# THE DAILY NEWS

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## THEY REFUSE TO ARBITRATE

### Coal Operators are Firm in Their Contention

### Say Industry Cannot Stand Increase Demanded

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—President G. F. Baer, of the Reading company, and United States senators Quay and Penrose held a long conference this afternoon in the executive offices of the Reading company in this city, at which the anthracite coal miners strike was thoroughly discussed. At the conclusion of the conference president Baer issued a lengthy reply to the two senators. Among other things he said: "I recognize that it is your duty and right as senators, representing the great state of Pennsylvania, to do whatever can be legitimately done to end a strike that so seriously affects business, and brings so much suffering to the women and children of the coal regions. The newspaper story that I said the strike was a private affair which did not concern the public is a reckless fabrication. Now what I have said is, that the management of the business belongs to the owners. In the case of the coal companies the law casts the management and control on the directors and officers whose responsibilities are to their stockholders, to the state and to the public. The right of the stockholders is to have good management of the business and a fair return on their investment. The obligation to the state is to conduct the business in strict conformity to the laws it has established. The duty to the public is, so far as is practicable, to conduct the business so as to add to the common welfare. The coal operators say they cannot mine coal because the miners make demands which render it impossible to mine coal profitably, and the state has enacted laws prohibiting the employment of men in the mines unless they have worked two years in anthracite mines, and therefore they cannot for the timebeing mine coal. How, then under the circumstances, can there be any violation of public duty? If we yield to the extravagant demands of the miners we will lose money. If we attempt to increase the price of coal we will destroy the industries depending upon anthracite fuel. If we increase the price on the domestic sizes, we will be called robbers, barons, oppressors of the poor, monopolists and enemies of mankind. We have concluded, therefore, that our duty to ourselves and to the public will best be served by standing firm. You cannot arbitrate a question of wages when an increase will destroy the business and a decrease will be unacceptable to the working men. We cannot arbitrate a question as to whether mining operations, and business generally shall be managed under the common sense rule of law and equity by the owners and the servants they have selected or by a labor organization. You cannot arbitrate the right to protect your property and your workmen from the mob rule of labor organizations who loudly proclaim a purpose to destroy property and endeavor to make their proclamation effective by killing and injuring their fellow workmen when they refuse to join in their lawlessness. When John Mitchell ordered the engineers, firemen and pumpmen to desert their posts he knew that unless the operators could supply their places, the mines would be destroyed and with their destruction 140,000 men with their wives and children dependent upon their labor, would be deprived of work for a long time."

#### LORD ROSEBERY ENGAGED.

His Fiancee is Lady Naylor-Leyland, a Widow and Wealthy.

London, September 3.—London society is very much interested in a report that lord Rosebery, the richest wifeless peer, is engaged to be married to lady Naylor-Leyland, the richest and most beautiful widow in England.

Since the death of his wife, who was Miss Rothschild, lord Rosbery has been seen little in society. He is very studious and buries himself in his studies, going from one of his country places to another, or to Paris as the mood finds him. He is the most powerful politician in England out of office. The utterances of no other command such wide attention.

He has been paying much attention to lady Naylor-Leyland, and those who recall her successful efforts to advance her late husband in his career believe that lord Rosebery could not make a better match.

Lady Naylor-Leyland, who was Miss Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a professional beauty, has held her own in England even against the beautiful duchess of Marlborough. Her town house at Hyde Park Gates vies with that of Mrs. Mackay in point of sumptuousness of furnishings and the objects of art it contains.

Lady Naylor-Leyland is now giving a series of house parties in the country, and will not be seen in London again for some weeks.

#### THE STEMWINDER.

Fairview, September 3.—(Special to The News.)—A still further improvement in the value of the big shoot of ore now being opened up on the 300-foot level of the Stemwinder mine by the New Fairview Corporation, is reported. It is stated that the ore now runs $11 per ton in gold and that this higher value appears to give promise of continuing as depth is made. C. G. Cunningham, electrician, is expected to arrive from Greenwood this week to commence on his contract which calls for his having some 160 lights put in the mine workings and mill and other buildings by October 1st.

## CORTIANA STRIKES IT RICH

ENCOUNTERS GREY COPPER IN THE SILVER HILL.

ORE WILL CARRY $250 IN ALL VALUES PER TON.

B. Cortiana is playing in the greatest kind of luck with his lease on the Silver Hill property, which he took over from the owners a short time ago. It is but a week since a very important strike of high grade ore was reported in one of the new workings started by Cortiana, and now there is another and even more important strike to record. This later discovery consists of a very fine showing of grey copper ore which has been encountered in the No. 1 tunnel. At the point where it has been struck the vein is 1 1-2 feet wide, all of which is mineralized, and with sorting will furnish a good grade of shipping ore, but along one of the walls there occurs a stringer of grey copper, which appears to maintain a width of from four to five inches. It is only necessary to see this ore to know that it would run well, but out of curiosity Mr. Cortiana brought some samples to Nelson yesterday for assay.

A number of independent assays are being made but the returns from one test have been received. They give the silver contents of the ore at 480.6 ounces, and the lead at 14 per cent. No assay has yet been made for copper, but the copper values will be considerable. This streak of grey copper is by far the richest ore that has been encountered in the Silver Hill, and as Cortiana is working the property on a percentage basis the find means a great deal to him personally. He has a crew of 29 men at work at the Silver Hill, and has about a car of ore at the landing awaiting shipment. Just what he will be able to accomplish in the way of producing tonnage for the next few months Mr. Cortiana was not prepared to say, but he thought he would be able to equal any former records at the mine in this respect.

Mr. Cortiana is also the lessee of the Molly Gibson property. He says he is directing his attention very largely to development at the Molly Gibson, but there are still about 500 tons of ore at the mine ready to be hauled to the lake.

#### LARDEAU MAIL SERVICE.

W. A. Galliher, M. P., Has Placed All the Facts Before the Ottawa Authorities.

Active steps are now being taken towards securing a direct mail service between Nelson and the Lardeau country. When W. A. Galliher, M. P., was asked yesterday by a representative of The Daily News as to what action had been taken he stated that he had already sent off urgent representations in the matter to the postal authorities at Ottawa. Besides asking for a change in the mail service, he also asked for the establishing of a postoffice at Gerrard, which will be found of considerable convenience to the residents at the south end of Trout lake and tributary properties. With the applications Mr. Galliher sent a map showing the present route taken by the mail, and the route that is desired. He explained that the present route by way of Revelstoke was all right for coast and main line points, and that it should be retained, but that separate sacks for Kaslo, Nelson and the south to be carried by the C. P. R. from Trout Lake and Ferguson were urgently needed. This should prove satisfactory to all, as if Trout lake freezes up for a time in the winter it would be an easy matter to send the mail sacks around by the other route during such times. Even when the mail has to be sent around by Arrowhead, if separate sacks are provided there will still be a saving of two days over the present system, as it will not be necessary for it to be sent up to Revelstoke, or to stop off at Nakusp a day, as the sacks will be directed straight to their destinations. The change, if secured, as is likely, will be of the greatest importance to Nelson as it will result in the diverting of a large amount of trade to this city that at present is going to the coast. At present Nelson is supplying quite a lot of furniture, groceries, fruit and produce, soda water, hardware, drygoods, books and stationery, jewelry, etc., to the different towns and camps of the district, but with proper postal facilities both the number of points reached and the quantity of goods sent should be greatly increased.

#### A FUTILE SEARCH.

Hunting For a Mythical Alaskan Boundary Post.]

Victoria, Sept. 3.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Information has been received here by the authorities that on June 27th a small expedition started from Atlin to, if possible, discover and photograph the small block stone building and boundary post said to be situated about 55 miles north of Rainy river, and to mark the old Alaskan boundary. The investigator is an American citizen, named J. H. DeBlondeau, and he is accompanied by two Indians. At Wells, in the Porcupine country, he told the Indians he would give five thousand dollars for information that would lead to the discovery of the post.

#### "FATHER PAT" MEMORIAL.

Rossland, Sept. 3.—The committee formed in Rossland to commemorate the memory of the late Rev. Henry Irwin, more familiarly known throughout the Kootenays as "Father Pat," today placed an order with a Philadelphia firm for an ambulance to be known as the "Father Pat" memorial ambulance. Subscriptions for this purpose were received from all parts of Canada and the United States, Alaska, England and South Africa. The apparatus will cost $500, and the balance of about $500 remaining in the fund will be devoted to the construction of a stone memorial, probably in the form of a drinking fountain. The federal goverment passed an order-in-council admitting the ambulance free of duty, and the railroad companies are expected to furnish carriage at reduced rates. The ambulance will have a nickel-silver plate with embossed epitaph prepared by judge J. W. Nelson, of Rossland.

