. The testimony covered matters all the way from the Cour d'Alenes to Telluride and Trinidad, Colorado, and 11 men in all were on the stand.

There were two features of the day, both strongly in favor of the defense. One in connection of Orchard, the other showing the methods adopted by the detectives to gather information of what was going on in the unions.

Domestic Flynn, a member of the Mulvan, testified they saw Orchard playing poker in that place on April 29, 1899. Orchard was in the room at that time, this being in contradiction of Orchard's statement that he assisted in that crime.

Morris Friedman, who served as stenographer in the Pinkerton office at Denver during the time of the Cripple Creek outbreaks, is the man who has published a book giving an expose of Pinkerton methods. He testified he copied a great many reports made by Pinkerton men, who have become members of the unions, some of them becoming officers. A number of these reports were offered in evidence for identification and an adjournment being taken at 2:40 until Monday morning to admit of the papers being examined by the attorneys for the state.

Michael Flynn, of Mulvan, was the first witness of the day. He keeps a cigar store there. In connection with it he operated a poker room at the time of the riot in 1899. On the afternoon Harry Orchard was engaged in a poker game in that room. On cross-examination Orchard he never worked in the mines and never belonged to the Western Federation of Miners. The witness could remember three men who had played poker with Orchard. One was McHale, who is now a bartender in the Court Wells. Another man was named James. Orchard was never in the store. That was the last time he had seen him. The witness said Orchard was a frequent visitor in his poker room. He was running a wood-cutting camp about five miles from that town. On the day of the explosion Flynn was in the mine and he had gone to Warden to blow up the mill. He could remember one man by the name of Paddy Morrison who went there.

The next witness called was Pat McHale, a bartender at Crawford's saloon. He said he had tended bar about eight years. He said he knew Orchard in 1899. He knew him in Wallace, Burke and Mulvan. He said he had seen him in Dominick Flynn's cigar store playing poker the afternoon of the day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was blown up.

On cross-examination McHale said he gambled a good deal since 1899. "You are a professional gambler?" "I gamble whenever I get a chance, I am not a professional, however, No, sir, I'm a bartender."

"How often do you gamble?" "Everytime I get a chance." Horace Clark, colonel Moore, Orchard, Flynn and himself were there all the time, according to the witness. Moore, he said, left that country in 1900 and went to Missouri.

"Dr. McGee was in Flynn's place during the time the game was in progress?" "Yes, sir."

"You are sure Orchard was there, that he was not in Warden that day?" "I am positive he wasn't at Warden that day," was the emphatic reply.

"Then," said senator Borah, "Orchard had nothing to fear so far as being mixed up in that explosion was concerned?" "No, sir."

"And he had no reason to sacrifice his property and get out?" "No, sir."

"He had plenty of witnesses to prove where he was at the time of the explosion?" "Yes, sir, he did."

Frank Hough, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, from Wallace, Idaho, who was in the bull pen in 1899, was called to testify as to the conditions in the military prison. He said Jack Simpkins, accused of complicity in the Steuenberg murder, was a fellow prisoner. Hough said he saw the soldiers compel Simpkins to stand in the sun for six hours. He seemed to suffer much. Witness did not see him jabbed with bayonets. This testimony was to establish a reason for Simpkins' acting with Orchard, according to Mr. Darrow, in response to an objection.

On cross-examination he said he was at Gen on the day of the Bunker Hill explosion. He saw the train with the mob pass but did not see any masked men or any with guns. He gave the names of several whom he saw aboard.

J. H. Raney, of Murray, a stage driver, said he met Orchard one day early in May, 1899, a mile below Gen. He added that on the day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion he was on his ranch. "The day I met him he told me he was selling his interest in the Hercules mine. He said he wanted to get out of the country before the soldiers came in. He said he expected them to come. He said he wanted \$400 for his interest." That was the last time I saw Orchard."

