THE DAILY NEWS

VOL. 1. NELSON, B. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1902. NO. 149

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GOMPERS HITS THE OPERATORS

Says They are Naming Their Own Judges

No Representation for the Coal Miners

New York, Oct. 14.—The regular weekly meeting of the coal operators today was preceded by a conference with a committee of the national association of manufacturers, and at the conference the salient points of a plan to settle the anthracite coal strike were submitted by the manufacturers.

The operators will consider the plan while the mine workers are reaching a conclusion in regard to their proposal to arbitration submitted to president Roosevelt yesterday.

A member of the manufacturers' committee said he knew the association's plan would be acceptable to Mr. Mitchell. The same member of the committee said the manufacturers' plan would be considered by the operators, if the mine workers reject the plan submitted to the president today.

The operators began their meeting immediately after the conference with the manufacturers, and after the close of the meeting president Baer, of the Reading, said no statement would be given out regarding it.

The members of the manufacturers' committee at the conference were David N. Parry, president of the association; Frank Leake, of Philadelphia, and Richard Young, of this city. Mr. Leake said the proposition of the manufacturers' association had not been formally presented to the operators, but that its salient points had been discussed. He said that at present the bituminous miners are organized, and that if the anthracite miners become organized on similar lines it was his belief that the price of coal would be permanently advanced, with the result that manufacturers would have to raise the prices of all articles manufactured. He said his association was desirous of having prices remain as they are now.

According to president Parry's secretary, at the meeting between Mr. Mitchell and the representatives of the manufacturers' association last week, and secretary Hay, they have stenographic notes of the proceedings, which show that Mr. Mitchell agreed to forego the recognition of the union in his demands upon the operators if there was a general advance in wages of 10 per cent.

Messrs. Parry and Leake announced they would leave the city tonight, but their destination is not known. All of the leading operators were present at the meeting except president Oliphant and vice-president Wilcox, of the Delaware & Hudson.

While the coal operators' meeting was in progress J. P. Morgan and his partner, Robert Bacon, arrived in the city from Washington, and went directly to Mr. Morgans' office. Mr. Morgan was asked, "Have you heard anything from Mr. Mitchell in regard to the terms of the operators?" "No, I have not heard anything since I left," replied the financier. "Have you anything to say about your conference with the president?" "No, I have not a word to say. The newspapers have had everything that occurred."

Mr. Baer was asked if the president had had any intimation that the proposition made to president Roosevelt last night was acceptable to the mine workers. "You will have to see Mr. Mitchell," was the reply, "we certainly did not consult Mr. Mitchell."

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, with whom Mr. Mitchell has been in constant communication and consultation today, declined all requests of newspapers for an expression of opinion on the proposition of the coal operators. But tonight he stated his views. Mr. Gompers said: "You can readily understand that I want to leave this whole matter in the hands of Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues. I am particularly anxious not to say anything that might be construed otherwise. I will say that in my opinion the proposition made by the operators, at least so far as their designation of who should be invited to go on the commission of arbitration is concerned, is an insult to the president of the United States. I desire that the president use his discretion in the selection of the personnel of the commission. It would seem from the operators' proposition that the president has evil designs on the mine owners. No one believes this.

"The operators indicate what class of men should be selected for the personnel of the commission. For instance, they say that an expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties shall be one of the members. In other words this one must be an expert miner out of a job. This membereithermust have been employed in the mines as an expert, or must expect or hope to be employed in the future as an expert. Another must be an eminent sociologist. Well, who? Must he be a speculative sociologist, theorist, or what? Another member is to be some man actively participating in the mining and selling of coal and familiar with the commercial as well as the physical part the business. This must certainly be one of the operators or one of their representatives. No other man familiar with the commercial features of the business in these fields fits that description. In the classes of persons from whom the mine owners prescribe the commission shall be selected, there is to be not a single representative of the miners who dig coal, the man who works in and about the mines.

"Now, as a matter of fact, the entire question of selection, and appointment of a commission should be left to the president of the United States.

"Mr. Mitchell has said that he will be perfectly satisfied with whomever the president selects. After the mine owners are to be permitted to suggest who shall constitute the arbitration commission, why in all fairness should it not follow that Mr. Mitchell should be permitteod to make suggestions. I hope that the president will decline to act on this proposition of the mine owners unless he is given a free hand."

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 14.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, dictated the following statement to the press tonight: "I fully appreciate that with much anxiety the people of our country are awaiting the end of the coal strike. The coal operators have not addressed the miners' union or its officers in making their public statement. It is therefore impossible for me to state the attitude of the miners at this time, I am now, as I have always been, deeply solicitous of the interests of the public, and the welfare of the mine workers who have been on strike for the past five months. A formal statement defining our declarations and intentions will be issued just as soon as we are in possession of the full meaning of the proposition of the operators."

Washington, Oct. 14.—All efforts to ascertain at the White House tonight whether president Roosevelt has communicated to president Mitchell the proposition of the mine operators, with a view of a resumption of work, were unavailing. The omcials decline absolutely to say anything on the subject at this time for publication. It is the impression, however, that president Roosevelt has communicated with Mr. Mitchell, and that a reply may come from him at any time.

Shenandoah, Oct. 14.—The opinion of the strike leaders here is that Mr. Mitchell will not accept the proposition submitted to president Roosevelt by the mine operators. P. J. Sweeney, a prominent leader, said: "The proposition is not fair, and I don't think Mitchell will accept it, and if he did the mine workers would not. It is a ruse of the operators to try to divert public sympathy from the miners, but it will fail of its purpose because our cause is just."

AWARD IN PIUS FUND CASE

ARBITRATION COURT SETTLES AN AN OLD DISPUTE.

MEXICO'S REPRESENTATIVE SAYS IT SUITS HIM.

The Hague, Oct. 14.—The decision of the arbitration court in the Pius fund case was announced today. The tribunal finds:

First—That the claim of the United States in behalf of the archbishop of San Francisco is governed by the principle of res judicata, in virtue of the arbitration decision pronounced by sir Edward Thornton on October 24th, 1876.

Second—That in conformity with the decision the government of the United States of Mexico should pay the government of the United States of America $1,820,000 in money of the legal currency of Mexico within the period fixed by article ten of the protocol of Washington. This sum will cover the total payment of annuities due from, and unpaid by the government of the Mexican republic, namely, the annual payment of $42,150.99, in Mexican currency, from February 2nd, 1869, to February 2nd, 1902.

Third—The government of the United States of Mexico will pay to the government of the United States, February 2nd, 1903, and every folowing year for the same date, forever, an annual payment of $43,-150.99 of the legal currency of Mexico.

The decision of the tribunal was read by secretary-general Ruyssena in the presence of the members of the diplomatic corps, their wives, and representatives of the litigants.

President Matzen declared that a revision of the sentence was only possible in the event of new facts coming to light. He also thanked the representatives of the United States and Mexico for their assistance in enlightening the arbitrators. He added that while no single judge was infallible the unanimity of the arbitrators who had so carefully examined the whole question at issue, was a guarantee that no mistake had been made.

President Matzen concluded with expressing the best wishes for the health of queen Wilhelmina, and the prosperity of her people, who had welcomed the members of the court so cordially.

Senor Pardo, in behalf of Mexico, thanked the court for the care it had given to the case. Senor Pardo declared that he was sure that as soon as his government learned of the court's award it would accept it. He must, however, reserve for his government the right to avail itself of the provisions of the protocol.

ARBITRATION IN FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 14.—At the request of M. Basly, member of the chamber of deputies from the department of Pas de Calais, the prefect of Pas de Calais has written a letter to the managers of all the coal mines in his department asking them to meet with the view of deciding upon a basis of agreement with the miners favorable to all the interests involved in the strike. As the strike in Pas de Calais only involves the question of wages, the action of the prefect will possibly lead to a resumption of work in that department.

JAPAN FLOATS BIG LOAN

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION SECURED WITHOUT TROUBLE.

MONEY TO BE USED TO BIULD UP ITS NAVY.

Yokohama, Oct. 2.—The news of the consummation of the long pending negotiations whereby Japan obtains $25,-000,000, was sprung today on an unsuspecting public. The quiet way in which this large amount of money has been obtained without the least hint leaking out, even through the local negotiations is considered marvellous, and as reflecting great credit on Japan's fitness for diplomacy. It is recalled that there was the same surprise when the Anglo-Japanese treaty was announced. It is too early to say much of this new financial deal, which, however, is the sole subject of discussion in Japan today.

The news is received with much enthusiasm as an evidence of the rising credit of the country, and the effect of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is understood that the negotiations were practically being carried on and concluded in Yokohama, showing that the recent visits to foreign countries of marquis Ito, count Matsukata and viscount Watanabe, which were said to be missions in search of a foreign loan, were either misconstrued or were entirely unnecessary in that connection.

It is believed now that Japan will proceed to the naval extension programme, and execute other public undertakings which were waiting upon revenue, but the chief effect of this resale of the old imperial "fives" will be the restored self confidence of the nation as a financial power to be counted with.

The long pending dispute as to the liability of renters of treaty protected property in Japan for taxation, other than for such dues as stipulated in their leases, is at last going to The Hague for arbitration. The preliminary protocol was issued at the end of September. The main point at issue, upon which, to quote from the protocol itself, the parties to this arbitration request the arbitral tribunal to pronounce a final decision, is as follows: "Whether or not the provisions of the treaties and other engagements above quoted, exempt only land held under leases in perpetuity granted by or on behalf of the Japanese government, or lands and buildings of whatever description, constructed or which may hereafter be constructed on such land, from any imposts, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatsoever, other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question."

There will be two arbitrators to be named not later than two months after the date of the protocol, August 28th, and these two are to appoint an umpire, or, they failing to agree on an umpire, the king of Norway and Sweden will be asked to name an umpire.

BRITISHERS WILL SUPPORT.

Pennsylvania Coal Miners Will Receive Aid from English Unions.