## ROOSEVELT HAD NARROW ESCAPE

### While Driving in a Coach the President Gets Mixed up in a Collision Which Kills His Bodyguard

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt, on this last day of his tour of New England, narrowly escaped death or serious injury in an accident near this city in which one of his body guard, a secret service agent, William Craig, was killed outright, and D. J. Pratt, the driver of the coach occupied by president Roosevelt, governor Crane, secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Craig, sustained a fractured skull, which it is feared will result fatally. The coach, which was a regular tally-ho vehicle, was struck by an electric car on the Pittsfield &Lenox Street railway, at about 9.30 o'clock this forenoon.

The accident happened at a point about a mile and a half from this city, near the Pittsfield country club house, while the president and his party were enjoying a coaching trip from Dalton, governor Crane's home, where the president spent the night, to Lenox, a distance of about 20 miles over the Berkshire hills. The car was in charge of conductor James Kelly, with motorman Luke J. Madden on the front platform. The car struck the coach in the rear and smashed in the back of the vehicle, tipping it over and throwing its occupants to the ground. The car was not badly damaged. Motorman Madden and conductor Kelly were at once arrested and brought to Pittsfield. Pratt, the driver of the coach, also was brought here and placed in the Pittsfield hospital. The president, who in falling from the coach, sustained only slight bruises and a few scratches, and secretary George B. Cortelyou, who suffered in a manner similar to the president, with the exception that he was cut on the head, with the other members of the party went to the country club nearby, where their wounds were dressed.

In a short time they proceeded to the Curtis hotel at Lenox, arriving there at 11 o'clock. The president's programme today included a journey from this state through Connecticut, and he was to stop at Lenox and Stockbridge, and Great Barrington, in Massachusetts, and at New Milford and Bridgeport in Connecticut. At Bridgeport the yacht Sylph was to meet him and take him back to Oyster Bay. The accident, however, caused a change in the intermediate stops from Lenox to Bridgeport, the president proceeding directly there and at once embarking on the Sylph for Oyster Bay. A witness of the accident stated that the motorman was speeding his car in order to reach the club. The president, governor Crane and secretary Cortelyou were piled in a heap. The awe stricken crowd, which witnessed the accident, rushed to the president's carriage, but with no expectation that he would be found alive. The president was cut on the right side of his chin and his face is swollen. He is also suffering from severe bruises. The president retained his complete composure, although he was solicitous for the rest of those in the carriage. The excitement was intense and rumors flew thick and fast that the president had been killed. After remaining at the scene for an hour the president determined to continue his journey to Stockbridge, where his train was laying on a siding. He arrived at Lenox shortly after 11 o'clock, but sent a courier ahead requesting the people to refrain from cheering. After a brief stop here he was driven to the train. In the carriage next the president's when the accident happened was Dr. G. A. Lung, of the navy, who accompanied the party for just such emergencies as this, and who was promptly on hand to render assistance to the president. But the president was disinclined to receive medical attention, saying he was but slightly hurt.

New York, Sept. 3.—News of the accident to president Roosevelt and his party was received in Wall street shortly before 11 o'clock. The first reports were more or less conflicting, and a general decline in the stock list followed. As soon as it became known that the president's injuries were not serious, the downward tendency was checked.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The news of the tragic accident to the president's party was received here with consternation, and in all official circles there was a wild clamor for details. It was hard to reassure many of the officials who feared that even if not seriously injured, according to the first reports, the president or Mr. Cortelyou might have sustained injuries, which would develop in a few hours. So Mr. Cortelyou's message, received late in the afternoon, announcing the safety of the party except Craig, went far to relieve the apprehension of the situation.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Wm. Craig, the secret service operative, who lost his life in the accident which overtook the presidential party, was well known in this city, and considered one of the best officers in the service. Since last October he had been stationed at the White House, and had accompanied president Roosevelt on all of his journeys out of Washington. During the president's vacation at Oyster Bay, he had charge of the secret service detectives stationed there.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 3.—The Sylph, with president Roosevelt aboard, anchored off Oyster Bay shortly before 8.30 p. m.

Posen, Prussian Poland, Sept. 3.—Extra editions of the newspapers giving accounts of the accident to president Roosevelt and his party, spread the news throughout the city at 10 o'clock tonight. The correspondent of the Associated Press has been informed that emperor William expressed great regret upon hearing of the occurrence, but said he was glad to know that president Roosevelt had only been slightly injured.

## RICH MINERAL FINDS NEAR GRAND FORKS

Grand Forks, Sept. 3.—A phenomenally rich strike has just been made in a newly discovered mineral region of wide extent situated at the head waters of the north fork of Kettle river, 90 miles north of Grand Forks, and about 30 miles north of the bituminous coal fields. Frank Fritz and C. W. Harrigan, two local prospectors, staked four claims and hastened here to record their locations. They report that they found a ledge of galena and grey copper averaging from ten inches to three feet in width, and traceable on the surface for 600 feet. Surface specimens assayed at the Granby smelter gave values of 590 ounces of silver and 15 per cent copper, and 55 ounces of silver and 10 per cent. copper per ton respectively. They have named the new district Thunder Hill camp, and report that they passed over many inferior looking ledges. Many prospectors are preparing to go in this week. The trail ends at the coal fields. The camp is situated within two miles of the source of the north fork, and just this side of the range separating the north fork from Five Valley, which is accessible from the Arrow lakes.

## THERE WILL BE NO SMELTER FOR SPOKANE

Spokane, Sept. 3.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The mine owners of the Coeur d'Alene district met this morning and discused the smelter situation, and the difficulty that has arisen between the mine owners and the smelting trust. The results of the meeting were for the most part kept secret. A. B. Campbell said: "We do not care to discuss the situation at the present time, but the talk of our building a smelter in Spokane is unauthorized. In fact, there is no prospect for it now, though such a thing may possibly happen in the distant future. The difficulties between the smelters and the Coeur d'Alene mine owners will soon be settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties."

The mine owners held a lengthy session, but none of them would divulge what was done at the meeting.

## THEY MAY BE IRON KINGS

ROBINSON AND McMILLAN HAVE BIG IRON PROPERTY.

THEY DISCOVERED GREY CREEK DEPOSIT OF HEMATITE.

Robert Robinson and G. B. McMillan leave this morning for their promising iron property on Grey creek, one of the streams which put into Crawford bay, just above the creek of the same name.

Robinson and McMillan are the discoverers of the iron deposits on Grey creek, of which so much has been heard within the last few weeks, and they are confident they have a good thing in their locations, the Bismark and Gladstone. Since they made the discovery the entire creek has been staked, and, as the iron deposits on the creek are richer than anything previously discovered in the province, it is on the cards for Grey creek to throw the celebrated Kitchener range in the shade, and for "Bob" and his partner to blossom out into iron kings.

Their discovery is situate about seven miles up the creek from the lake, and since they located, in August last, they have uncovered the ledge for a distance of 100 feet, besides tracing it for 600 feet. The ledge appears to preserve a uniform width of eight feet, and is made up of a solid body of specular hematite, which assays 54.7 per cent. iron. The purity of the ore has attracted considerable attention on the part of those interested in iron ores, and should the property prove up anything like as well as it promises, the owners will have little trouble in disposing of it at a fancy price.

The property is admirably situated for working and it is possible at a very slight expense to tram the ore from the mine to the lake where it could be treated in a blast furnace.

#### YMIR'S ROAD REQUIREMENTS.

Superintendent Killeen Promises to Endorse Recommendations of Citizens.

Ymir, September 3.—(Special to The Daily News.)—During his visit here Hugh Killeen the government road inspector, was interviewed by a deputation of the Ymir Citizens' Association with regard to the new wagon roads to be constructed in this district. Mr. Killeen stated that he would endorse the proposed expenditure of $6000 on the Porcupine creek wagon road, and if possible, the work would be completed this fall. At present the road has been built for about one mile and the proposed appropriation will carry it as far as the Union Jack mine, where it is urgently needed to enable the requisite heavy machinery to be installed. It will further be of service to the Big Four, Nevada, Porcupine, Eldorado, Silver Lake and Big Horn mines, besides generally opening up a very rich section of country. The Citizens' Association endeavored to obtain a promise that a wagon road should be further constructed, running from the town to the mouth of Porcupine creek, to connect with the above mentioned road, and Mr. Killeen expressed himself as ready to recommend this very essential piece of work. As a matter of fact this road has already been constructed in a rough manner by private enterprise over the greater part of the way, and only about half a mile of actual construction, which will probably include a little rock work. A few hundred dollars would be ample to put the entire distance of about a mile and a half in good shape, so that when the Porcupine road is completed wagons can be drawn right from town to the head of the creek.