James A. Baker, of British Columbia, was next called. He had lived there since 1893. His business was mining and prospecting. He said he was at the Western Federation of Miners and had been the British Columbia member of the executive committee from 1901 to 1906, four years. He said he was in Cripple Creek district and in Denver during the troubles there. He assisted in charge of Federation headquarters in charge when Haywood was in Denver. He said he had something to do with the establishing of a relief store at Cripple Creek. He told of a union meeting there on December 19, 1903, when he was arrested by the military officers.

He was released and took the colonel's advice to leave the district. There was no cross examination.

Wm. Amole was the next witness. He said he worked in Victor from 1898 to 1904. He had worked at the Portland mill and Meyer was in jail at Oursay, and Copley was at Idaho Springs. Baker said he had something to do with the establishing of a relief store at Cripple Creek. He told of a union meeting there on December 19, 1903, when he was arrested by the military officers.

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That the strike would last a long time yet, also that I believed the union will have to give up, was not fall in my mind, was in that time. Now that the convention is over, I will again take personal charge of the relief work and will carry out the instructions I received from Mr. Cary and Mr. Evans, in regard to cutting down the relief as much as possible, so as to cause dissatisfaction and get the men against the union. I will put the blame for not giving the men more relief as much as W. D. Haywood, by saying I am carrying out his instructions. I discontinued at 9 p.m., yours respectfully." (Signed.)

Following are set down from reports of Operative Londoner at Cripple Creek, after the Independence explosion: "The citizens demanded the resignation of Sheriff Robertson, he desired they go to a rope and put a cross on his neck. He was given five minutes in which to decide, Robertson looked at the mob, he then sat down and wrote his resignation. 'I don't know if I know you have got the drop on me and I know you'll hang me if I don't resign.' Londoner reports next told of the speech by C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Workers' association, who said he had spoken less than five minutes when the firing began. "There is no doubt that an attempt was made to kill Hamlin."

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was called in for a similar reason, and witness said, this was after the federation stores had been "put out of business." Wallace told of the working of the card system by the Mine Owners' association. "After the strike these cards, permitting men to go back to work, were issued only to miners who renounced allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners. The witness said he was at Victor when the riot started, the next day after the Independence depot explosion he left on detailed duty and miles away, and the riot was over when he got home. He said that K. C. Sterling fired the shot which started the riot, while Hamlin was speaking to the union men on the street. The witness said he was in Justice of Peace Hanlon's office in Cripple Creek when a committee came in and demanded that he resign. He told how they made him sign a resignation, written out for him. On cross-examination, Wallace said Sterling came out of the crowd and fired one shot point blank into a bill board fence. He fired but one shot."

"How soon did the riot break again after this?" "I did not hear any at all, I was summoned for duty and was hurried away to the El Paso mine, when we got back the Victor riot was over."

"You heard no shots immediately following the one fired by Sterling?" "No, sir, after you once got hold of it," said Borah.

Witness got badly mixed as to how he got the news of the burning of his place. He declared he had started back in the morning on hearing of it, but a little later it was shown there was no way in which he could have received the information. He admitted he believed Orchard would have killed McMenard for \$100 and in response to the full pen. The next day he was released and left the district. Court then adjourned.

Boise, July 2.—In the Haywood case today the defense devoted its time to refuting statements made by Orchard, especially as to events about Globeville, and as to participation by Geo. McPharland and Max Malich with him in criminal enterprises, also to introducing further proof of the conspiracy upon which they really depended and to showing that Orchard had threatened to kill Steuenberg. The day's proceedings were rather prosy.

"I heard three men talking of the murder of Private Detective Gregory, they expressed great satisfaction that he was dead and said his slayers were union men and will get more before they finish. One man was Charles Nickburgh, I did not know the names of the other two. I went to the Globeville trial today, nearly to the exclusion of everything else. He told of deportations from the district and of having issued a writ of habeas corpus which the militia refused to recognize. He told of the arrest of Bulkley Wells and Sherman Bell because of that, but they refused to submit to arrest. Martial law was then in force."

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not seen. Orchard just before he left for his ranch. He said, he was not aware that any goods had, before the fire, been removed from the saloon to Pettibone's store in Denver. Malich said he heard from other persons after he got back that the fire broke out again the next day. Malich again told of how his hand was burned by acid from a bottle thrown through the window of his bedroom.