London, Oct. 14.—At a meeting today of the parliamentary committee of trades union congress ,a letter from president Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, received in reply to enquiries, was read. The letter detailed the grievances and objects of the striking miners in the United States. Among other things, Mr. Mitchell said: "Trades unions in the United States, England and Wales, have responded most generously to our appeals for assistance." The committee passed a resolution in favor of advising the trades unions to render the American miners all the support they possibly can.

WHAT COLONEL HOLMES SAID.

Kaslo Company of R. M. R. as Good if Not Better Than the Rest.

Kaslo, Oct. 14.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Colonel Holmes, D.O.C., yesterday inspected the No. 4 company, R. M. R., and expressed himself as satisfied with the work of the men. Some 36 non-coms and men answered the roll call, and, when after the inspection and skirmish drill, the men were marched back to the armory, the colonel stated that taking everything into consideration he would say that the Kaslo company were superior to that of Rossland, and equal, if not superior, to that of Nelson.

SUCCESSOR FOR HANNA.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—An official announcement was made today that E. A. James would shortly succeed D. B. Hanna as general superintendent of the Canadian Northern road. Mr. Hanna removes to Toronto.

IRISH M. P. IS SENTENCED.

London, Oct. 14.—John O'Donnell, the nationalist member of parliament for the south division of county Mayo, has been sentenced, by the Crimes Act court at Birr, to three months' imprisonment at hard labor.

DILLINGHAM RE-ELECTED.

Montpelior, Vermont, Oct. 14.—The Vermont legislature today re-elected W. P. Dillingham as United States senator.

TO ENCOURAGE LEAD MINING

Board of Trade Takes Up the Tariff Question

Will Call Special Meeting to Consider It

An interesting meeting of the board of trade was held last evening, when a number of important matters came up for discussion. Those present were vice-president C. Morrison, I. Nelson, F. Starkey, H. E. Croasdaile, A. J. Marks, T. Morley, W. G. Gillett, W. W. Beer, G. Nunn, R. Robertson, E. E. Ferguson and H. G. Goodeve, secretary.

The following names of those who wished to join the board were handed in, and on motion accepted: G. W. Taylor, A. W. Whealler, J. Laing Stocks, L. K. Larson, W. A. Thurman, Nelson Hardware Company, J. H. Vanstone, Hebden & Hebden, F. J. Bradley & Co., Fred. Irving & Co.

A letter from the secretary of the Atlin board of trade, enclosing the following communication, a duplicate of which had been forwarded to the department of customs at Ottawa was read:

To the Hon. The Minister of Customs, Ottawa:

Sir,—I am instructed by the above board to approach you in the matter of mining machinery coming into the province of B. C. and the customs duty thereon.

There seems to be some ambiguity with regard to customs duties on mining machinery and as certain parties are contemplating bringing in mining machinery to this camp of a character not manufactured in Canada we are desirous of having a ruling from the department of customs as to whether any duty is to be charged on a "Bucket Dredge" known as the New Zealand dredge, consisting of an endless chain of buckets for digging up gravel with gold, and a revolving cylinder through which the gravel passes, whereby through the introduction of water the gold is extracted.

The dredge is operated by electricity generated by means of a turbine wheel, and the electrical machinery is of a character peculiar to the dredge itself and none of this machinery is today manufactured in the dominion of Canada.

The Atlin camp while one of the richest camps in the province has for many reasons had a very slow development, and if it be possible for the department to make their ruling with regard to mining machinery for the larger and more effective development of the camps affected as broad and as liberal as is possible it will be a decided encouragement to capital which might otherwise be detered from investing in mining machinery to be used in the development of auriferous ground in this district and province, than if a more rigid construction were placed on the customs act. We will be indebted to you if you will send us the latest copy of customs regulations, schedules, etc., and appreciate the courtesy of an early reply. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. L. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

A long discussion was precipitated by the reading of the letter. H. E. Croasdaile thought that it would be a very good thing if the Nelson board could get the ruling of the customs department as to what mining machinery was admitted free and what was liable to duty. He knew of cases where machinery nominally manufactured in Canada actually was not. If questioned there were manufacturers who would say that they could manufacture such machinery, but the fact remained that they did not. If, however, a mine owner tried to import it into the country he would be taxed because some eastern manufacturer claimed that it was possible for him to manufacture the same. In regard to customs matters he would like to call attention to something that had come under his own observation while east as a delegate of the board, and which he considered should be taken up. All lead mined in Canada during the last year had been smelted at either the Trail, Selby, Hall Mines or Everett smelters. He personally knew that this was the case, and that none of this had been sent east. What was his surprise, therefore, when at Montreal to learn that 600 tons of lead had just been shipped into that city as Canadian lead, and therefore admitted free of duty. If that lead is being admitted free from the eastern states simply because the American manufacturers are claiming that it originally came from Canada, this portion of the country is simply being deprived of that much benefit. As I said, I know for certain that at least 600 tons of corroded lead was shipped in under those circumstances, and when this occurs on one order it is reasonable to suppose that there is a great deal more of it in progress. With the machinery I expect that an examination would show that duty is being paid on a great deal of machinery, which it was never the intention of the makers of the tariff to have taxed.

Mr. Robertson thought the letter from the Atlin board had served a good purpose in bringing up the matter Mr. Croasdaile alluded to, and which he considered called for investigation. He did not know that one specific instance would be of value, but still it might prove to be.

Some discussion followed as to what should be the best attitude to take by the board in regard to the letter, and it was finally decided that the secretary should be instructed to inform the Atlin board that the Nelson board were in line with the spirit of the letter, and were writing to have the rulings of the department in such matters sent to it.

A letter was read from the comptroller of railway and steamship mail service, directed to W. A. Galliher, M.P., stating that the department had taken up the matter of a direct service between Nelson and Lardeau, and the establishment of a postoffice at Gerrard, and would investigate the matter as quickly as possible.

New Denver has organized a board of trade, and a letter was received from it asking for a copy of the bylaws of the Nelson board. This had already been attended to by the secretary.

The next business was the reading of the report of Mr. Croasdaile on his recent trip to Halifax as a delegate from the Nelson board of trade to lay certain matters pertaining to the lead question before the manufacturers' association at their annual meeting held in that city. This report has already been published in The Daily News. After the reading of the report Mr. Croasdaile moved that it be adopted. In regard to it he said that the trip east had changed his views in some respects. While east he had heard the opinions of many who were conversant with conditions there, and he believed that he now was able to take a broader view of the situation generally. The question was one of the most vital importance to the district, and, as Nelson's future prosperity to a great extent depended on the prosperity of the silver-lead mines, he thought the board of trade were doing a very good work in fighting the matter as they were. As to how the present condition could be best improved, he thought that a bounty was what was needed. Higher duties were all right, but they would only help to the extent of the amount of lead needed for Canada alone, and as that was only a little over a third of what was produced in the Kootenays in 1900, for instance, it could be seen that the increase if duty asked would be very far from affording a satisfactory solution of the whole question. In asking for a bounty they would also have the assistance of the manufacturers' association. There was, of course, a bounty on pig lead, but this was indirect and did not assist the producers, helping only the manufacturers.

A short time ago the Gooderham-Blackstock corporation were strongly in favor of putting in a lead refinery here, considering that there would be a good opening for the same. With a bounty this would be the case, and the producer would benefit instead of the smelter.

F. Starkey did not think that the country generally would agree to paying a bounty, entirely. Why not impose a duty so that the Canadian market would be secured and then give a bounty for every ton of lead sold in the foreign market? He did not think the project of giving a straight benefit to the mine-owner, at the expense of the country, would be favorably received.

This point was talked over for some time without any definite conclusion being reached beyong that Mr. Croasdaile's suggestion that a committee be formed to discuss it and other matters was a wise one. Mr. Croasdaile said that while speaking of his trip there was also another matter he wished to speak of. He had heard that The Sandon Paystreak had published an article at the time of his trip stating that he was going east as a delegate of the smelters. He considered that it was his duty to the board not to allow such a statement to go uncontradicted. As far as he was concerned he had not even spoken to the management of the smelters, except to get some necessary statistics from Mr. Campbell. Many of the lead mine owners had personally contributed towards the expense of his trip, and he had been entirely a delegate from the board.

The report was then received and adopted.

The secretary was instructed to write to the department of customs regarding the importation of American lead into Canada, spoken of by Mr. Croasdaile, and that Messrs. Croasdaile and Starkey should assist in the preparing of the letter.

In line with Mr. Croasdaile's suggestion in his report the following committee were then appointed by the chairman to handle the matters pertaining to the lead question: Croasdaile Beer, Black, Robertson, Starkey, Fowler, White and the secretary.

The question of arranging a meeting, as suggested by W. A. Galliher, M. P., for the lead mine managers to lay their case before him, also came up for consideration. It was decided that the board should do all in its power to facilitate such a meeting, and the committee appointed were empowered to make any arrangements that they should see fit to bring it about.

It was also decided to hold a meeting of the committee on Thursday, October 23rd, for the purpose of discussing the lead question, and learning as much as possible about it.

ALL WILL GET PASSES.

Consideration Shown Mosely's Labor Commission by Steamer Companies.

London, Oct. 14.—The leading Atlantic steamship lines, recognizing the usefulness of Alfred Mosely's labor commission to the United States, have invited its members to travel as their guests. Mr. Mosely intends that his commission shall study fully the civic federation in the United States, and hopes to start a similar organization in England. The labor commission which Alfred Mosely plans to send to study industrial and commercial conditions, will be composed of men representing some twenty trades and industries. They will reach New York November 11th, in time for the opening of the New York chamber of commerce.

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC

GREENWOOD HAS A NUMBER OF CASES UNDER TREATMENT.

PROSPECTS OF SNOWSHOE MINE ARE VERY BRIGHT.