Another important piece of work which was brought under the engineer's notice was the road up Hidden creek. William Davis, owner of the Hunter V mine, has offered to contribute fifty per cent of the actual cost of a wagon road up Hidden creek, which would extend to his property. Mr. Killeen stated that while the Porcupine road would take precedence, he would recommend the construction of the Hidden creek road next spring.

A new railroad siding is being put in from opposite the depot into the Porto Rico Lumber Co.'s mill.

Monday night Ymir enjoyed a musical treat in the shape of a concert given by Miss Florence Kneeland of this town, in which a number of Nelson artists took part. The Nelson visitors were Mrs. Melville Parry, Miss Johnstone, Miss Byers and Messrs. F. W. Chadbourne and Ralph Clark, with whom were Mrs. H. F. Young and Miss Kneeland of this town. The occasion was the debut of Miss Kneeland who for some time has been a pupil of Mrs. Melville Parry. A large audience attended and fully appreciated the high-class entertainment provided. After the concert a dance took place which was well attended.

#### THE ENGLISH EDITORS.

It is understood from private sources of information that the visiting English editors will probably reach Nelson on Monday next. No official word has been received by the mayor as to when they will arrive beyond the telegram from Mr. Preston at Banff on Monday last saying that they would reach here either Monday or Tuesday. No definite arrangements have been made as yet for their entertainment, as it is not known how many the party will consist of. It is expected that they will remain here Monday night and all day Tuesday. On Tuesday the party will probably be taken out to visit the Granite mine and mill while in operation. A banquet and a drive around the city will also be included in the programme of entertainment.

At Rossland considerable preparations have been made for the entertainment of the expected guests, although the same uncertainty exists there as to the number of the party and the time of their stay. They are due to arrive this evening at Rossland from the main line, and will remain at least Friday in Rossland. On Saturday it is expected that they will spend the day going over the Trail smelter, and arrangements are under way to have a special train take them over to Phoenix for Sunday, as managing director McMillan, of the Snowshoe mine wishes to entertain them there for the day.

## WRIGHT ISSUES A STATEMENT

### It Supports the Position of the Striking Miners

### Operators Increased Costs After the Last Strike

Washington, D. C., Sept.3.—Labor commissioner Wright has filed a lengthy reoprt with the department covering his investigations into the anthracite strike.

In the course of his report commissioner Wright says that the facts seem to show that the officers of the miners' union, with perhaps one or two exceptions, persistently opposed the present strike on the ground that it would possibly last all summer, and entail great hardship and suffering upon the mine workers, as well as work incalculable injury to the industrial interests of the country. They also believed that many of the alleged wrongs endured by the miners might be corrected by appeals to the employers. This attempt, however, to secure conferences between the representatives of the mine workers and the mine operators proved fruitless, and the miners themselves decided that a strike should be organized. Nearly all the operators have no confidence in the ability of the miners' union to control its own members to such a degree as to assist in maintaining proper discipline. Some of the operators and some of the union officers believe that no great progress will be made towards more peaceful conditions in the mine regions until the anthracite miners have a union of their own. All of the operators whom Mr. Wright met, disclaimed distinctly that they had any antagonism to labor unions as such. They did object, and most seriously, to some of the methods adopted by the unions, and they felt that when asked to make a contract with the unions the latter should put themselves in a position to be pecuniarily responsible for carrying out such contracts.

The specific demand of the union that where miners are paid by weight, 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton, represents a long standing difficulty. When it is shown that a ton of coal, says Mr. Wright, contains a varying percentage of refuse as it comes from the mine, it is difficult to see the force of the argument why it should not be weighed, and the miner paid for the work he does. At least, the operators, he thinks, ought to share in the loss of labor in mining impurities. The demand of the miners that wages be increased ten per cent. in the rates per ton to those men who perform contract work and ten per cent. reduction in the time of those who work by the day, is backed by the statement that after the increase which was granted in 1900, the prices of all commodities in the mining region were advanced accordingly. They urge that it is exceedingly difficult for them to live properly on their present wages.

The operators meet this demand with the statement that they are able to market only 60 per cent. of the capacity of their mines, and that the increase of 20 per cent. in wages which the men demand, would mean about 46 cents a ton increase.

#### GOSSIP OF GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, September 3.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Labor Day passed very quietly at Greenwood. Business generally was suspended but there was no demonstration in the town. After a couple of months of enforced idleness the B C Copper Company's employees at both mine and smelter for the most part preferred to remain at work, so that there was no stoppage of work at either of these establishments. A number of Greenwood people went up to Phoenix to attend the celebration in that town, a few went picnicking, others attended the Presbyterian Sunday school outing, and more remained at home.

A. H. Lawder has severed his connection with the police department of Greenwood a month earlier than had been arranged he should do, having been appointed book-keeper for the B C Chartered Company at its B C mine at Summit camp. The mine is again at work, S. F. Parrish, M. E., being manager as before, and R. H. Anderson again at his post as foreman.

A little work is being done in the old shaft at the Morrison mine in Deadwood camp, and it is stated that some nice-looking copper ore is being mined here. F. H. Oliver, managing director paid a hurried visit to the mine recently, but so far no information has been made public as to the probability or otherwise of the mine soon being operated with as many men as before it was shut down several months since.

Albert I. Goodell, superintendent of the Montreal & Boston Copper Company's smelter at Boundary Falls, has returned from his trip to the east. He was accompanied by his family, who were not here with him before, so the inference generally drawn is that there is a good prospect of the smelter being operated continuously for some time to come.

Gold commissioner and government agent William G. McMynn is inviting tenders for the erection of a comfortable villa residence in Greenwood for his own use. This is one of several indications that the outlook for a return of prosperity to the town and neighborhood is considered favorable by some of those in the best position to know what its prospects are. There is certainly a much better feeling among residents than when the mines and smelters were idle by reason of the coke famine, and confidence is becoming general now that two or three mines that had been idle for months are again at work. Further, there are persistent reports that local smelters will ere long considerably increase their treatment capacity.

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### SMITH-CURTIS INDIGNANT.

The energetic member for Rossland is very indignant over the personnel of the commission appointed to investigate the recent colliery disasters in the province. He tells the Rossland Miner that these appointments afford "a striking example of the audacious unfitness of the government." He alleges that nepotism has been indulged in in the choice of two of the commisioners, Messrs. Bryden and Lampman, the former being the premier's brother-in-law, and the latter a son-in-law of the minister of mines.

It appears to us that Mr. Curtis is too severe in his denounciations. There is probably no man in the province better fitted to represent the mine owners interests on the commission than Mr. John Bryden. It is true that he is a brother-in-law of the premier; it is true also that he formerly occupied the position of manager of the Dunsmuir colliery, but notwithstanding these facts no one who knows Mr. Bryden will question for one moment that as a public official he will do his duty impartially and regardless of any private or personal considerations. As a mine manager Mr. Bryden had the respect and confidence of his employees. He was a strict master but a just one. The Daily News is pleased to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to the worth of one of the most sterling men in the province, more particularly as Mr. Bryden's political faith and our own are very much at variance. It is very much to be regretted that any aspersion should be cast upon the integrity of a man of this stamp. So far as Mr. Bryden's work on the commission is concerned there need be no fear that it will be well done, and if there is censure to be administered he will not hesitate to administer it.

Regarding Mr. Tully Boyce it may also be said that he will do his work faithfully and well. He will represent the miners on the commission, and it would probably have been difficult to select a man better fitted for the work. It is somewhat amusing to have it suggested that Tully Boyce would stand in with the Dunsmuir interests. There is probably not a labor man in the province who has been a greater thorn in the side of the Dunsmuir colliery management than this same Tully Boyce. He was charged with having instigated the Wellington strike, and the writer well remembers the desperate efforts made by the Dunsmuir officials to have him put in jail on a variety of charges. Tully Boyce is a man of rather exceptional ability, of whose honesty to the miners' interests there can be no question, notwithstanding that of recent years he has not seen eye to eye with the most influential labor men of Nanaimo.

Mr. Peter Lampman's appointment is perhaps open to adverse criticism but not on the score of his relationship to the minister of mines, that is too paltry a cause of complaint altogether. We agree with Mr. Curtis that there should have been an outsider on the commission, a man who might be termed a colliery expert, who could have taken up the work a stranger to all parties concerned. Mr. Lampman's place might very much better have been filled by a man of this description. However, there is no just ground upon which to question the honesty of Mr. Lampman. He is well known as the secretary of the provincial law society, and has heretofore been known as an honorable and upright man. The fact that he happens to be married to the daughter of the minister of mines is surely not to be advanced as a reason for doubting his integrity.

We have dealt with this subject at some length not because of any desire to defend the government's action in the matter, nor because of any special regard for the members of the commission but because we very strongly deprecate attacks upon private citizens who from time to time may be asked to serve the state in some position of responsibility. If this province is to secure the services of its best men for work of the kind involoved in commissions of enquiry, or arbitrations of industrial disputes they must not be allowed to feel that the acceptance of work of this kind will entail personal abuse.