"And you came out of Pettibone's store with your hand bandaged?" "I don't think so."

"Didn't Pettibone laugh at your bandaged hand? Didn't you get rather mad and tell him it wasn't so damned funny and he said you don't want to monkey with my dope unless you can handle it carefully?"

"No, sir, I never had any talk with Mr. Pettibone about my hand."

"Now when Steve Adams and his wife moved away from Globeville, didn't they bring some bottles over to your place and leave them in your bedroom and you thought it had come through the window?" asked Borah.

"Senator, do you honestly think I would leave anything like that in my room after the doctor told me what it was?" asked Malich in reply and in an injured tone.

"No, not after you once got hold of it," said Borah.

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we got outside the guard line I went home. The next month I was told I was being wrecking a train at the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad and I immediately gave myself up to the civil authorities."

The witness said he was later tried on the charge and acquitted. He was discharged on bail from the jail in February. He was tried about ten days later. Adams being discharged by the jury, the witness said he had remained in the district.

Cross-examined, the witness said he was a member of the Burke M'ners' union in 1891. He was not in Burke in 1898, however, having gone to Butler to work. "Where were you when the train was supposed to have been wrecked," asked Borah.

"I was drunk in Altman."

so testified that they helped you home at Telluride. He told of the organization of "Emil Johnson and Chas. Murphy."

The witness could not remember whether Eastery testified to helping to take him home. He could not remember that Bill Eastery was with him but said he was along. The witness said Horace Hawkins of Denver and J. W. Bangs of Cripple Creek defended him and that they were paid for doing so by the Western Federation of Miners.

The last witness of the day was Eugene Engel who was attorney general of Colorado during the White administration. General Engel said he had been called upon by Haywood to defend some members of the Western Federation of Miners at Telluride. He told the organization of the citizens alliance and the mine owners association and the bringing of the gunn into the district. More or less trouble followed the arrival of the gunn and the militia. Proceeding to the habeas corpus proceedings. The prisoners were brought to the court house by the militia. A Gatling gun was mounted in the court house and sharpshooters were placed in commanding positions, the prisoners were brought into court surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. "I refused to proceed with the argument on a constitutional question while I was surrounded with bayonets and I walked out of the court house, followed by Mr. Murphy, general counsel of the Western Federation of Miners."

"What was ultimately done about the habeas corpus?" "The militia refused to obey the orders of the court and refused to release the prisoners."

General Engel said that when he went to Telluride to defend some of the miners the first man he met was George W. Riddell, then posing as a miner and president of the local union, but afterwards he posed as Pinkerton detective No. 28. "I did not know Riddell," said Engel. "I talked with Riddell for a while and he said he was a socialist. I spoke to some of the leaders about the matter, but I learned that Riddell was already suspected on account of his lavish expenses."

Engel told of being deported from the district. He got a ride and went back, after which he was met by George W. Riddell, then posing as a miner and president of the local union, but afterwards he posed as Pinkerton detective No. 28. "I did not know Riddell," said Engel. "I talked with Riddell for a while and he said he was a socialist. I spoke to some of the leaders about the matter, but I learned that Riddell was already suspected on account of his lavish expenses."

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LAND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of L. Works for permission to purchase following described lands in West Kootenay District, British Columbia: being a post marked "S. L. corner," said post being at a mine west of a point three miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river, up Mosquito creek south 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to place commencing, containing 30 acres less.

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MAYER MAY TAKE STAND

San Francisco Affidavits to Disprove Bradley Statement.

Trial of Haywood Nearing Close of the Defense—Strong Testimony is Claimed for Rebuttal.

(Special to The Daily News)
Boise, July 4.—Introduction of testimony for the defense in the Haywood case is now nearing a close. There are a number of minor witnesses to go on tomorrow, but it is expected they will be finished before night. On Saturday the witness will introduce depositions secured from W. Bradley and others at San Francisco to disprove the statement made by Orchard, relative to blowing up the Bradley house.