Greenwood, Oct. 14.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Typhoid fever is epidemic to some extent in Greenwood just now, about a dozen cases being under treatment. Among the victims are A. A. Crowston, grocer, and R. C. Longley, a mining man, well-known locally. Today John Lindsay was brought in from Rock creek, suffering from the same malady. Among the local patients are several juveniles. Fortunately there is ample hospital accommodation in Greenwood for the proper care of the sick.

Information has been received from Fairview to the effect that it will probably be found necessary to stop some of the stamps at the New Fairview Corporation's stamp mill, at the Stemwinder mine, until such time as the cyanide plant in course of erection shall be ready for the treatment of tailings, as the storage room is already taxed to its utmost capacity. As these tailings are estimated to contain values to the amount of about $4 per ton it would involve a loss should they be permitted to escape. Therefore it will be impracticable to keep the 46 stamps in the mill dropping. The lowest level of the Stemwinder is stated to be showing still further improvement, with the ore body widening out beyond earlier expectations.

Martin Anderson, general foreman of the B. C. Copper Company's smelter, Greenwood, returned to the city last night from a visit to his old home in Sweden. He was away from here about three months.

Much satisfaction is felt at the prospect of the Snowshoe mine ere long increasing its ore output. Geo. S. Waterlow, deputy chairman of the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Mines, Ltd., after his recent visit to the mine, and before leaving British Columbia for England, cabled the secretary of the company in London, England, that he was quite satisfied with the prospects of the Snowshoe, and that after the large hoist and other new machinery to be shortly put in shall have been installed the mine will be in shape to ship at the rate of 15,000 tons of ore per month. Present shipments do not average more than one-third that quantity, chiefly for the reason that the local smelters have not been able to accept more ore from the mine owing to fluxing necessities calling for a larger proportion of iron ore.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

It is Attended With Heavy Loss of Life and Property.

Yokohama, Oct. 1, via Victoria, Oct. 14.—A terrible typhoon has spread disaster all over the northern part of Japan. It was accompanied by seismic tidal waves at Odawar, which deluged coast villages, the loss of life and property being immense. Subscription lists have been opened in the various towns by the leading Japanese people.

From telegrams and personal narrations it seems that the typhoon centralized its fury in the region of Odawar. Tidal waves visitedthe shores of Odawar, Akodasu, Kamakura, and Olso. The telegraph reports that at Odawar five houses were washed away and eight persons killed on Sunday morning.

The Yumoto-Kodsu-Odawar line was completely paralyzed. Whole sections were lifted bodily, sleepers and rails, and transported hundreds of yards. At the power house the dynamo was reported still there.

WANTS PAY FOR A TIP.

He Wants Share of One Million Made as a Result of it.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Whether or not it is lawful to furnish exclusive advance news on stock quotations will be passed upon by the court of appeals. James N. Veagey, of Cincinnatti, appeals to secure payment of his share of $1,000,000 from the former New York city stock exchange firm of Henry Allen & Co. Mr. Veagey was the instigator of the congressional investigation of the whiskey combine, which resulted in that corporations dissolution. He alleges that he furnished advance information to Henry Allen & Co. of the proposed dissolution, so that the firm made a profit of $1,000,000 by selling the shares of the combine "short." This profit was to be divided, and he not having received his share sues to recover. The lower courts have already passed on the question, nonsuiting Veagel, and declaring that the agreement was contrary to public policy.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

Two Adventurers Victimize Minneapolis Banks Out of $40,000.

Minneapolis, Oct. 14.—Losses aggregating $40,000 are belived to have been sustained by Minneapolis banks through the operations of Edwin T. Blew and Thomas Armstrong, who were arrested today charged with forgery. They have been passing as mill feed brokers, and have negotiated drafts to far off customers, bills of lading accompanying the drafts. It is now charged that these bills of lading have been forged and on at least one case the men have admitted it. They are held to await the action of the grand jury.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14.—Postmaster-general Henry C. Payne, in an interview today, said that the forthcoming annual message of president Roosevelt to congress will possibly recommend that a permanent tariff commission be appointed.

TARTE STANDS HIS GROUND

He Insists That the Tariff Must be Revised

Defends Himself Against the Disloyal Charge

Montreal, Oct. 14.—Hon. J. I. Tarte addressed the quarterly meeting of the Montreal board of trade today. He reiterated his stand on protection, saying the tariff should be revised and some duties increased. Regarding the charge of disloyalty in so speaking during the absence of the premier, he reminded his hearers that many of them had heard him make similar remarks at the manufacturers' banquet in the presence of sir Wilfrid Laurier. Why, he asked, was he disloyel in only repeating what he had first asserted, without reproof, within the hearing of the premier? He also stated that on the opening of navigation in 1904 Montreal would possess a 30-foot waterway to the ocean.

STRIKERS USE DYNAMITE

MILITIA ORDERED TO GET OFF THE SCENE.

FAILING THIS THEY MAY BE LOCKED UP.

Saratogo, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The motormen's strike on the Hudson Valley railroad is assuming a more threatening form. Dynamite was used in Saratoga Springs early this evening, and a riot is feared at Mechanicsville during the night. A trolley car passing through Hamilton street near the Clarendon Hotel, and only a short distance from the passenger trolley station on South Broadway, was partly wrecked at 7.30 this evening by an explosion of dynamite that had been placed on the track. The car windows were broken, the track torn up, and the windows of a near by saloon shattered, but no one was injured.

The explosion was heard in every part of the town, and created much excitement. Major Andrews, of the third battalion of the second regiment, on strike duty at Mechanicsville, in the southern part of Saratoga county, today was officially notified by village marshal Finnegan, of Mechanicsville that he had sworn in a large force of deputies, and proposed to arrest and lock up tonight every national guardsman discovered doing patrol duty in Mechanicsville. As the second regiment is doing strike duty by orders from governor Odell, any attempt on the part of Finnegan to carry out his threat may lead to serious consequences. Major Andrews has three companies under his immediate command.

WILL NOT INTERVENE.

Madrid, Oct. 14.—A cabinet council has considered a petition presented by residents of Bilbao, asking for the dismissal of the charges against senor Sabino Arana, leader of the Viscayan nationalist party, which arose from his having sent a congratulatory message to president Roosevelt last spring on the granting of Cuban independence. The ministers decided not to interfere in the case, and that it must be judged by the courts of justice.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Odessa, Russia, Oct. 14.—The plague here continues, but there have been no deaths, the appearance of the disease at Simperopol, in the Crimea, with one fatal case, has caused alarm on account of the proximity of the Russian court at Lividia. The imperial exchequer has taken extensive measures to arrest the spread of the infection, and has made a grant of $58,000 to that end.

ENTERTAINING AMERICANS.

London, Oct. 14.—The visiting American generals dined with the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, this evening, to meet lord Kitchener. Mr. Broderick's guests included earl Roberts and lord Lansdowne. The function was a purely social one. The American generals go to Woolwich next Thursday to inspect the arsenal there.

VENTURE FLOATED OFF.

Victoria, Oct. 14.—Private advices have been received here to the effect that the steamer Venture, which went ashore on Tugwell island, has been floated, having come off the rocks without assistance, and has been towed to Metlakatlah, where the cargo is being taken out and repairs made.

COLONIALS HAVE A PLACE.

London, Oct, 14.—Lord Strathcona and sir Frederick Darley, lieutenant-governor of New South Wales, have been appointed additional members of the royal commission which is enquiring into the conduct of the South African war. They will represent colonial interests.

SCEPTRE FOR SALE.

London, Oct. 14.—The Sportsman this morning says it hears that unless she is sold previously, R. S. Seiver intends to auction his bay filly Sceptre, on the day of the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket, at a reserve price of $122,000. If the filly is not sold Mr. Siever himself will run her for the Cambridgeshire stakes.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

THE VERY LATEST

In Flannelettes
Flannels and
Dress Goods

Blouse Flannelettes, latest designs, 15c. to 25c.
Neatest and nobbiest in French Flannels.
Dress Goods of every description. Crepe Dechine, Earline with Satin Stripes, Canvas Effects, etc.

Hudson's Bay Co.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated
The Bank of British Columbia.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $2,000,000;
Aggregate Resources Over $65,000,000.
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Saving's Bank Department Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Present Rate 3 per cent.
Nelson Branch. GRANGE V. HOLT, Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid-up, ... $2,000,000 | Rest, ... $1,700,000
Head Office, Halifax:
Thomas E. Kenny, President. General Manager, Edson L. Pease, Montreal.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Vancouver East End, Victoria.
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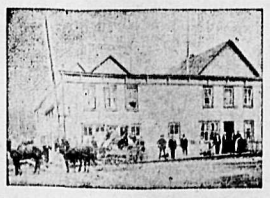

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BOND IS DISAPPOINTED.

For years Newfoundland lived in the hope of some day obtaining permission from the British government to enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but when the long sought sanction was secured sir Robert Bond found times had changed across the line, and the United States, once so anxious to complete the Bond-Blaine treaty, is no longer a country with a policy of reciprocity for those who want it and at the same time are willing to pay a big enough price for it. All this sir Robert Bond was willing to do. Speaking of his failure to get the United States government to entertain his proposals, he says: "I was ready to make every possible concession, so that a final decision could be reached."

He perhaps forgot, or did not attach a proper value to the fact, that Mr. Blaine, who was so firm a believer in reciprocity, is not a factor in the affairs of state now. The present men at the helm of the United States ship of state are not in favor of reciprocity, at any rate, not just now, though their views may change if there is anything in the alleged reaction in favor of a reduced tariff; they have protection on the brain, and sir Robert's own words well describe the kind of proposition he found himself confronted by at Washington.