The interchange of compliments among the party politicians is endurable, and perhaps defensible, but the capable men we call in occasionally to do some needful public work should not be subjected to partisan attacks.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

President Roosevelt's pronouncement on the Monroe doctrine appears to have given rise to considerable discussion in England where all manner of meanings are deducted from it. The Saturday Review, in an alarmist article, points out the danger that threatens Great Britain and the Empire from the growth of United States expansion. "The United States," says the Review, "is the only great power separated from the British empire by nothing but a land frontier, and it is the settled object of the United States to include Canada. The United States is commercially growing fast at our expense, and judging from its present progress, the power of the United States in wealth and numbers will soon exceed that of any rival we have, possibly excepting Russia, whose position in relation to us territorially is not nearly so critical. Under these circumstances it is surely clear that the power we need be the most concerned about is America. Acute territorial and commercial rivalry always results in an ultimate trial by force. It is the only final settlement. If that is so, the policy of either country must be to avoid doing anything which can increase the other's power or give it points in the struggle.

"On that principal the United States has steadily acted, in opposing diplomatically, never conceding a point. We, on the other hand, have usually gone out of our way to help the United States when in the matter of the Isthmus Canal we lost ground the Americans gained."

The Review lets its fears run away with its judgment. There is not likely to be any fighting between Great Britain and the United States, their interests forbid it and will continue to do so. The American people have far more to fear from internal troubles than from Great Britain and the latter knows enough of spread-eagleism not to pay too serious attention to a policy that exists on paper more than in actuality. The view expressed by the Spectator is more in accord with the prevailing opinion than the Review's utterance. Says the Spectator: "We hold that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is good for the United States; we, like the United States, have no desire to see the status quo violently altered by the efforts of the Continental European states to carve out for themselves colonial empires in Central or South America. It will suit us no more than the United States to see Germany established in Southern Brazil or elsewhere on the Western Continent.

"The power on which it must primarily rest is sea power. If the European states know that America has sea power enough to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, it will be scrupulously respected. The moment they see that the docrine is based only on paper it will be disregarded. To make the doctrine of value, America must build a fleet unquestionably stronger than that of France or Germany. She need not trouble to outbuild us, as we not only agree to, but may be said to be passive suporters of the Monroe doctrine."

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The discovery of a new mineral region of wide extent 90 miles north of Grand Forks is reported. The assays obtained from surface specimens are decidedly rich.

Hardly a day goes by now but that one or more of our correspondents in the mining camps of south Kootenay reports some new development in the industry. Either a smelter is to be built, another mine is to be added to the shipping list, new bodies of ore have been located on properties that were thought to be worked out, or some lucky prospectors are reported to have struck it rich. This morning's issue is no exception to the rule. From different sections of the Kootenay district come reliable reports of new finds, more activity in certain localities, and assurances of improved conditions in the industry all round. There is certainly no cause for despondency today in the mining outlook.

### RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

Agram, Hungary, Sept. 3.—Early this morning mobs plundered the Servian shops, piled their stocks in the streets and set fire to them. Captain Witas was dragged into the street and terribly beaten. Many rioters have been arrested, including a number of women, and two new troops are occupying the streets.

### METAL QUOTATIONS.

New York, Sept. 3.—Copper, weak, $11.30 to $11.60. Lead, quiet, 4 1-8.

## MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY

THE WICKEDNESS OF BEING UNMARRIED.

ACCORDING TO PROF. ANDREWS OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, who has a useful but somewhat misleading faculty for saying things, sometimes wise and sometimes otherwise, which attract public attention because they touch on subjects of wide interest which others have neglected, is having a week or so of newspaper comment by devoting his "convocation speech" at the University of Chicago to the wickedness of being unmarried. Following a long train of legislators and teachers through many centuries, Dr. Andrews is unwise enough to denounce, without exception and without qualification, the unmarried man or woman as a poor weakling who has neglected his duty in life.

There is enough in history—and some things in current life—to prove the extravagance of Dr. Andrews' scolding, but neither he nor those who comment on his utterances appear to be aware that he is dealing with a normal social condition which always has, and so far as one can see, always will accompany an increase in the comforts and opportunities of life Whether or not men decay as wealth accumulates, there is no question whatever but marriages decrease.

Time was— acentury ago— when it was a favorite declaration of political economists, led by Malthus, that as wages rose and food grew cheaper the marriage rate would increase and births grow numerous. This was specious, and for nearly 50 years was accepted as true. But the enumerations of population during the last 100 years have settled it beyond question that the reverse takes place. As Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb have shown beyond question in their work on "Industrial Democracy" and "Trades Unions," when wages rise in any calling, trade or employment the marriage rate tends to diminish and births to decrease. It does not need pages of statistics to prove this to any one with his or her (particularly her) eyes open who looks out on society and sees that the number of unmarried women increases as the advantages of life increase.

Marriage comes early as a matter of course to the young woman in the lower stratum of the laboring class, but as the family wage increases the number of unmarried women also increases, and when one reaches the average of families able to spend $1000 a year or so in educating their daughters after they become 13 or 14 years old, and who are able to continue this education through a college course, about 4 women out of 10 are left unmarried.

This takes place about equally, whether the young woman goes to college or not. "Society," as it is called, is one vast array of spinsters. Among the favored families who have some hereditary means, a fixed income and the various advantages which come from social relations prolonged through more than one generation, in this city and in all cities, the noticeable fact is the larger number of young women who "come out," who stay out for two, three or four years, gradually fading into the background of unmarried women which constitutes a sort of fringe in society.

What is true of this particular set is true all through the social organism. During the last 50 years in the United States, in which the wealth of the country has enormously increased, growing from three to four-fold, the marriage and birth rates have steadily decreased. This decrease exists among all classes. It is largest, as everybody knows, among families whose ancestors came to this country before the revolution. Many of these families are visibly dying out. It is next apparent in those whose progenitors came here before 1850 or 1860, and who now figure in the census columns as children of parents of foreign birth. The only class where births are numerous and marriage constant is in the last deposit of immigration, which is still engaged in a hard struggle for life.

History has the same record through all its course. Always as nations have grown in civilization and grown in wealth they have decreased in marriage and birth rate, beginning with families the ability of whose members enabled them to get a little the start of the rest in wealth. Thus nature revenges herself on the desire of men to gain more than is mete.—Anaconda Standard.

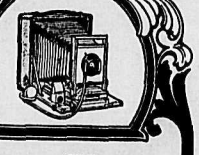
### BELFAST FLOODED.

London, Sept. 3.—Nearly all the mills in Belfast were closed this afternoon, the fires under the boilers having been extinguished by the heavy rainfall. The principal streets of Belfast remain under water tonight.

### THE CZARINA.

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that it is reported from St. Petersburg that the czarina has had a miscarriage but that her condition is not alarming.


## POCO CAMERAS



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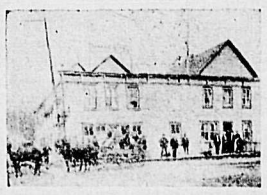

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## THE DAILY NEWS
## Nelson, B. C.


# A CAREER OF CRIME ENDS IN SAN QUENTIN

San Diego, California, September 3.—It was a joyful day for Old Mexico when Octavino Soto, the notorious bandit, turned his back upon the land of his nativity and stole across the border into California. For more than 20 years he had been the hardest criminal the Mexican authorities have had to deal with, and in the light of their experience with him it is no wonder they regard his room as far more desirable than his company. And now Soto has stumbled into a legal trap at last, despite his bravado, his daring and his cunning, and for half a year to come will be safely confined within the bars of San Quentin prison.

During the six months' term in the penitentiary of California Old Mexico will breathe freely for the first time in more than two decades.

Picturesque as any character who has ever defied the laws of God and man in all the southwest, Soto has played a most dramatic part in the history of frontier crime that has had for its personnel in the extreme western portion such desperate men as Velasquez, Murietta and Three-Fingered Jack. But even these names do not stand individually for so many deeds of violence and depredation as those which for 20 years terrorized the inhabitants of Chihuahua and baffled the efforts and intelligence of the Mexican police.

To have captured Soto and taken the liberty of cutting off his head with one saber stroke would have been satisfaction and distinction of the keenest and proudest sort of the police department. His incarnation in California for the period of six months, brief as it is, is extremely gratifying to them, for Soto's name has long been a synonym for fear that the Mexicans populating any portion of the country which he happened to favor for prowling about in with his band would sooner have had a loose lion to avoid than this fierce foe to property and personal safety.