That will conclude the defense, excepting the testimony of Moyer and Haywood. Petitions will not be put on the stand, but it is stated positively Moyer is to testify. There have been many rumors that Moyer would equal the defense scouts the idea and announces it will use him as a witness. It is not known how long these two witnesses will take, that will depend upon the extent to which either or both go into matters playing a part in the trial. If they do so exhaustively the cross-examination will be long, but it seems to be the idea that both will be disposed of on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

After the conclusion of the defense's testimony the state will probably make a motion to strike out the larger part of what has been introduced by the defense. It claims this has not so far been connected up with the case as promised at the opening of the defense. It is not believed such a motion will be granted, the matter being covered by the judge in his instructions to the jury.

The state claims it will have a great deal of strong testimony on rebuttal and this may take a week. Many witnesses are on their way here to take the stand to contradict statements made by the witnesses for the defense and some of them are men of prominence. One of the claims is that rebuttal testimony of great importance will come from the Cooper mine, especially with relation to the whereabouts of Orchard on the day of the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, and the participation by W. F. Davis in that crime.

Dr. McGee will be contradicted, according to the attorneys for the prosecution, in a number of important particulars. James McPherson will take the stand to make a statement about the copies of reports presented by Morris Friedman, former stenographer in the Pinkerton agency. The last witness on the stand will be John Orchard. He will be called to answer a few questions raised by the testimony of some of the witnesses.

There continues to be much talk about Jack Simpkins. One story is that the defense hopes to bring him in to take the stand and another is that he prevails that he is dead. A number of witnesses brought here by the defense have gone home without going on the stand. It is said they refused to testify as was anticipated.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

BOUNDARY MAKES RECORD OUTPUT OF 36,781 TONS

TOTAL SMELTER RECEIPTS ARE WELL ABOVE AVERAGE

The Boundary district made a new shipping record last week, the output being 36,781 tons, or 700 tons larger than the previous week's satisfactory output.

The returns from the other districts show a distinct gain and the whole total is well above the average for the year.

Appended will be found the ore shipments and smelter receipts in detail for the past week and year to date in tons

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Granby	10,883	272,240
Emma	2,200	5,500
Mother Lode	7,026	109,380
Snowshoe	3,300	37,553
Oro Denoro	1,836	8,494
Brooklyn	1,240	20,252
Rahway	1,920	26,338
Idaho	300	3,726
Sunset	896	11,065
Mountain Rose	210	2,622
Other mines	20	5,139
Total	36,781	603,113

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Centre Star	4,730	46,418
La Plata	454	11,330
La Ro No. 2	454	11,330
Other mines	210	2,622
Total	6,848	72,300

KOOTENAY-SLOCAN SHIPMENTS		
MINE	Week	Year
La Plata, milled	45	11,000
Second Relief, milled	145	3,400
Queen, milled	135	4,810
Payne, milled	230	5,500
Whitewater, milled	250	3,300
Payne	6	24
Montezuma	21	116
Idaho	20	250
Vancouver	53	53
Hunter V.	122	2,524
Standard	21	382
Silver Cup	67	474

WHITEWATER DEEP		
MINE	Week	Year
Queen Victoria	146	2,466
St. Eugene	116	1,716
North Star	68	662
Arlington, Slocan	34	416
Arlington, Erie	17	209
Rambler-Cariboo	25	94
Sunset	20	94
Other mines	20	5,139
Total	2,386	61,709

The total shipments from the mines in the above districts for the past week were 46,478 tons and for the year to date 977,995 tons.