"The fact is," he says, "the present policy of the United States senate is not one which favors reciprocity treaties, so there is nothing to do but let the matter rest." Which is just about the best thing that could happen. If the people of the ancient colony want to benefit their condition there is a better way than by entering into one-sided treaties with a country that will exact the pound of flesh and give nothing in return worth the having. The whole of the dominion is willing and anxious to welcome the sister colony across the straits of Cabot into the family, and the federal government is looked to with the hope that no niggard terms will be held out a san inducement to join us. The time seems a ripe one for the opening of negotiations to this end, but should this be done it must be remembered that Canada can afford to be generous.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One advantage of having a government owned railway has just been demonstrated by the decision to carry Nova Scotia coal over the Intercolonial free of charge for an indefinite period when purchased by municipalities for sale at cost price to actual consumers. The mine owners are raising the price of coal and the government are determined that the people shall suffer as little as possible from the avarice of the producers who are despicable enough to attempt to take a mean advantage of the scarcity of fuel. Perhaps the threat of withholding cars from the grasping owners will bring them to their senses. It is gratifying to know that the government are using their power as represented by the railway to prevent an injustice being done to the people.

Recent advices from Australia are much more cheerful in tone than those that have come during the past few months. Heavy rains have fallen in South Australia and Western Australia and this has materially brightened a situation that was almost hopeless until the long looked for rain came. For twelve months no rain fell in South Australia, and the losses sustained by settlers in the farming and pastoral districts threatened to entail their entire ruin. This is now happily changed, but it may be that these states of the commonwealth will have to follow the example offered by New South Wales in making some provision for the storage of water and its distribution for irrigation.

Statistics show that the pulp mills of Canada have a capacity of 387,000 tons a year. They do not always work to their full capacity, however; last year, for example, they produced 264,000 tons, something like 70 per cent of what they are able to do. If all the pulp mills in Canada were running at *their full limit, they could not supply* the demand from Great Britain alone for pulp, for the mother country requires 504,000 tons, and of this Norway furnished 280,600, Sweden 116,000, and Canada 79,000 tons, the remainder being supplied by other countries. The value of the pulp exported from this country was $2,003,120, Great Britain contributing $982,142 of this amount, the United States $968,007 (for 70 per cent of the total import of pulp into the United States) and other countries $51,972. Great Britain and the United States took 56 per cent of the whole wood pulp production of the dominion, leaving about 40 per cent for home use, or to put it another way, Canada needed 105,840 tons of pulp for her own use.

THEY HAVE ARRIVED
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They are goods of the most beautiful design and texture that ever left the looms of old England or Bonnie Scotland. They are perfect in coloring, elegant in weave, and fashioned especially for the fall of 1902.

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He will give you the stylish cut and finish for which he has gained a deservedly high reputation.

SUITS FROM $25.00 UP.

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and try a bottle, a dozen, or a barrel of CALGARY BEER, as it is the best and cheapest on the market. Also try our WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.
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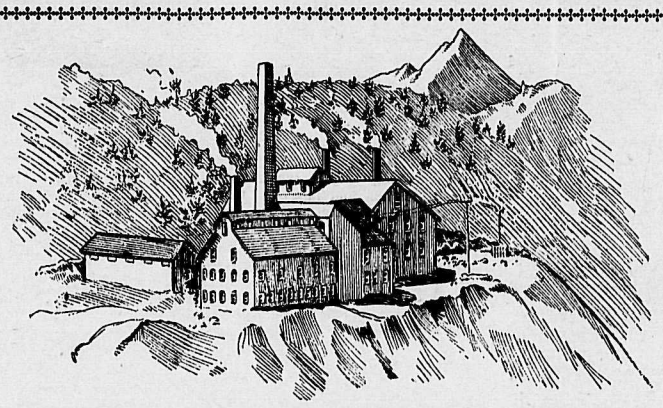

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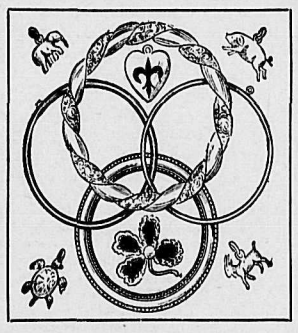

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A BETTER WAY IS TO BUY GOODS AT MY STORE.

The man who makes money in the mint has only daily wages to show for his efforts, but the party who buys from me still has money in the bank. It isn't difficult to make money. The jeweller is a fixture in the community and he hopes to make money of the same people. Therefore a big part of his earnings is his gain in reputation and he does well to sell the kind of goods which will farthest advance him in the good opinion of his community. I have nothing but the best and invite all to call and inspect. Fall goods are arriving and everything is up to date.

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Raise your glass and drink with us this delectable, amber-colored beverage—this king of drinks—this health-giving, sparkling liquid of crystal purity that clears the cobwebs from the brain—sends warm, rich blood bounding through one's veins—puts one in a kindly mood.
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It furnishes humor that shakes one's sides.
It warms the very cockles of one's heart, and brings to life the better side of one's nature, made dormant by the exactions of this too strenuous age.

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Do you need a comfortable home? If so try the Madden House. Well furnished rooms, lighted by electricity; first-class board. In the bar you will find all the best domestic and imported liquors and cigars.
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When outfitting for camp always take Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for good health and good food. It makes the finest flapjacks, biscuits and bread.

Never go into the woods away from a doctor with a cheap alum baking powder in the outfit. You want the best baking powder in the world—and it is most economical in the end.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

RUSSIA'S RELIGIOUS STRIFE

SAINTS AND MARTYRS IN THE CZAR'S LAND.

FATE OF THE DISSENTERS FROM THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

From time to time news is borne in upon English ears from distant Russia, like a distant echo of mediaeval religious strife. Now we hear or scenes of horrible self-slaughter, as when some twenty of thirty religious fanatics allow themselves to be buried alive or immured;now it is the account of some trial the details of which, revolting or sublime, tell us how a mighty empire wrestles with schism; now again, it is the intelligence of a great exodus of a persecuted sect. Such news comes from Holy Russia, but reported laconically and with indifference, its gist merely prejudices the reader, or else deprives him of the light indispensible for the understanding of one of the most portentious phenomena of modern times—the survival, namely, after the lapse of centuries, of primitive religious ferment right in the midst of a skeptical civilization. The most recent news comes from Canada, where the self-exiled sect of the Dookohobortzee are said to have put in practice the extreme tenets of their teaching, disorganizing the whole economy of the thrifty and industrious lives about them. And the deduction from this journalistic information, meagre as usual, is that the people are getting to be a nuisance. Quite likely. But one might consider the occurrence from another than an absolutely practical and material standpoint; reason and logic are not absolute criteria, and, when they fail, our understanding may be allowed to lean upon a test no less innate in mankind—upon sentiment. "To understand everything is to forgive everything," an old saying tells us; and if we cannot excuse the poor mistaken exiles out Manitoba way, we need not condemn altogether the excesses of their religious aberration. Some details concerning these and others may not be amiss here.

The Dookohobohtzee are a product of the religious ferment of Southern Russia, a tract of land that may be described a perfect nursery of schism. Many factors have contributed toward the development of the inborn mystico-religious tendency of the Russian in this part of his country, and the chief was, no doubt, the setting aside of the south in the eighteenth century as a place of exile for the unruly religious, political, or social spirits. Then followed the deportation thither of dangerous criminals to mix with these, and soon there arose an agglomeration of penitentiaries peopled with malcontents who received with open arms every revolutionary apostle so long as he preached revolt against existing doctrines and established principles.

In 1750 a Prussian subaltern, expelled for preaching in German-Russian provinces, made his appearance at Skhotchem, in the government of Kharkov. He preached equality among men and the uselessness of public powers. This man, a mere tramp, whose name is not even recorded, was the real founder of the Dookhobortzee, or believers in direct communion with divinity by means of the spirit that is within us. "The exterior world," they say, is but a prison for our soul. Our passions carry in themselves our punishments. There is nothing more criminal than the craving after honor and glory on this earth. Did not the Lord say, 'My Kingdom is not of this world'? The czars reign only over the wicked and the criminal; the honest and the true Dookhobortzee have naught to do with his laws and his authority. War is against the will of God. Jesus Christ having taught that we are all brothers and sisters, the words 'father' and 'mother' have no sense, and go against the teaching. There is only one father: He Who is in heaven." These are the chief points of their creed, but around each there arose in time a fresh doctrine, evolving schism within schism until the number of sects within this sect rose to one hundred. The most important offspring are the Molokany, or drinkers of milk, (from moloko, milk,) founded by one Oukleine, a simple peasant, toward the end of the eighteenth century. One of his successors in the pastoral mission, another peasant, Kryloff by name, revolutionized the whole south by his ardent eloquence, and died under the knout. But the seed he had sown bore fruit, for the Molokany soldiers threw down their armys before the enemy at Perecop, of Crimean memory.

As the Dookhobortzee begat the Molokany, so in turn did these engender the Stoondists, the most widely spread, and, though dating only from 1862, the most dreaded of all sects by the Russian government. The Stoondists believe that men can live a perfect life only on the condition of not wearing out the body through suffering and fasting. According to their doctrine the gifts of nature should be equally enjoyed by all, as Jesus Christ has suffered for all. Land and money should be likewise equally divided among men, all brothers and sons of the same God. Wealth being thus equalized, it becomes useless to amass it. Commerce ought to be abolished, and exchange of goods in nature should take its place. The Stoondist do not frequent churches and loath drinking shops—"sources of unhappiness and disease."

They deny the ikones, the sacraments, and the hierarchy of the Orthodox church, and acknowledge the Holy Scriptures only as a moral treatise. They abhor war, never have recourse to law courts, avoid quarrels and discussions, and consider it degrading to strike any one. All can read and write in order to study the Holy Scriptures. They do not admit any other power or authority but that of God, and they refuse to be sworn. Strange to say, both the Dookhobortzee and the Molokany profess a particular worship of Napoleon I. A man who has accomplished many exploits, they say, can be but a messenger of God sent to re-establish the throne of David and put a term to their misfortunes. A deputation of Molokany set out in 1812 to greet Napoleon, but arrived too late; the emperor had already left Russia. The men followed in his footsteps but were arrested on the frontier and imprisoned for life. The cult continues, however, to this day, and at their gatherings the Molokany relate the deeds of the emperor and bend their knees before his bust. They do not believe in his death, but say he has escaped from St. Helena, traversed the seas, and lives at Irkoutsk. Some day a mighty storm will disperse the clouds and Napoleon will appear as chief of the Slavs, putting an end to strife, and surrounded by angels and heroic soldiers, he will establish justice and felicity on earth.