Not unlike a lion, indeed, is Octaviano Soto in the strange savagery that characterizes his nature. Very like a lion's, too, is his face, with its dark, fixed, sullen, ferocious eyes, its leonine length and strength of feature—the face of a man who would as quickly leap from the forest shade upon his prey as the king of beasts himself, with only the difference that his object would be larcenous instead of carniverous, and the object would be gained, though the victim's life were sacrificed, for Octaviano Soto places about as little value upon human existence as does the monster of the jungle. The lion crushes with his mighty paw. Soto, the Mexican brute, not far behind his animal prototype in ferocity, has silenced the cries of combatants with the weapons provided for man to destroy with.

Of Mexican birth, the blood of Indian ancestry runs in his veins. All the most marked elements of both races are predominant in him save the slothful inertness of the Mexican peon, who hates activity with all his lazy soul. Soto is not a lazy man. He has been to infinitely more pains in the expenditure of physical strength to keep up his reputation for daredevilry than would have been required of a respectable citizen living a well-ordered business life of civilization. It is no easy matter for an outlaw to stir up excitement by such hazardous means as the robbing of diligences and wayfarers and cattle rangers and keep it stirred up as sort of continuous performance year after year, dodging the threats of the law, fearless of the price set upon his head by the government whose enemy he is. But Octaviano Soto led just such an existence as this for nearly a quarter of a century. Grim, determined, desperate, conscienceless, his seamed and swarthy skin and strong, muscular frame showing no sign of lessening endurance and health, Octaviano Soto, bandit barbarian, all-round desperado, has followed the career that his wild nature chose for him, while time whitened his ink-black hair and made grizzly the short beard and mustache that it suited his singular vanity to wear, for Soto, though unmindful of morals, has never been unmindful of his garb.

Back as far as 1880 Soto's bold operations as cutthroat, cattle thief and stage robber began to attract attention throughout the Mexican country, and the authorities realized that they had a new and formidable bandit to reckon with, who would give as furious a battle as any of his predecessors in outlawry, and who surpassed all of them in the amazing recklessness with which he conducted his campaigns against peace and order.

Stealing cattle was Soto's most frequent offense in the early part of his career. In all his foraging expeditions he was singularly successful. He organized and was leader of a band of desperadoes whose presence menaced life and property, whether they chose to invade the mountains or plains, the towns or the wilderness. "The Jesse James of Mexico" was the title which Soto earned for himself by deeds of robbery and murder that made the Mexican people shudder in their houses o' nights and worried the police officers day after day.

When Soto's men rounded up a herd of cattle they drove them hurriedly over the United States border and sold them. Then they divided the money that their plunder had brought them, and, instead of taking to cover until they wanted more funds, continued with their business of stealing and selling until there was nothing available left lying around to steal and sell.

Between times the band varied the monotony of successful foraging by trying their luck as highwaymen.

Every stage that pased through the region infested by them was held up and the passengers were compelled to part, at pistol point, with their valuables, which they discreetly handed over to Soto and his gang of marauders, who appeared to regard the unwilling transfer of money and jewelry to their own pockets as merely an amusing method of killing time, in place of the more serious business of killing people.

But with his increasing boldness and his thoroughly contemptuous defiance of the government came temporary disaster for Soto.

He finally overreached himself and was placed where he needed all his cunning, all the resources of his criminal mind, to extricate himself.

So intolerable had become his repeated offenses and so dangerous to society his freedom that the heads of the Mexican government were put together in solemn conclave, and a fresh effort to capture him was commanded of the police, who were given to understand that they would be held strictly to account for their future failure to arrest the notorious bandit.

Soto was finally captured in Chihuahua with three of his companions. The remainder of the gang, upon losing their leader, scattered and were heard of infrequently thereafter.

For more than a year Soto was kept in jail awaiting trial. Then a Mexican tribunal, considering that he had been kept in mental uncertainty long enough, sentenced him to be shot.

For any other prisoner the future at this juncture would have looked rather gloomy, but the wily Mexican's nerve did not desert him nor did his resources fail him. He was confined in the city of Chihuahua, and, strange to say was guarded by a single keeper. He had contrived to get on terms of familiarity during the year with his guard and this made his escape easier, for he surprised that official by suddenly overpowering him, and, before the guard had time to say a prayer to the Receiver of his soul, Soto had killed him with his own weapon, adding one more crime to the long list already committed.

By the time Soto's escape was made known he had gained several hours' start on his pursuers and there was little hope of recapturing him. He made straight for the United States line and was lost to the Mexican authorities.

Some half hearted efforts were made to locate the fugitive, but to no purpose. He wandered through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona and at last found his way to California. He is known to have been in Los Angeles a month ago, where he was watched by the police as a suspicious character, but they did not know his identity.

It is peculiar thtat after so long, exciting and picturesque a career Soto shoud meet his Waterloo in such trivial shape as a petty larceny offense. He was arrested in the act of stealing a buggy robe belonging to G. Lusher of Pasadena. He was arrested by policeman Talamantes, a Mexican officer who is more familiar with the Mexican bandits than anyone in that part of the state. Talamantes looked up the record of Soto and proved that the captured man was one of the most notorious characters that ever committed crime in Chihuahua.

At the trial before judge Smith, Soto who does not speak English, refused to talk. He was sentenced for the short term of six months at San Quentin on the charge for which he was arrested When next he has a change of scene it will probably be from behind the bars in old Mexico And there will be more than one guard between him and freedom

# SHE MASQUERADED AS MAN

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES OF A WAYWARD GIRL.

SIX YEARS IN MALE ATTIRE—MARRIED A WIDOW.

New York, September 3.—Lota Austine Sawyer, who for six years masqueraded as a man, calling herself "Herman Gray Wood," has told the story of her life and wanderings, which show the most remarkable experiences ever encountered by a woman.

She is of good birth and education and was born in Camden county, North Carolina, where her father was a prosperous merchant. He died when she was an infant and her mother, with three other children, removed to Norfolk, Va., where she married J. G. Whitehurst. Lota was a handsome girl, but not of the masculine type in which the features and voice are harsh like the male sex. Her features are refined and she weighs about 150 pounds.

When about 15 years old she attended a party, where she drank some lemonade which strangely affected her. Lota knew little of the ways of the world, and when a child was born her family turned away from her. Then she decided to adopt masculine apparel and seek her living elsewhere.

She secured $150 as her share of the estate left by her father, amounting to $7000, and she thought she had a right to the money. She donned a suit of clothes belonging to her brother in order to make her escape easier. Then she cut off her hair and, carrying her own clothes in a bundle, left the house while the family slept.

She walked to Elizabeth City where she took a train for Norfolk. She put on her own clothing, tried to find employment and failed. She swiftly decided that she was treated with more consideration and could more easily escape observation as a boy than a girl. She was a very pretty girl, with an excellent figure. So she bought a complete outfit of boy's clothing and set about making herself look as masculine as possible.

As she freed herself from the atmosphere of her home the desire to kill herself departed. The spirit of adventure took possession of her. She decided to go to Baltimore, traveling thither by boat, and successfully passing muster among the men she met. In Baltimore she decided to call herself Herman Gray Wood, and she rehearsed a very pretty story to account for herself.

Herman Wood found work as a clerk in a grocery store in Baltimore street, but she did not work there very long. She won the affections of Mrs. Haumen almost immediately and that good woman speedily came to the conclusion that she would adopt her boarder as her son. She refused to take money from "him" and insisted upon supplying "his" wants. It is not known how she came to discover the secret of the disguise.

Until this period Lota had been rather a girlish boy who shunned the youthful vices and showed no disposition to ape those of men. Her soft voice led others to make fun of her and she was frequently called a "sissy."

To make herself as mannish as possible, to allay all suspicions and to be accepted for what she appeared to be without reservation became the passion of Lota Sawyer's life. She learned to smoke and then to drink. She was not content with cigarettes and light wines, but went in for cigars and whisky.

In the Theosophist society she had met a young woman who was very pretty and charming and she had many admirers, but the facinating Herman Wood, who dressed in such excellent taste, who wrote such beautiful poetry, and who talked so charmingly, speedily distanced them all. There isn't any doubt she became much in love with "him."

"Herman Wood" had made love to many young women before and they were not willing to give him up. They delighted in his attentions and in his poetry. Many of his verses were published in Baltimore and elsewhere. Some of these have been collected.

The Thosophist young lady was jealous of the havoc created by "Herman Wood" as a swain. When she and her family moved to Washington she made sure that "he" should board where there was no attractive young women to engage his affections. It was decided that "Herman" should go to live with Mrs. Ernestine L. Rauck, who had a boarding house at 719 North Eutaw street. Mrs. Rauck was a widow, 38 years old and had two children.