GRANBY RECEIPTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Granby	10,883	272,240
Emma	2,200	5,500
Other mines	20	5,139
Total	13,103	282,879

B. C. COPPER CO. RECEIPTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Mother Lode	7,026	109,380
Snowshoe	3,300	37,553
Oro Denoro	1,836	8,494
Other mines	20	5,139
Total	13,982	160,566

DOMINION COPPER CO. RECEIPTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Brooklyn	1,240	20,252
Idaho	300	3,726
Rahway	1,920	26,338
Sunset	896	11,065
Mountain Rose	210	2,622
Other mines	20	5,139
Total	3,786	79,332

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Centre Star	4,730	46,418
La Plata	454	11,330
St. Eugene	236	4,904
La Plata	116	1,716
North Star	68	662
Payne	6	24
Arlington, Slocan	34	416
Arlington, Erie	17	209
Rambler-Cariboo	25	94
Other mines	20	5,139
Total	5,568	72,953

HALL MINES RECEIPTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Payne	6	24
Montezuma	21	116
Vancouver	53	53
Hunter V.	122	2,524
Standard	21	382
Silver Cup	67	474
Other mines	64	6,184
Total	286	9,068

LE ROY SMELTER RECEIPTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Le Roy	2,567	45,747
Hunter V.	109	1,319
Other mines	20	2,865
Total	2,696	49,931

MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS		
MINE	Week	Year
Sullivan	600	15,000
Other mines	20	5,139
Total	620	20,139

ROSSLAND MINES		
MINE	Week	Year
Centre Star	4,730	46,418
La Plata	454	11,330
La Ro No. 2	454	11,330
Other mines	210	2,622
Total	6,848	72,300

ICE STRIKERS		
MINE	Week	Year
New York, July 4.—Street battles between the striking ice wagon drivers and strike-breakers, which the police quelled after several participants had sustained minor injuries, followed another attempt of the American Ice company to break the strike in Brooklyn today. The appearance of several of the old drivers, who had returned to work today, declaring that they feared they would be injured by firework hurled at them by strike sympathizers.		

PRISONERS CAPTURED		
MINE	Week	Year
Pernie, July 4.—The prisoners who escaped from the local coal on Dominion day, were captured last night by constables Wagon of the provincial force, about three miles below Morrissey and were brought back to the city this morning. When captured they were in an exhausted condition having been unable to procure food since their escape, as they still wore prison clothes and were afraid to appeal at any house for assistance.		

AT CROSS PURPOSES

City Council Protesting Attitude Taken by School Board.

Mayor Gillett Will Not Sell Debentures at Present—Improvement of City Roads Suggested—M. H. Supply.

The business transacted at the city council last night revealed a very serious state of affairs still existing between the council and the school trustees and further that the council are determined to maintain their own view of the matter, which is that they have not been treated fairly by the school trustees and as guardians of the public purse do not propose to sell the new school debentures until such time as some satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at. This is evidently the opinion of the majority, but on the other hand at least one of the council is rather backing the school trustees than the attitude taken by the mayor. Another important matter coming up was that of water supply, to points outside of the city, for irrigating and industrial purposes. A grant was made to certain applicants, but the council was careful to insist that the favorable action taken was not to be taken as a precedent, for while the water supply, with the relation now given to the pressure of the demands upon the power plant, is now more than sufficient for the city's needs still it is merely a question of time before, with an increasing population, the city council is again faced with a water shortage. A third point was that of the report of the health officer on the milk supply which has been the cause of complaint more than once in the past.

There were present Mayor Gillett and aldermen Irving, McMorris, Annable, Selous and Rose.

After the reading of the minutes the council adopted the report of the finance committee and passed the payroll.

The report of the fire department was read and adopted. The chief recommended the council adopt a better system of insuring the men of the department. There were several methods of doing this put forward by various insurance companies, the council adopted that of the Imperial company. This portion of the report was referred to the fire, water and light committee.

Another part of the report which provoked some discussion was the request of J. H. Ellis, a former fireman, who has lately been readmitted to the department, that he be paid \$10 for taking care of his uniform, which he returned to the city the cost of a new uniform on rejoining. This request was negatived and a further recommendation of the fire chief that in future each man should furnish his own uniform, which should be approved by the chief, the city giving \$3 a month toward the cost, was adopted. The resolution provided that the new uniform should come immediately into effect with all newly joined firemen and 12 months after the gift of a uniform to the men already in the department.

The medical health officer reported that he had taken by himself and by deputy, the deputy being objected to in one case, samples of milk and had found two samples belonging to the Fairview dairy and one belonging to the Nelson dairy deficient in butter fat, and that, in his opinion, these samples of milk had either been skimmed or watered.