This extraordinary variety of religious aberration is cited only as an object lesson from which one can infer what the life of a people who catch at such straws must be. It is one long martyrdom from day to day through centuries, for Russian laws punish with terrible severity those who, in their thirst after an ideal, look to religion to give them that part of earthly happiness to which they think they are entitled. At times persecutions lead to collective suicides or religious murders. Volumes could be filled with such instances from the perusual of official documents alone; a thankless task this, and best let it alone. Of greater moment is the psychological aspect of the phenomenon itself, of that wonderful etat d'ame of the Russian peasant with his mystic aspirations, his dreams of ideal perfection, his sublime abnegations—all traits of grandeur and yearning mercy in the melancholy of a people's soul, unsoiled as yet by contact with a false science.

The dissidents of other creeds are absorbed by a purely religious ideal; the Russian sectarian makes light of dogmatic arguments, but in his thirst after perfection embraces every phase of our social life. Liberty, equality, wealth, property, marriages, taxes, food, peace, abolition of armies, etc., everything comes within the purview of his reforming spirit. But what is Tolstoism if not the faithful reflection of that etat d'ame. The non-resistance to evil, the general doctrine of passive inertia which is Tolstoi's principle, is but conscious or unconscious adaption of doctrines propounded by the humblest of his countrymen. Passed through the retort of his genius, and renovated by the power of his dialetic, these doctrines repose now on a philisophical basis; but, like all other great reformers, it is to the prophets of the people that Tolstoi went for his conceptions and the dreams of the moujik have become his own dreams.

The examplary life led by the apostles of every schism in Russia and the penalties they and their followers have to suffer are an apology for the title of this paper.—"A Russian,, in the London Pall Mall Gazette.

AMERICANS AT ALDERSHOT.

Generals Young and Wood the Guests of General French.

London, Oct. 14.—Generals Corbin, Young and Wood, and their aides de camp, visited the British camp at Aldershot today, as the guests of general French, and inspected all the soldiers' quarters, witnessed evolutions by a light horse battery of artillery, and visited the gymnasium where there was an interesting exhibition of setting-up drill, athletic exercises and swimming contests. The officials offered to turn out all the troops for the Americans' inspection, but the generals declined to trouble them to that extent. After luncheon with general French and his staff, the party returned to London.

The American generals said they found the troops in excellent condition and the garrison was pronounced to be in ship shape. The visiting generals dine with war secretary Broderick this evening, and meet lord Kitchener.

CITIES ORDER COAL.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—Mayor Howland has accepted the offer of 5,000 tons of Welsh coal, laid down at Montreal at $8 a ton.

Hamilton, Oct. 13.—The city council yesterday decided to order three thousand tons of Welsh anthracite coal, through lord Strathcona, at forty-three shillings a ton laid down in Montreal. Athousand tons of soft coal was also ordered.

THE HAYTIEN DISORDERS.

Port au Prince, Oct. 14.—The troops of the provisional government, now occupying Verettes, are menacing St. Marie. Monstrous has been evacuated by the revolutionists. The United States cruiser Cincinnatti has arrived here from Cape Haytien.

MURDERER HAS ESCAPED.

Sault Ste Marie, Oct. 14.—The police are unable to locate Hale, the farmer who shot his wife and killed his son. The impression is that he has skipped.

FERNIE MINERS SATISFIED

RESULT OF VOTING ON NEW WORKING SYSTEM.

LESS THAN HALF THE MEN ASK FOR A CHANGE.

For 8 1-2 hours underground..... 33
For 8 hours underground.....129
Cast no vote.....108

The above is the result of the vote taken on Saturday last, as to whether the men employed at the Coal Creek mines, continue to work 8 1-2 hours underground as they have been for the past two months, or go back to the old system in force before the strike, of 8 hours underground, according to the agreement between the miners and Mr. Tonkin two months ago.

As will be noticed by the figures the result is not satisfactory to either side. The miners claim that they are now entitled to the old system, but the management maintains that those not voting show by their indifference that they are perfectly satisfied with the present. A committee of the employees met Mr. Tonkin on Wednesday evening with a view to finally settling the matter and the committee will report to the union tonight. The general manager went into the question thoroughly. He showed the comittee that the miners at Fernie were making better wages than in any other mining camp in the country. During the month of September there were fifty-seven miners employed in No. 1 mine and the amount earned by them reached $6,760.60 averaging $120.71 cents per month for each man. The total number of shifts for the month was 1,295, making an average of $5.18 6-10 cents a shift for each man. The highest wage earned by any miner during the month was $172.50 and the lowest the handsome sum of $101.90. The highest wage per day earned by any miner was $7.06, while the lowest was $4.08.

How the matter will end it is difficult to say. Some of the miners are not satisfied with the way the vote on the question was taken, but it is the opinion of most of those who are willing to express themselves on the subject that the union will let the matter drop and the present system will continue. A number of the men are afraid that the car system now in force will be weakened as soon as the mines are in full operation, and that the present wage scale will be cut down. Mr. Tonkin assures us that he has no intention of doing anything of the kind. He has already purchased 400 cars to be added to the present stock, and in regard to the wage scale he is prepared to enter into a two year agreement with the men on the matter.—Fernie Free Press.

SNOWFALL IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Oct. 13.—A farmer from Beauce says the district of Beuce was visited by a regular snowstorm last Thursday. He says the wind blew at the rate of forty miles an hour, and that the snowfall was three inches, while in some places more exposed ot attained a depth of eight and ten inches.

BAD DAY ON EXCHANGE.

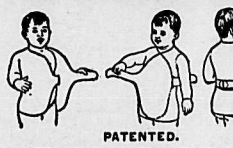
New York, Oct. 13.—A violent break in the prices of stocks this morning, and a practically complete recovery this afternoon, is the history of today's market.

WILL SEND EXPERTS TO CANADA.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—The Telegram's London cable says: The British admiralty is about to send naval experts to Canada for the purpose of consulting the authorities there on questions relating to harbor defences, supplies and mainenance of reserve crews.

Sir Edmund Barton, interviewed by a representative of the Daily Chronicle, thinks Canadians abreast, almost more than abreast with Australians in attachment to the mother country.

THE RUBENS VEST



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The Rubens Vest is the **BEST** undershirt ever devised for infants. No **BUTTONS, PINS,** or **STRINGS** required. No pulling over the head to worry small children. Its use is recommended by the most eminent physicians for its efficient protection of lungs and abdomen. **For sale by all leading Dry Goods stores.**

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NONE BETTER.
SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.
PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS:—MEALS a la CARTE.

Close connection East and Westbound at Spokane with trains of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

Direct connection at St. Paul without change of depots, with all trains for Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points East and South.

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Westbound trains make direct connection for Victoria and Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco, and all points on the Sound.

During the season of navigation, eastbound trains connect at Duluth with the magnificent steamships North-West and North-Land of the Northern Steamship Company's line, operated in connection with the Great Northern Railway.

For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Kaslo & Slocan Railway, Kootenai Railway & Navigation Company, or to

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PIANOS and sewing machines for rent or sale at The Old Curiosity Shop.

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NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted—Sawmill men. Edger. Sorter. Men for the bush. Women cooks. Waitress. Nurse girl. Teamsters. Laborers.

HELP of all kinds wanted and furnished. Western Canadian Employment Agency. Large warehouse for storage; call at Prosser's Second Hand store, Baker street, west.

LADIES and Gentlemen desirous of joining a newly formed local amateur dramatic club, no fees, address letter Drama, 669, Postoffice, Nelson.

GENERAL Servant wanted. Mrs. E. B. McDermid, corner of Hall and Hoover.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Piano—We have a piano that has been out on hire that we will offer at a very low figure for spot cash. Morley & Co.

CHIMNEY SWEEP

HOUSEHOLDERS are reminded that they are liable to a fine if their chimneys are not cleaned regularly. Orders left at the Nelson Wine Co.'s store, Baker street, will be promptly attended to. Satisfactory work guaranteed.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

STARKEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Produce and Fruit. Houston Block, Josephine Street, Nelson, B. C.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 83, telephone No. 31, Hoover steet, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO—CORNER FRONT and Hall Streets—Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers in blankets, gloves, mitts, boots, rubbers, mackinaws and miners' sundries.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

LUMBER.

NELSON SAW & PLANING MILL—Office, corner Hall and front streets, Nelson.—Lumber, ceiling, flooring, and everything in wood for building purposes. Get our prices. Correspondence solicited.

UNION MEETINGS.

NELSON MINERS' UNION, NO. 96, W. F. M.—Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Samuel L. Peacock, President; James Wilks, Secretary. Visiting brethern cordially invited.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Between McKinnon and Sutherland, Plaintiffs, and Ivan A. Edson, Defendant.

To Ivan A. Edson, late of Ferguson, B. C., the above named defendant.

Take notice that a writ of summons has been issued out of the Revelstoke Registry of this court in an action wherein the plaintiffs claim from you the sum of $919.45 for goods delivered and that you are required to enter an apearance to said writ of sumons within eight days after the first publication of this notice in the Nelson Daily News otherwise judgment may be given against you.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1902.

GEO. S. McCARTER,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

This notice was first published in The Daily News on the 12th day of October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, Nov. 1st. for the purchase of the remainder of the stock of the late California Wine Co., consisting of ports and clarets.

Samples may be seen at office of West Transfer Co., where further information may be obtained.

Offers will be received for the whole stock or any portion.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

N. T. MACLEOD,
Assignee.

Nelson, Oct. 12th, 1902.