After the girl to whom he was engaged left town Lota Sawyer plunged deeper than ever into mannish dissipation. She drank more heavily, stood at bars for hours throwing dice and was mixed up in more than one saloon brawl, in which she did things that no one would have believed possible of Lota Sawyer. Just about the time that Lota's money was exhausted Mrs. Rauck followed the precedents and fell in love with "Herman Wood," who not only escaped bothering about board bills, but could borrow what money "he" needed from his landlady.

There was a tentative engagement between the supposed youth and the widow, and that Lota Sawyer was not lost to all sense of decency and appreciation is shown by the fact that she finally decided that there was but one way out of the whole trouble, and that was to commit suicide. Lota locked herself in her room, barricaded the cracks and turned on the gas. Mrs. Rauck saved her at the risk of breaking her own neck. In some mysterious fashion she managed to crawl through the transom after breaking the glass, lunging head foremost into the room. "Herman Wood" was unconscious and it took the frantic landlady an hour to revive her.

Lota Sawyer said since that at this point of her career she is sure that she was not in her right senses. The thing uppermost in her mind was that she did not want to deceive Mrs. Rauck any further. Yet no sooner had she recovered from her partial asphyxiation than she went to Mrs. Rauck and said:

"Dolly Gray, will you do me a favor? Will you marry me right away?"

Mrs. Rauck was very glad to marry "Herman Wood" as soon as "he" wished. So they sought the rectory of the First Universalist church in Baltimore and were married by Rev. Anthony Bilkovsky.

Then Lota Sawyer, who had been so anxious to maintain her disguise and had made so many sacrifices to remove suspicion, sought her old friends and acquaintances and told them of the marriage to Mrs. Rauck. They told Mrs. Rauck about it. Half crazed, Mrs. Rauck sought the minister who had performed the marriage and told him the facts. Mr. Bilkovsky decided that it was a matter for the police to take up and laid the affair before them.

She told them a part of her story with her hands thrust in her trousers pocket and walking back and forth with a mannish stride, smoking a cigar the while. Neither the hysterical grief of Mrs. Rauck nor the wonder of the others affected her.

A salon keeper interested in burlesque shows tried to get her release with the hope of placing her on the stage. She was indignant at the suggestion. She declared that she had never been more deeply insulted in her life. Then she went to a saloon and had two or three drinks of whiskey.

Lota was without money and dependent upon the newspaper men who had written about her. She was disturbed over the condition of Mrs. Rauck, then in a state of collapse, and drank heavily. Several times she threatened to kill herself. Then she decided that she wanted to come to New York, and a ticket was provided for her.

The young woman has discarded masculine attire forever, she declares, and is now garbed in the proper habiliments of her sex. The unaccustomed garments—for she had not worn an article of woman's apparel for six years—gave her a strange and becoming bashfulness. The native feminine traits and instincts have returned to her with the skirts and it is scarce believable that anyone could mistake her for man under any circumstances.


## H. & M. BIRD

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 ON INSTALMENT PLAN

A seven roomed house and two good lots on Carbonate street; all modern improvements, wired for electric light. Price $2,050. Terms $200 cash, balance in monthly payments of $25.

FOR RENT.

Houses in all parts of the town at reduced rentals. Call and see our lists.

## A. G. GAMBLE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

## F. M. CHADBOURN

Sampling Agent

Ore Shipped to Nelson for Treatment Will Be Carefully Looked After.

P. O. BOX 654.

## A. R. SHERWOOD

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

FOR SALE—Acreage lots at Six-Mile Point.

## JOHN CHOLDITCH & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

PROPRIETORS OF "MARATA" TEA IN HALF AND ONE POUND PACKAGES

AN EXCELLENT LINE OF CHEAP BLACK TEAS NOW IN STOCK.


## NOTICE

To let contract for the cutting and delivering of from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of logs at Salmo, B. C.

J. A. SAYWARD,
Nelson, B. C.


# "CASCADE"

This is the name of the most perfect Beer ever brewed in British Columbia. None better is brewed anywhere in the world.

It is brewed in Vancouver from the pure waters of a mountain stream.

It is brewed upon the most scientific principles, by the most modern of processes in a perfectly equipped brewery.

The reputation, the capital, the skill, the experience and the whole of the forces of

THE VANCOUVER BREWERIES, LTD.

of Vancouver are at the back of it.

"Cascade" is low-priced enough to enable the poorest citizen to enjoy it—it is good enough to merit the sincerest approbation of the king of connoisseurs, of all first-class liquor stores, saloons and hotels.


NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

(School, Creston, Kootenay.)

Sealed tenders, indorsed "Tender for School, Creston," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday, the 20th September, 1902, for the erection and completion of a one-room frame schoolhouse at Creston, Kootenay.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 3rd September, 1902, at the offices of the Secretary of the School Board, Creston, the Government Agent, Nelson, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the contractor himself and two other responsible residents of the province in the penal sum of $300 for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 30th August, 1902.


# Curse of DRINK

CURED BY

COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in a glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulents, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

INDORSED BY MEMBERS OF W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail.

Price $1. Trial package free by writing or caling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Nelson, B. C., by J. H. Vanstone, Baker St.

F. C. GREEN F. S. CLEMENTS

## GREEN & CLEMENTS

Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.

Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts., Nelson

P. O. Box 145 - - Telephone 261

## J. C. GWILLIM, B., Sc.

MINING ENGINEER.

Late of Geological Survey of Canada. Six years experience in B. C mining districts.

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

## JOHN McLATCHIE

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor.

NELSON B C.


# Atlantic S.S. Sailings

From Montreal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beaver Line, Lake Champlain | Sept. 4 |
| Beaver Line, Lake Ontario | Sept. 11 |
| Beaver Line, Lake Erie | Sept. 18 |
| Allan Line, Pretorian | Sept. 6 |
| Allan Line, Parisian | Sept. 13 |
| Allan Line, Numidian | Sept. 20 |

From Portland.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dominion Line, Colonian | Sept. 6 |
| Dominion Line, Californian | Sept. 20 |

From Boston.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dominion Line, Commonwealth | Sept. 10 |
| Dominion Line, Merion | Sept. 17 |

From New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Star Line, Majestic | Sept. 3 |
| White Star Line, Celtic | Sept. 5 |
| White Star Line, Germanic | Sept. 10 |
| Curnard Line, Etruria | Sept. 6 |
| Cunard Line, Campania | Sept. 13 |
| Cunard Line, Umbria | Sept. 20 |
| American Line, St. Paul | Sept. 3 |
| American Line, St. Louis | Sept. 10 |
| American Line, Philadelphia | Sept. 17 |

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.

H. L. BROWN, W. P. F. CUMMINGS,
City Agt., Nelson. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.


## WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NELSON, B. C.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 88, telephone No. 31, Hoover 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.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

P. BURNS & CO.—BAKER STREET, Nelson—Wholesale dealers in fresh and cured meats. Cold storage.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.—Ward Street, Nelson.—Wholesale dealers in fresh and cured meats.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

THE J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO. Ltd.—Baker Street, Nelson.—Wholesale dealers in hardware, miners' supplies, sporting goods, etc.

H. BYERS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Hardware, Miners Supplies and Sporting Goods. Branches at Nelson, Kaslo and Sandon.

M'LACHLAN BROS.—BAKER STREET, Nelson.—Wholesale dealers in hardware, mining supplies, glass, paints, Portland cement, fire clay, and Scotch fire brick. Agents for Wilkins & Co.'s celebrated steel wire rope.

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

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

HUDSON'S BAY CO. — WHOLESALE groceries and liquors, etc., Baker Street Nelson.

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.


NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the matter of the Judgments' Act and Amending Acts, and in the matter of an action between William Grutchfield and Manuel S. Bittencourt, Plaintiffs, and John F. Harbottle, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the order of His Honor J. A. Forin, local judge, made herein July 21st, 1902, sealed tenders will be received by me at my office in the court house, Nelson, B. C., up till noon on Monday the 8th day of September, 1902, for the purchase of the interest of the plaintiff, Manuel S. Bittencourt in lots one, two, eight, nine and ten in block four, Salmo, British Columbia, to satisfy the defendant's judgment against the plaintiffs for $527.85 and interest thereon from the 3rd day of August, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, together with the costs of sale and all other costs incidental thereto incurred subsequent to said date.

Dated at Nelson, this 27th day of August, 1902.

E. T. H. SIMPKINS,
District Registrar of the Supreme Court of Nelson.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Bids for the purchase of all the stock in trade, fixtures, etc., inventoried at $931.00, of the estate of W. L. Davis of Kaslo, grocer, addressed to Robt. F. Green, Kaslo, British Columbia, and marked "Estate Tender," will be received by the undersigned assignee up to and including the 10th day of September, 1902; also bids for the purchase of all the book debts of the said estate, of the nominal value of $1,400.00 will be received by the said assignee up to and including the 10th day of September, 1902.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Terms of sale: Cash.