The council was in doubt as to whether they could prosecute inasmuch as these samples in fact had not been taken by Dr. Selous himself. The report was therefore referred to the city solicitor for advice.

The reply of the school board to the city council was read and the council, with reference to the new school debentures, was then read. Mayor Gillett in response to inquiries said the debentures had not been advertised but full information had been given to eastern financial agents and to all other quarters. There had been numerous queries.

Ald. Selous protested against the distinction of the reply, characterizing it further as "if not untruthful, certainly jesuitical."

Ald. Annable thought an effort should be made to dispose of the debentures by advertising.

Mayor Gillett had no objection to the advertising of the debentures if the council so desired, but declared that the disposal of the debentures was in his hands and that those debentures should not be sold until the trustees had said to his senses.

Ald. Annable affirmed that the mayor was exceeding his legal powers in attempting to bring the trustees to his senses.

Mayor Gillett disagreed; he declared that the council committee had been of the opinion that the new portion of the school if the trustees had proposed to do this then the bylaw would never have been passed. He was sure that 20 per cent of the ratepayers would uphold the council in their stand.

Ald. Irving agreed and said there was no question of the committee of the council and that the trustees with the trust of the mayor said the main point was unanswered, which was why the council committee was not wanted when the plans were opened.

Ald. Annable said the council did not present the people any more than did the trustees and moved that the city advertise the debentures in the east.

Ald. Selous thought the school board, not the council should advertise.

Ald. Rose thought there was coming a stringency in the money market and that if the debentures were not advertised now

it would be difficult to dispose of them a few months hence.

The mayor intimated it was within his power to give an option on the debentures for six months.

Ald. Annable thought it was of no use going in for child's play.

The mayor retorted it was no child's play but he did not propose being treated like an overgrown kid.

Ald. Selous stated that a question had been asked of the trustees which had not been answered and that until it was no action should be taken by the council.

Ald. Selous thought advertising waste of money, as the matter had already been published.

Ald. Rose was of the opinion that the disposing of the debentures was in the hands of the mayor.

City clerk Wason said that there had been filled out information blanks for the enquiring financial agents and others and to them only one reply had been received which stated that the money market was tight but the writer wanted an option for two weeks at 8.

Ald. Annable said that school debentures were not security than power plant debentures.

Ald. Selous did not see why, inasmuch as a sixth mortgage was a better security than a seventh mortgage, the municipality in any case would have to foot the bill.

Ald. Rose amended that the matter be left in the hands of the mayor.

Ald. Selous seconded.

On the amendment being put it was carried, aldermen Rose and Selous voting against the amendment and Annable in favor. Ald. McMorris did not vote, having a few minutes before excused himself for a short period.

The question of replying to the trustees' letter was then gone into. Ald. McMorris returned at this juncture. The mayor and Ald. Irving said the city council committee had been refused a vote but to this though he was threatened seriously on several occasions. Gloss would speak, attempting to make up the small red head but they were worth. The mayor in the name of the trustees had asked why they had not been invited and no reply had been made.

Ald. Selous moved that a letter be written to the school board in answer to their request on the following lines: "That the appointment of the committee had been heartily approved by the trustees. That as to the declaration of no intention of lack of courtesy that this was no answer to the query as to why the committee had been excluded from the opening of the plans. That a committee had worked with the trustees on the building of the high school and that the council would not guarantee the same over the \$150,000 voted."

Ald. Annable said the trustees had asked as to whether the debentures were being sold and that this should be replied to.

Ald. McMorris declared that he did not think that there was a set purpose on the part of the trustees to exclude the committee at the time of the opening of the plans.

After some further talk on the motion of Ald. Selous, seconded by Ald. Annable the reply was left in the hands of the mayor.

A letter was read from foreman J. S. Boyes of the power plant wanting to take over the boarding house from the city on the city paying half the firewood and half the water.

City clerk Wason explained that at present the board was coasting the city nothing, the city getting nothing for the rental of the house or furniture.