SILVER KING MIKE

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

SALE OF LANDS FOR UNPAID TAXES

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, A.D. 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House, Nelson, B. C., I shall sell at Public Auction, the lands in the list hereinafter set out, of the persons in said list hereinafter set out, for tht Taxes remaining unpaid by said persons on 31st day of December, A.D. 1901, and for the costs and expenses of said sale.

LIST ABOVE MENTIONED.

Name of Person	Short Description of Land.	Unpaid Taxes at 31st December, 1901. Real Property.	Wild Land.	Personal Property.	Income.	Total Taxes Unpaid.	Expenses and Costs.	Total Amount Due.
	CRESTON.							
Ambrose, E. G.	Blk 49a E ½ Lot 8	$ 40	$...	$...	$...	$ 40	$ 4 75	$ 5 15
Johnson, Emil	Blk. 49, Lot 8	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Jackson, August	Blk. 49, Lot 21; Blk. 49a, Lot 7	3 20	....	....	....	3 20	4 75	7 95
Larson, Betty	Blk. 21, Lot 20	80	....	....	....	80	4 75	5 55
L'Heureux, Ed.	Blk. 36, Lot 7	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Munro, H. G.	Blk. 29, S. 30 ft. Lot 1	1 44	....	....	....	1 44	4 75	6 19
Pollard, Harold	Blk. 29, N 90 ft. Lot 1	2 00	....	....	....	2 00	4 75	6 75
	LOT 182, GROUP 1.							
Rhodes, Miss P.	Blk. 6, Lots 4 to 6	5 76	....	....	....	5 76	4 75	10 51
Wilmot, W. A.	Blk. 1, Lots 1 to 3	11 60	....	....	....	11 60	4 75	16 35
	SUB. D. 58a. GROUP 1.							
Baker, Elma A.	Blk. 18, Lot 2	3 00	....	....	....	3 00	4 75	7 75
Brown, Rejine R.	Blk. 24, Lot 12	3 20	....	....	....	3 20	4 75	7 95
Colbert, John	Blk. 1, Lot 1; Blk. 22, Lots 23, 24; Blk. 34, Lots 1, 2	10 60	....	....	....	10 60	4 75	15 35
Campbell, Angus	Blk. 21, Lot 12; Blk. 36, Lot 20	17 82	....	....	....	17 82	4 75	22 57
	Blk. 49, Lot 1; Blk. 40, Lot 9	15 81	....	....	....	15 81	4 75	20 56
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Blk. 23, Lot 12; Blk. 35, Lots 10 and 11	33 09	....	....	....	33 09	4 75	37 84
Fell, Spaulding & Davis	Blk. 32, Lot 6; Blk. 33, Lots 23 and 24; Blk. 36, Lots 15 and 16; Blk. 37, Lots 15 and 16; Blk. 46, Lot 23	3 20	....	....	....	3 20	4 75	7 95
Futcher, T. H.	Blk. 35, Lots 1 and 2	10 36	....	....	....	10 36	4 75	15 11
Fleming, S. A.	Blk. 47, Lots 3 and 4	3 20	....	....	....	3 20	4 75	7 95
Fell, James F.	Blk. 49, Lots 13 and 14	5 87	....	....	....	5 87	4 75	10 62
Ellis, W. H.	Blk. 46, Lot 1	9 05	....	....	....	9 05	4 75	13 80
Hall, R. H.	Blk. 23, Lot 11; Blk. 34 Lot 13	15 60	....	....	....	15 60	4 75	21 35
Johnson, Thos. H.	Blk. 32, Lots 13 and 14; Blk 33, Lot 16; Blk. 35, Lots 8 and 9; Blk. 36, Lot 1	12 40	....	....	....	12 40	4 75	17 15
Jensen, William	Blk. 33, Lots 13 and 14; Blk. 36, Lots 11 to 14	1 40	....	....	....	1 40	4 75	6 15
King Michael	Blk 6, Lot 11	29 60	....	....	....	29 60	4 75	34 15
Mansfield Mfg. Co.	Blk. 17, Lots 8 to 17; Blk. 19, Lots 3 and 4; Blk. 19, Lots 6 to 9; Blk. 21, Lots 1 to 3	5 25	....	....	....	5 25	4 75	10 00
Pyatt, Joseph	Blk. 38, Lot 16	5 99	....	....	....	5 99	4 75	10 74
McClure, F. S.	Blk. 24, Lot 11	22 67	....	....	....	22 67	4 75	27 42
Sorby, Lucy W.	Blk 23, Lot 10; Blk. 36, Lot 2; Blk. 36, Lots 23 and 24; Blk. 47, Lot 24	3 89	....	....	....	3 89	4 75	8 64
Smith, J. C.	Blk. 40, Lot 10	11 80	....	....	....	11 80	4 75	16 55
Wilson, William	Blk. 22, Lots 19 and 20	4 80	....	....	....	4 80	4 75	9 55
Stevens, George	Blk. 36, Lots 9 and 10							
	HUME A. L. 96, GROUP 1.							
Davis, L. T.	Blk. 19, Lot 4	6 40	....	....	....	6 40	4 75	11 15
Gowland, G. W.	Blk. 37, Lot 8	80	....	....	....	80	4 75	5 55
Lin Sam	Blk. 37, Lot 4	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
Rashdall, Agnes E.	Blk. 24, Lots 2 and 3	4 80	....	....	....	4 80	4 75	9 55
Smith, E. C.	Blk. 3, Lot 5	80	....	....	....	80	4 75	5 55
Wilson, William	Blk. 22, Lot 4	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
	ERIE, B. C.							
Beadles Estate	Blk. 4, Lot 5	4 80	....	....	....	4 80	4 75	9 55
Smithe, Rose	Blk. 11, Lot 7	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
	YMIR, B. C.							
Auderson, Christ	Blk. 25, Lot 3	4 80	....	....	....	4 80	4 75	9 55
Beaton, D. & J.	Blk. 25, Lot 13	3 20	....	....	....	3 20	4 75	7 95
Bedler, John	Blk. 25, Lot 10	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
Lynch, Mrs. C.	Blk. 8, ½ interest in Lot 5	11 20	....	....	....	11 20	4 75	15 95
Caron, Alphonse	Blk. 21, Lot 6	6 40	....	....	....	6 40	4 75	11 15
Grey, Mrs. Emma	Blk 5, Lot 4	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
Hudson, Lizzie O.	Blk. 27, Lots 3 and 4	19 20	....	....	....	19 20	4 75	23 95
Johnson, D. F.	Blk. "G.," Lot 3	9 60	....	....	....	9 60	4 75	14 15
Lind, Edward	Blk. 8, Lot 11	3 20	....	....	....	3 20	4 75	7 95
Nelson, E. L.	Blk. 11, Lot 3	4 80	....	....	....	4 80	4 75	9 55
Sevier, P.	Blk. 17, Lot 11	6 00	....	....	....	6 00	4 75	10 75
	PRE-EMPTIONS (FEE IN CROWN.)							
English, Thomas	No. 212, 160 acres	3 20	....	....	....	3 20	4 75	7 95
LaFrance, E. N.	No. 67, Lot 197, 320 acres	60 80	....	....	....	60 80	4 75	65 35
	LAND PURCHASES.							
Dick, A. C.	L. 2919, G. 1., 134 acres	20 10	....	....	....	20 10	4 75	24 85
Kane, Thomas	L. 251, G. 1, 320 acres	72 00	....	....	....	72 00	4 75	76 75
Kirkup, William	½ interest in Lot 396, G. 1,	10 79	....	....	....	10 79	4 75	15 54
Turner, John A. et al	Part L. 229, G. 1, 73 acres	12 00	....	....	....	12 00	4 75	16 75
Selous, Harold and the City of Kootenay Land & I. Co	Part L. 229, G. 1, 87 acres	12 00	....	....	....	12 00	4 75	16 75
City of Kootenay L. & I. Co.	Lot 204, G. 1, 37 acres	34 70	....	....	....	34 70	4 75	39 45
	SALMO.							
Albano, J.	Blk. 14, Lots 11 and 12	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
Anderson, H. H.	Blk. 3, Lot 22	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Beaton, J. and Graham, L. L.	Blk. 11, Lot 35	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Beadles, W. T. Estate	Blk. "C," Lot 17	40	....	....	....	40	4 75	5 15
Byeer, E. B.	Blk. 12, Lot 14	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Bell, Robert	Blk. 19, Lots 7 and 8	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Chambers, W. L.	Blk. 5, Lots 12 and 13; Blk. 12, Lots 9 and 10	4 80	....	....	....	4 80	4 75	9 55
Coad, Matilda	Blk. 11, Lots 18 and 19	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Christensen, Hans	Blk. 15, Lot 8	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
Chatterton, H. V. O.	Blk. 29, Lot 6	80	....	....	....	80	4 75	5 55
Dodd, W. C.	Blk. 10, Lots 11 and 12	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Ganyon, J. C.	Blk. 4, Lot 22	40	....	11 25	....	11 65	4 75	16 40
Gregory, George J.	Blk. 21 Lots 11 and 12	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Hall, E. B.	Blk. 2, Lot 22	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Hatley, Stella	Blk. 4, Lot 21	80	....	....	....	80	4 75	5 55
Hinton, John A.	Blk. 6, Lot 24	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
Hyman, Abraham	Blk. 15, Lot 24	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Hurst, W. S.	Blk. 28, Lots 8 and 9	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Henderson, M. A.	Blk. "D.," Lot 13	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Jones, Harry A.	Blk. 11, Lots 8 and 9	80	....	....	....	80	4 75	5 55
Jeffs, Alfred	Blk. 13, Lot 15	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Jones, Susanna	Blk. 28, Lots 1 and 2	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Jackson, Arthur	Blk. "B.," Lot 11	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Gainsberg, Wiley	Blk. 13, Lot 19	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Latulipe, A. and Shank, T. S.	Blk. 4, Lot 7	6 40	....	15 00	....	21 40	4 75	26 15
Landsberg, Emma	Blk. 5, Lots 24 and 25; Blk. 15, Lots 11 and 12	4 80	....	....	....	4 80	4 75	9 55
Lennox, Robert	Blk. 15, Lot 20	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Langman, Harry	Blk. 20, Lot 7	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Mahan, Michael	Blk. 3, Lot 11	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Mitchell, Agnes	Blk. 3, Lot 19	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
McLennan, Duncan	Blk. 4, Lot 20	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Newton, W. M.	Blk. 3, Lots 9 and 10; Blk. 4, Lots 23 and 24	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
Oliver, R. H.	Blk. 2, Lots 10 and 11	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Olsen, Swan	Blk. "C.," Lot 11	40	....	....	....	40	4 75	5 15
Patterson & Tait	Blk. 12, Lots 1 and 2	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Robertson, James	Blk. 6, Lots 14 and 15	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Rusis, Frank	Blk. 20, Lot 3	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Rinear, Edward	Blk. 23, Lot 23	4 00	....	22 50	....	26 50	4 75	31 25
Rothschild, Jacob	Blk. "C.," Lot 18	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Ross & Kennedy	Blk. "E.," Lot 15	40	....	....	....	40	4 75	5 15
Stooke, L. G.	Blk. 13, Lots 9 and 10	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Sopher, William	Blk. 20, Lot 8	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Struthers, T. F.	Blk. 21, Lot 3	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Smith, Lillian	Blk. 21, Lot 8	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Sprauge, Frank	Blk. "B.," Lot 10; Blk. "D.," Lot 10	2 40	....	....	....	2 40	4 75	7 15
Strickland, W. E.	Blk. "C," Lot 12	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Stoddart, Harry	Blk. "D.," Lot 11	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Vital, Catherine	Blk. 14, Lot 13	1 60	....	....	....	1 60	4 75	6 35
Vignier, Lucien	Blk. 20, Lots 17 and 18	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Walters, J. H.	Blk. "E.," Lot 16	1 20	....	....	....	1 20	4 75	5 95
Mills, Annie E.	Blk. 14, Lot 10							