Dated at Kaslo, British Columbia, this 19th day of August, A. D., 1902.

R. F. GREEN,
Assignee.


CALL ON THE

NELSON WINE CO.

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.

FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.
Telephone 93 - - Baker St., Nelson.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE
DIRECT LINE

| EAST | WEST |
|---|---|
| WINNIPEG | WESTMINSTER |
| TORONTO | VANCOUVER |
| OTTAWA | VICTORIA |
| MONTREAL | SKAGWAY |
| ST. JOHN | DAWSON |
| HALIFAX | SEATTLE |
| BOSTON | PORTLAND |
| NEW YORK | SAN FRANCISCO |

LAKE ROUTE

From Fort William, the favorite summer route, to all eastern points.

VIA SOO LINE

For St. Paul, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, etc.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

EAST

Leaves Dunmore Junction daily for St. Paul; Kootenay Landing Tuesday and Saturday for Toronto, Montreal and all eastern points.

WEST

Leaves Revelstoke daily for Seattle and Vancouver.

Through bookings to Europe via all Atlantic lines.

Prepaid tickets at lowest rates issued from all European countries.

For rates and full particulars apply to local agents, or

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

# GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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.

Leaves Spokane daily for East at 9.40 a. m.
Leaves Spokane daily for West at 7.30 a. m.
Leaves Spokane daily for West at 8.00 p. m.

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

H. BRANDT,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, W 701 W, Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, Local Agent,
Nelson, B. C.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

OPERATING
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

9.00a. m. Lv..KASLO..Ar. 3.15 p. m.
11.25 a. m. Ar.SANDON.Lv. 1.00 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.

5.00 a. m. Lv.NELSON.Ar. 7.15 p. m.
8.40 a. m. Ar...KASLO..Lv. 3.35 p. m.

Tickets sold to all parts of United States and Canada via Great Northern and O. R. & N. Company's lines.

For further particulars call on address,

ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo,
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson.

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, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co., for points east, west and south; connects at Rossland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Connects at Nelson with the K. R. & N. Co. for Kaslo and K. & S. points.

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

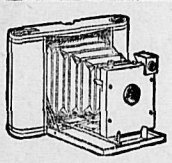
Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Republic.

Effective Aug. 17th, 1902.

| Leave | | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| 9.25 a. m. | Spokane | 5.45 p. m. |
| 10.30 a. m. | Rossland | 5.10 p. m. |
| 7.15 a. m. | Nelson | 8.00 p. m. |
| 11.07 a. m. | Millers (Grand Forks) | 3.58 p. m. |
| 9.20 a. m. | Republic | 5.45 p. m. |

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

G. K. TACKABURY, City Agent.



**To Amateur Photographers**

We purpose closing out our stock of Plate Cameras and have some bargains to offer you, as our prices below will show:

| | Price. | Reduced |
|---|---|---|
| Sunart Junior 3½x3½ | $ 500 | $3.50 |
| Ray 3½x3½ | 6.00 | 4.50 |
| Ray E. Duplicator, 4x5 | 10.00 | 8.00 |
| Ray No 1. Pony, 4x5 | 16.00 | 12.50 |
| Glencoe B., acromatic lens 4x5 | 15.00 | 11.50 |
| Glencoe B., Dbl. R.R. lens.. | 20.00 | 16.00 |
| Glencoe A, Dbl. R.R. lens.... | 25.00 | 21.00 |
| Premo B, 5x7 | 23.00 | 18.00 |

There are only a few left and this stock will not be replaced.

MORLEY & CO.
Booksellers and Stationers, Nelson, B. C.

**CALT COAL**

AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.

W. P. Tierney
Telephone 265.
Baker Street,


## NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

A special meeting of the Nelson Liberal association has been called for Monday evening, September 8th at 8 o'clock, in the board of trade rooms.

The lake is now at its best for bathing, the water being as warm as it ever gets, and large numbers are taking advantage of the opportunity to enjoy a daily swim.

A small force of men were started to work yesterday morning clearing on the right of way for the Venus tramway. When the work is in full swing about twenty-five will be employed.

John Remington, who was arrested here last Saturday on a charge of sodomy, was yesterday brought before police magistrate Crease, and after hearing the evidence of several witnesses the magistrate committed him for trial at the next assizes.

Work was started yesterday on the laying of a new six-foot sidewalk on Carbonate street from Ward to Josephine. The oldwalk is composed of three boards and as it is several feet above the ground and has no railing it was becoming dangerous as the boards grew old and loose.

Gilbert Taylor,of Nelson, has purchased the old Duhamel ranch of 326 acres at Six-Mile point and is making preparations to work it. At one time considerable work was done on the property and a complete irrigating system introduced, but for some years the whole has been left lying idle.

At the record office yesterday Louis Will entered the location of the Augusta, on the west fork of Champion creek; a certificate of work was issued to C. Faas on the Monadonock, and to S. Silverstone on the Rainy Day fractional; a certificate of improvements was granted to R. C. Pollett on Eldorado.

A movement towards getting a new library and a gymnasium for the city is being started by the members of the library association. Fred Hume has offered to donate two lots on the south side of Victoria street between Stanley and Ward, and it is intended to ask Andrew Carnegie for a grant towards the building.

A bush fire is burning in the mountains about three miles west of the city and has spread over quite a large area. As most of the timber along the lower levels at that point was burned off about seven years ago there is now only brush to burn unless the fire works up the mountain side. A small fire has also been burning for some days on the west side of Toad mountain.

Neil McCollom, a well known business man of Grand Forks, arrived in the city yesterday on his way home after a trip through Ontario and the eastern provinces. Mr. McCollom was one of the contingent of Canadians who went out with lord Wolseley's Nile expedition and while in town he spent a pleasant evening exchanging reminiscences of the expedition with W. A. Galliher and D. M. Carley, who were fellow soldiers with him.

The course used in the regattas this year from opposite the club house towards One-Mile point has been found far more satisfactory than the old course west of the C. P. R. wharf. For the races on Saturday an excellent view will be afforded from the city wharf, which since the lake has subsided from the flood level is now available for use out to the end, which is but a short distance from the finishing line. The crews who are to take part are practising steadily, and a good afternoon's sport is looked forward to by all.

"Tom" Mulvey, the pioneer hotel-keeper of the Slocan lake district, was in Nelson yesterday. He says he is taking another flyer on a mining deal, he and F. P. Johnson having purchased the Josie property on Dayton creek, one of the forks of Springer creek. There has been quite a little work done on the Josie and the showing as the result of the same is very encouraging. The consideration paid by Mulvey and Johnson was $2,500. They will commence work on the Josie next week and expect in a short time to demonstrate that they have one of the best properties on the creek.

Peaches are now at the height of the season, and housekeepers wishing to secure the best for preserving should buy this week, as the early Crawfords with which the market is supplied are some of the finest fruit that has been seen in Nelson. Pears are just commencing to come in freely, Bartletts and Flemish Beauties now being the most plentiful. Apples are coming in freely, but there is not much demand yet. Watermelons and canteloupes are plentiful. Practically no fruit will be received here this year from the Okanagan, the immense demand from the Northwest Territories and Manitoba taking all from that section.

George Fournier, of Pilot Bay, who is well known in Nelson, was in the city yesterday. On Tuesday he received a telegram from Stillwater, Minn., announcing the death of his sister, Miss Jane Fournier, and came to Nelson intending to go east for the funeral, but found that he would not be able to reach Stillwater in time, so returned home.

Yesterday a young Englishman, who has not been resident in Canada very long, took a walk along the Nelson-Granite road for a constitutional. He had not gone far when he observed what he thought was a most interesting bird's nest, and went up close to it to investigate. He struck it with a cane he was carrying, expecting to see a bird fly out. Instead, however, a string of black hornets came buzzing out and attacked him. He plunged into a dense clump of bushes and finally escaped from them but not before he had been stung severely on the hands and face.

Several complaints have been made to the police this week by residents of the city who possess orchards, of the conduct of several gangs of small boys who, not content with stealing the fruit before it ripens, appear to delight in wantonly injuring the trees. One householder who has four trees that have born fruit for the past three seasons has not in that time tasted a single apple or pear, the boys having cleared off every one before they ripened. As the boys are usually in a hurry, and all the trees are young they generally seem to find it more convenient to tear off a whole branch, and carry it away to strip it at leisure.

### JOHN KEOGH DEAD.

One of the Pioneer Citizens of Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, Sept. 3.—John A. Keogh, a pioneer resident of this city, died of typhoid fever today after a two weeks illness. Mr. Keogh was manager of the Suxsmith sawmills, and owned extensive mining interests. He was born in Connecticut, and before locating in the Boundary had resided in Colorado and Montana. For many years he was a confidential clerk of Col. Marcus Daly. Deceased was aged 36 years. His relatives reside in Denver. A brother, Ed. Keogh, lives here. The Eagles, of which order Mr. Keogh was an active member, will have charge of the funeral arrangements. Two months ago Mr. Keogh had a narrow escape while making an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his employer, J. Suxsmith, from drowning in the Kettle river.