The matter was left in the hands of the mayor.

The application of A. T. Walley for water to the fire, water and light committee, was reported as overlooked. The Pioneer dairy was also named in the application.

Ald. McMorris moved and Ald. Selous seconded that the rate for A. T. Walley be \$2.50 per month and for the Pioneer dairy \$4, payable half yearly in advance during the life of the council.

Ald. Selous stated as the water was to be used for irrigating and industrial purposes, each application should be considered on its merits. The motion was passed.

Ald. Selous stated that the matter had not been taken up by the council.

Ald. Annable asked the chairman of the fire and water committee, who was reported as overlooked, whether the company as to the extension of the tramway.

Ald. Annable replied that the matter had not been taken up by the council.

Canada, Province of British Columbia, No. 33.

THIS is to certify that "Burt's City Fruit and Produce Company, Limited" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The amount of the capital of the company is ninety-nine thousand dollars, divided into thirty-six shares of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars each.

aginary line second, Nelson third, Seattle fourth and Victoria last. From the instant the Portland crew caught the water they were ahead, putting clear water between themselves and the next fastest boat before they had got full swing on.

Portland forged ahead, little by little, increasing the clear water space ahead of the trailing bunch. With a long steady stroke they pegged away between 5 and 6 over the entire course, rowing in splendid form and when they finished they were able to cheer in evidence that they were not all in. The crew consisted of: Brock, B. E. Loomis, C. McMillan, J. A. Dalabough, A. A. Allen.

The other crews were: Vancouver—N. C. Ewers, stroke, J. H. A. Moore, C. G. Laing, T. Heston; Nelson—C. Lee, stroke, N. McIntosh, A. H. Ferguson, A. Bishop.

Seattle—Lovejoy, stroke, Sagier, Cooper, Smith.

Victoria—K. T. Hughes, W. W. Laing, F. Bayliss, W. H. Jesse.

Victoria won the junior doubles, which had been postponed the day before because of rough water, by outdistancing Nelson and Vancouver. All three of the she's blew through in a friendly little bunch as a championship was concerned, leaving close together, and finished getting furiously to the line. Victoria had a hard time of it but she bucked up on the stretch and played her reserve spurt well, indeed, at the very finish. Nelson finished a close second.

The official time was 10:35 3/5.

Vancouver carried off the greatest honor from the standpoint of good sportmanship in the cutting and regatta, through the agency of C. G. Laing, who rowed regularly in the two races, helping to mark the colors second in the senior fours and first in the senior singles.

He had a desperate struggle with Gloss of Portland all the way, but managed to keep the tip of his shell ahead of the other though he was threatened seriously on several occasions. Gloss would speak, attempting to make up the small red head but they were worth. The mayor in the name of the trustees had asked why they had not been invited and no reply had been made.

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The amount of the capital of the company is ninety-nine thousand dollars, divided into thirty-six shares of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars each.

The head office of the company is situated in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

The head office of the company is situated in the City of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia, and Robert Wetmore, Hamilton, barrister, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the company has been established and licensed are: (a) Buying or acquiring by grant, purchase in exchange for the company's shares or otherwise, and to sell, lease and mortgage, or otherwise transfer, or deal with or dispose of real estate, tenements, hereditaments of every kind, and to carry on a business of a kind company, and to carry on the business of immigration and colonization agents, make advances to assist settlers on lands purchased from the company, and secure the repayment of such advances with interest, on such terms and in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon, and generally to act as a land improvement company; (c) To carry on trade as general merchants and forwarders; (d) To issue in payment of any property acquired by the company shares of the

capital stock of the company as fully paid up and non-assessable and otherwise; (e) To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in power generators and motors of every description; to construct and operate all classes of vehicles, agricultural implements, and machinery, boats, steamers, and ferries in which the said motors are used; to construct and operate boat lines and to carry on the business of carriers, cartage and parcel deliveries and to operate omnibuses and vehicles and boats for hire; to sell, lease and supply power and supply electricity; to own and operate electric plants and generally to carry on any of the businesses incidental to the aforesaid purposes and objects of the company;