Nelson Post Office,
September 13th, 1902.

HARRY WRIGHT, Assessor,
Nelson Assessment District.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

From Montreal
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario.....Oct. 16
Beaver Line, Lake Erie.....Oct. 23
Beaver Line, Megantic.....Oct. 30
Allan Line, Pretorian.....Oct. 11
Allan Line, Parisian.....Oct. 18
Allan Line, Bavarian.....Oct. 25
Allan Line, Tunisian.....Nov. 1

From Boston
Dominion Line, New England.....Oct. 22
Dominion Line, Commonwealth.....Nov. 5
Cunard Line, Ivernia.....Oct. 18
Cunard Line, Saxonia.....Nov. 1

From New York
White Star Line, Teutonic.....Oct. 15
White Star Line, Cymric.....Oct. 17
White Star Line, Oceanic.....Oct. 22
White Star Line, Majestic.....Oct. 29
American Line, St. Louis.....Oct. 22
American Line, Philadelphia.....Oct. 29
Cunard Line, Lucania.....Oct. 25
Cunard Line, Etruria.....Nov. 1
Cunard Line, Campania.....Nov. 8
Cunard Line, Umbria.....Oct. 15

Continental sailings of French, North German Lloyd, H. A. P., and Italian Lines on application.

RATES—Saloon fares, $55.00 and upwards. Second, $35.00 and upwards according to steamer and location of berth. Steerage quoted on application. Prepaid passages from England and the continent at lowest rates.

J. S. CARTER, D. P. A., Nelson
W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

CLERKS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—Have your assessment rolls ruled and bound at The Daily News bindery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EXCURSION RATES
EXCURSION RATES
EXCURSION RATES
EXCURSION RATES
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EXCURSION RATES
EXCURSION RATES

ACCOUNT
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THANKSGIVING DAY
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OCTOBER 16th
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OCTOBER 16th

Fare one and one-third to and from all points in local territory on sale Oct. 15 and 16, good for return till Oct. 20.

For rates and full particulars apply to local agents, or City Ticket Office.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY CO.

WASHINGTON & G. N. RAILWAY.

VAN. VIC. &. E. RY. & N. CO.

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, North

Table Tennis
COMMONLY CALLED
PING PONG
A FULL LINE IN STOCK WITH VELLUM OR WOOD RACKETS
EXTRA BALLS FOR SALE
Morley & Co.
NELSON, B. C.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

GALT COAL
AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.
W P. Tierney
Telephone 265.
Baker Street.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

A new crossing is to be placed on Baker street near the Sherbrook hotel, as at present there is none from Falls street to the station.

The case of West vs. Waterman is now proceeding at the sitting of the supreme court. This is an action to set aside a tax sale deed to some Baker street property which was sold by the provincial government at the time of the incorporation of the city. Before the court adjourned last evening his lordship advised the parties to it to get together and try to settle the suit.

Preliminary work was started this week on the new Slocan river bridge. This is not to be completed this season, but one 150-foot span will be placed in position, the rest of the old bridge being utilized until next year. About 25 men will be employed on the work. The bridge is to be in the same place as the present one, and will be built up under it, without interfering with traffic.

Twenty-five men are at work on the bridge at Kootenay Crossing ,of which five piers have been completed. There are still three to build, which will complete the bridge. The iron work for the upper portion of the bridge is expected to arrive any day now, and as soon as it does will be placed in position on the completed sections of the structure. The water of the river is now so low that no further difficulty is being experienced from this source.

While it is now generally conceded that first-class apples, plums, cherries and other of the hardy and semi-hardy kinds of fruits can be grown in the vicinity of Nelson successfully, it is not so well known that many of the ranchers of the Kootenays can raise grapes of a flavor that leaves nothing to be desired. H. M. Foster, who has a ranch two miles from the city, yesterday sent in a basket of two varieties of this fruit to the office of The Daily News, as an example of what he grows. While the grapes are not as large as those grown in Ontario, this is more than compensated for by the freshness and flavor of the home product.

There are a couple of cases of local interest to be disposed of at the present sitting of the supreme court. One is the case of Lever vs. McArthur, an action for damages brought by the plaintiff against D. McArthur & Company, for damages arising out of an accident with a pile driver at Kuskonook. The other is the action of Winter vs. the K. & S. railway, for damages for injuries sustained through the running away of a car on the K. & S. railway. The latter is a jury case, and, as the court will not sit on Thursday, it has been fixed for Friday.

A meeting is to be held this afternoon in the mission room of St. Saviour's church, which will be addressed by Miss Etches, of Bath, England. Miss Etches, accompanied by her sister, Miss M. Etches, is travelling through Canada in the interests of the Church Missionary Society, giving information as to its work and arousing interest in the same. This evening she will lecture in the hall on Uganda, the lecture being illustrated by an interesting series of lantern views. All who are interested in missionary work are invited to both meetings, which are free.

Chief Lillie, of the fire brigade, returned on Monday evening from the coast, where he attended the convention of fire chiefs held there. He stated that a very instructive session was held, although there was not as large an attendance as the previous year, when the convention was held at Tacoma. This year a large number of the chiefs from the larger cities of the coast had gone to the international conference, which was held at New York, and so were unable to be present at Victoria. While in New Westminster he witnessed the lacrosse matches between the Shamrocks and the New Westminster teams.

The great legal fight for the possession of the mining property in the Slocan, which was known first as the Cube Lode, was completed yesterday afternoon, so far as taking of the evidence is concerned. The argument will be heard at the coast. Then there will come the judgment of his lordship the chief justice, with the certainty of an appeal in any event. The trial of the action, or rather actions, since there are a number of them bunched, has been a noteworthy one in many respects, not the least of which has been the number of exhibits filed. In ordinary suits the exhibits number a dozen or more, but since this suit started last week there have been 104 exhibits put in.

At the record office yesterday the locations were: Lucky Boy, at head of Rest creek, by J. McEvoy; Prince Henry, on Rest creek, by Kate McEvoy; Ureco, on Granite mountain ,opposite Hume addition, by Charles J. Robertson. A certificate of work was issued to F. J. Bradley, et al., on Independence.

About the only fruits now on the market are Okanagan apples and Ontario grapes, both of which are arriving in large quantities. The Okanagan apples seem to have captured the Kootenay market this year, as immense quantities of them are being received daily, while so far only one car of Washington apples has been handled through Nelson. Cranberries are just commencing to arrive, and winter pears are not due yet for several weeks.

FERRIS-HAGGERTY TRAM.

It Is the Largest Aerial Tramway Ever Constructed.

B. C. Riblet has returned from Encampment, Wyoming, where he has been engaged for the past eight months superintending the construction of the big Ferris-Haggerty tramway. This tramway is to connect the Ferris-Haggerty copper mine with the smelter at Grand Encampment, and is claimed to be the longest aerial tramway in the world. It is sixteen miles in length, and in its course crosses the Continental divide, over a summit a little over 11,000 feet high. It is built to carry up to 900 tons of ore a day, although it is not expected that it will be used to this capacity. The highest tower for the carrying of the cable is 69 feet, and the greatest height of the cable above ground at any one point is 255 feet. There are 270 towers, and 293,275 feet of cable were used, weighing altogether 439,696 pounds. The tramway has been so constructed that spurs can be put in from it to different properties along the route. An average of 200 men were employed while the tramway was under construction, and the total cost was $300,000. Mr. Riblet took over a considerable force of men from the Kootenays for the work.

The successful carrying out of the building of this monstrous power tramway reflects great credit on Mr. Riblet, and also gives Nelson the distinction of having had more miles of aerial tramways built from the office here than was done in any other place in the world for the twelve months past. Mr. Riblet states that he was more pleased with Nelson than ever, and glad to get back, and that the condition of business here and the outlook was better than any town of the size that he had seen while away. Through Wyoming and Colorado mining is in a fairly prosperous condition, but he does not think that there is anything to repine at in British Columbia. In the purchase, and actual development work on the property to which the tramway was run, over $2,000,000 was spent, but from all appearances good returns will be got on this now that everything is in working shape.

SUFFERERS ARE KICKING.

They Are Not Getting Sufficient from the Relief Fund.

Kingston, Island of St. Vincent, Oct. 14.—The commission under A. M. Ashmore, government secretary at Demarara, appointed from England to inquire into the alleged maladministration of the relief funds here having been cancelled, the people of St. Vincent are anxious for the appointment of another official of high standing to investigate the eruption of La Soufriere, and relief matters. The community is unanimously opposed to the alleged misgovernment of sir Robert Llewellyn, governor of the Windward islands, and especially to what they declare to be his arbitrary conduct towards those who suffered from the eruptions. Only one-sixth of the St. Vincent relief fund has been distributed. Governor Llewellyn has suspended the relief, and has ordered the sufferers to migrate and seek employment although there is an abundance of fertile land on this island outside of the devastated area upon which the sufferers could be settled. A public meeting will be held tomorrow to discuss this question.

PREDICTS BITTER FIGHT.

John A. Hobson Talks on Labor Conditions in England.

New York, Oct. 14.—John A. Hobson, a well known sociologist, who is now the guest of Harvard university and the Twentieth Century club, prophesies serious conflicts in England between organized labor and organized capital, according to the Times special from Boston. He says:

"In England the organization of labor from the nature of things is far less firm than capital. Still the organization of labor is going on rapidly, especially where machinery is greatly used, and skill is required the trades unions object to the employment of non-union men in order to protect theor organizations. The employers of England are about to try to break down the labor unions and to break down the principle of collective bargaining. The house of lords has decided that unions can be sued. This will pave the way for endless litigation, in which, because of weaker resources, the unions may be ruined.

"English workmen will turn to politics if they have the brains. In the meantime as trade declines, we will see a series of big strikes and lockouts."

POWERS ACT ON THIS.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—The powers have notified the porte of their compliance with Turkey's request to make representations to the Bulgarian government urging a better surveillance of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier.

HONEST KELLY RAIDED.

New York, Oct. 15.—The police tonight raided five alleged gambling houses in the tenderloin district, and as a result more than 100 prisoners were taken to the police station. Among the houses raided was that of which "Honest John" Kelly is the alleged proprietor.

ROBERT REISTERER DEAD.

Well Known Brewer Succumbed to Pneumonia Last Evening.

Robert Reisterer died at his residence in this city last evening. The deceased had been in poor health for some time, and last winter he was forced to spend several months in California. He returned feeling much better as the result of his trip, but he had not been back very long until his health failed again. Pneumonia set in, and it terminated fatally last evening.

Robert Reisterer was one of the most enterprising of Nelson's citizens. He came to Nelson eight or nine years ago, from Vancouver, and made a very modest start as a brewer. He gave his business very close attention, and it grew year by year, until at the time of his death he had the best established brewery business in the interior. Personally he was of a genial disposition, and during his residence in Nelson made hosts of friends who will learn of his death with sincere regret.

STREET CAR RIOTS.

Geneva, Oct. 14.—There were renewed disorders here this evening on the part of the street car employees, who had not been reinstated in their positions. Troops restored order, and the ring leaders were arrested.

LONDON LEAD QUOTATION.

London, Oct. 14.—Lead, £10 15s.

"Alone" and "Purity" are the titles of the new pictures given to subscribers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, this season. They are considered far ahead of any previously offered and subscribers are sure to be delighted with them. The many improvements in the Family Herald are making that paper almost indispensible to Canadian homes. Its weekly visit in this locality is greatly appreciated by almost every family. It is the biggest dollar's worth known in the newspaper line.

Chicken and Turkey dinner, 12 till 3, Thanksgiving Day, at the Delmonica Cafe.

Wanted an apprentice to dressmaking. Apply Miss Macdonell, Applewhaite Block.

AT THE HOTELS.

NELSON, B. C. — HUME HOTEL.

Hume—J. F. Wardner, New York; R. E. S. Taylor, Ymir; C. A. Carman, Vancouver; J. L. Duncan, Winnipeg; B. N. White, Spokane; C. Culver, Sandon; N. McKay, Kaslo; W. Manhart, Spokane; J. B. McCoy, Vancouver; C. R. Boulton, A. St. G. Boulton, G. C. Steward, Toronto; F. Lovett, Miss Lovett, Lovett; E. S. McKindsey, Toronto.

Imperial—Mrs. K. Seamore, London, Ont.; C. Boulton, Procter; Mrs. H. G. Parkins, H. G. Parkins, Spokane; J. R. Armstrong, Portland; J. H. Brown, Three Forks; A. E. Pearson, H. Stephenson, C. L. Stephenson, Kaslo.

Grand Central—A. T. Streader, Ainsworth; J. Slinger, J. Bigdy, R. Evans, M. S. Cane, Spokane; F. Peters, Dawson; P. Henter, Trail; N. Faulkenham, G .Rigney, Houston, Texas.

Madden—L. Willey, T. Flynn, W. A. Wells, Michael; C. J. Ditter, Ymir; P. Moore, Whitewater; F. Cummins, Kaslo.

Tremont—W. E. Marten, T. G. Roy, Blairmore; R. R. Lowe, Powder Point.

Bartlett—J. B. Starr, P. McDonnell, Forty-Nine Creek.

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HALL MINES STORES
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Acting under instructions from the management of the Hall Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction, commencing on the evening of
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18th
at 7:30 o'clock
in the Hume building on Vernon street, adjoining the new postoffice, the whole of the stock of mine stores carried by the company at the Silver King mine, consisting of
CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES, ETC.
This sale will be continued each evening at the same hour and place until the entire stock has been disposed of, and will offer a rare opportunity for purchasers to secure staples at their own price.
TERMS CASH. For further particulars apply to
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
OYSTERS AND CLAMS
(SHELLED OR UNSHELLED)
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SURROUND A WOMAN WITH PRETTY JEWELRY
from our big stock if you want to please her greatly.
The new fancies in Sterling Silver Combs, Hat Pins, Stick Pins, Chattelaines, Shirt Waist Sets, ornaments for the hair, etc., present rare opportunities for buying seasonable jewelry.
We are receiving daily new novelties from all parts of the world.
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Just received a fine line of healthy bulbs for fall planting including
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OXALIS
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MAMMOTH FRESIAS
NARCISSUS
SNOWDROPS
TULIPS
LILIUM HARRISII
Get them this week while the stock is fresh
Canada Drug and Book Co.,
LIMITED, NELSON.

HEATING STOVES and RANGES
Queen Heaters, Air Tight Heaters, Hard and Soft Coal Burners.
The J. H. Ashdown Hardware CO., LTD.
Successors to Lawrence Hardware Co.

JUST RECEIVED
A big lot of Carpets and Carpet squares like that gathered here. It is certain that a pattern, quality and price is to be secured that will suit. The variety of this complete and new line cannot be appreciated without a visit.

Call and see us whether purchasing or not. The values are remarkable.
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ROASTERS OF CHOICE
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OUR JAVA AND MOCHA AT 40c AND OUR CHOICE BLEND AT 25c. is the best value for the money. We guarantee satisfaction if you buy direct from us.
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REAL ESTATE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN.
Agents for Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of England; Insurance Company of North America.
FOR SALE.
Five-roomed cottage with complete plumbing and two good lots, also stable for four horses on the back of lot. Price $1700; part cash.
Store and warehouse in central position in Kaslo, rented at $37.50 per month. Terms on application.
FOR RENT.
Houses in all parts of the city at reduced rentals. Call and see our lists.

A. R. SHERWOOD
Real Estate and Insurance Agent
FOR SALE—480 acres on Lower Arrow Lake. One-acre bearing orchard. Good range for cattle in vicinity.

A. G. GAMBLE
Real Estate and Insurance Agent
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Silver Spoon Tea 50c lb
Each package contains a beautiful triple silver plated spoon—hence its name. Two hundred pounds of this choice Ceylon Tea sold last month. Hygienic Baking Powder, 16 oz. can 25c.
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PROPRIETORS OF "MARATA" TEA IN HALF AND ONE POUND PACKAGES
AN EXCELLENT LINE OF CHEAP BLACK TEAS NOW IN STOCK.

Miss IRVING
DRESSMAKER
BROKEN HILL BLOCK, NELSON, B. C.

Mrs. ENFIELD
Has just received a consignment of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, BONNETS and MITTENS. Postoffice Block.

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BAKER STREET
New Fall Mantles
Furs, Coats and Capes
JUST ARRIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LADIES DRESS SKIRTS, JACKETS, FURS AND LONG COATS.
MILLINERY—WE ARE SHOWING BALANCE OF PATTERN HATS AT REDUCED PRICES.
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We Carry a Complete Line of Cereals
Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Yellow and White Cornmeal, Grape Nuts, Postum Cereal, Cream of Wheat, Germen, etc., etc.
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Thanksgiving Day
CRANBERRIES
Tomorrow, Thursday, Oct. 16th, we offer a few suggestions to help you. Wealthy Apples, Grapes, Peaches, Nuts, Etc. Squash, Pumpkin, Celery, Olives, Pickles, Tomato Catsup, Etc. A full stock of fancy groceries to choose from. Open tonight till 10 p. m.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERIES AND FRUITS.
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BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR Scotch Whiskies
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A Dozen Other Leading Brands
We carry a well assorted stock in case and bulk BRANDIES, RUMS, GINS, PORTS, SHERRIES, and LIQUEURS
A large range of Union Cigars from leading Manufacturers.
Grandas—A pure Havana Smoke.
Agents Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
We carry a stock of Billiard Chalk, Cue Tips and small wares. Write us for Catalogue and Price Lists.
Billiard and Pool Tables, Bar Fixtures and Supplies.
A FULL LINE OF CANADIAN WHISKIES

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Orders by Mail Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.
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