### SHOOTS AN EDITOR

A San Francisco Sportsman's Method of Getting Even.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Thos. H. Williams, jr., the well known horse man, and president of the California Jockey club, shot and seriously wounded Frederick Mariott, publisher of the San Francisco News Letter, tonight Mariott's residence. Mariott was shot three times, one shot breaking his leg, another passing through his hand and the third going into his body. His recovery is doubtful. The shooting is supposed to have grown out of articles printed by Mariott reflecting on Williams.

### PROGRESS OF THE MINES.

Eholt, September 3.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The steam power plant recently put in at the Emma mine, in Summit camp, is now in operation and some nice looking copper ore is being stoped at the 75-foot level of the mine for shipment to the Hall Mining & Smelting Company's smelter at Nelson. W. T. Smith is persevering with the development of this property, though under difficulties. The McKenzie & Mann syndicate, which owns the larger interest in this and several adjoining claims, pursuing its customary dog-in-the-manger policy of doing nothing itself and declining to sell to any one else except at a price too high for any likely buyer to think of giving.

Information has reached here to the effect that W. Work Slater, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a director of the Jewel Gold Mines, Limited, who recently visited the Jewel mine, situate about four miles from Eholt, has since stated in Vancouver that he had hopes of arranging a contract for smelting 30,000 to 40,000 tons of Jewel ore, and that J. D. Kendall, M. E., the company's consulting engineer, has under consideration the advisability of putting in a stamp mill and other plant at the Jewel. During the current year this mine has sent out some 2200 tons of gold quartz ore, the bulk of which was shipped via Eholt to the Granby Company's smelter at Grand Forks, where the quartz ore was used largely for lining the shells of the copper converter. The ore is stated to carry gold values averaging about $11 to the ton.

### LAWN PARTY TODAY.

This afternoon and evening the lawn party will be held as advertised. The ladies in charge of arrangements have planned a programme that will ensure everyone having a thoroughly good time. Tastefully decorated stalls for the sale of candies, fruits, flowers, etc., have been erected. The grounds will be prettily decorated at night. Music and refreshments will be provided. The charge for admission is placed at the nominal sum of 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children, the proceeds to be devoted to church purposes.

### FOR HORSE SHOOTING.

Rock Creek, September 3.—(Special to The Daily News.)—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of W. McElroy on a charge of shooting a horse belonging to Bubar Bros. The only evidence other than the fact that a horse and a steer were found dead from shot wounds where indicated by the accused is his own admission that when having a drinking bout he shot them, having been annoyed by the horse and some of Ellis' cattle trespassing on his pre-emption between this place and Midway. McElroy is thought to be across the Boundary line.

### BUSINESS LOCALS

Drink Marata tea.

Special cut prices on silk blouses; your choice of our $10.00 blouses, black or colors, for $8.50; sizes 34 to 40. Blouses are new; fit, perfect. Kerr & Co.

We want you to try Marata tea at 35 and 45 cents per pound. The People's Cash Grocery, corner of Hall and Baker streets.

Our ready-to-wear hats are being picked up quickly. They are the newest that you will see this season, do not delay or your choice may be gone. Kerr & Co.

## REDUCED COST OF MINING

PROBABLE PROFITABLE TREATMENT OF $4 ORE.

FIVE DOLLAR ORE CAN NOW BE MILLED AT A PROFIT.

The following is the full text of the interview with T. G. Blackstock, vice-president of the War Eagle and Centre Star mining companies, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in The Daily News Toronto despatches of Saturday last.

The interview was given to a Globe representative. Mr. Blackstock said:

"For a long time past, I might almost say for some years, it has been apparent to us that the charges of mining and development in Rossland, on the one hand, and of freight and treatment on the other, were such as to preclude the possibility of these mines paying the dividends that were expected. The reason for this was that the high-grade ore bodies were segregated, and a great deal of dead work had to be done to reach them, often through ore of too low a grade to stand these charges. It appeared to us, therefore, imperatively necessary to obtain, first, a substantial reduction in the cost of mining and freight treatment, and, secondly, to discover some means of handling these low grade ores at some profit.

"Since dividends were last paid we have succeeded in reducing the cost of mining development very materially, in fact from about $4 a ton to $2.10 a ton, or cutting them almost in half. This has been done chiefly by introducing a modified form of contract system. It was only lately, however, that the smelter people saw their way to make such a reduction in the freight and treatment charges as would justify us in commencing shipping on a large scale. Meanwhile, during the last three years, development work has been steadily pushed, and even while not shipping we have had at least 225 men employed constantly in the two mines.

"The whole cost of freight and treatment," Mr. Blackstock continued, "has been reduced from $6 to $5 a ton on ores containing values to the amount of $9.50, while on ores under this grade the charges have been reduced from $6 to $4.

"During this time, also, attention was paid to the problem of treating the low grade ores by some process other than smelting. As the result of our experiments we have secured a mill at Silica, on Sheep creek, a few miles from Rossland, which we have reconstructed and enlarged to a capacity of about 100 tons a day. It is not intended to use this mill for anything except experimental purposes, as a guide to us in erecting a larger mill, of a capacity of 500 tons or more per day, which mill we propose to erect next spring. I think that I can safely say that $5 ore may be treated by milling at a profit. For reasons well known to mining men, high-grade ores can generally be more cheaply treated by smelting. I am satisfied that in a few years we shall be able to treat $4 ore at a profit."

"How much do you propose shipping now?" Mr. Blackstock was asked.

"Under our new contract the two mines are to deliver 12,000 tons a month of high-grade ore, and as much more under the $9.50 limit as they choose, which will probably be from 6000 to 12,000 tons a month more. We have not shipped in any quantity since the strike of a year ago last July, but have simply been making shipments from time to time of ore encountered in development, and also shipments to test certain ore bodies. I would like to emphasize the fact, however, that we have never ceased operations, whether we shipped out. At the time of the strike 500 men walked out, but since then we have had 225 men working on development work continually. I expect in a few weeks we will have fully 500 men employed again. The labor troubles out there, I think, are settled."

"You can hardly speak yet of dividends, I suppose?"

"No, except to say that it will be some time before any are paid. The fact, however, that we will be making profits right along will afford a good deal of encouragement to shareholders. I am confident that we are on solid ground now, and getting to a basis where we shall be able to save something from the low-grade ore, as we pass through to richer ores. The truth is that nobody understood the nature of these mines nor the way their ores had to be treated. It has fallen to us to be the pioneers in that respect."

### AT THE HOTELS.

Hume—W. Cowan, Toronto; R. E. Dowell, Walla Walla; M. McCollom, Columbia; S. F. Wallace, Fernie; R. Guestt, Walla Walla.

Grand Central—F. J. Conway, Republic; M. Ewing, St. Johns, Wis.; W. N. Brayton, E. Fois, G. Fois, Kaslo; A. J. Sutherland, Sandon.

Queens—H. King, Slocan City; C. S. Brown, Vancouver; J. W. B. Fleming, Greenwood; A. S. Kerr, McGuigan; A. Waddell, Westbridge; C. H. Broadfoot, Seaforth, Ont.; B. J. McKenzie, Ymir.

Bartlett—W. Bryant and family, Windermere; N. J. Marriott, Harry Lindley's advance agent; A. E. McCowan, Alberta; W. Hill, Granite Siding; P. McDonald, C. Barbour, Ymir.

Madden—D. McKenzie, Dawson City; J. O. Henderson, Slocan; E. Harkness, Forty-Nine creek.

Phair—R. A. C. McNally, Chas. Dempster, Rossland; Geo. H. Masfarland, Toronto; W. A. Evans, Vancouver; Geo. C. McBeath, St. Paul; Robert Findley and wife, Tacoma; Selby Henderson, A. J. Bates, Vancouver; C. D. McDonald, Grand Forks; A. E. Welbert and wife, Miss Annie Clark, Miss Weatherstone, Greenwood; A. T. Tattersall, Montreal.


**1000 Men Wanted**

With or without families to call and inspect the values given in groceries at the undersigned. Prices flat but goods uniform in quality and quantity.

**Morrison & Caldwell**
BAKER STREET

MINING STATIONERY—The Daily News Job Department makes a special feature of ruled work. Get samples and prices before placing your next order.

How are your **Eyes** for this occasion?

WE MAY BETTER YOUR RECORD BY FITTING YOU WITH PROPER GLASSES

**Patenaude Bros.** Opticians


### FOR RENT

Advertisements inserted under this head at the rate of one cent a word per insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents.

ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, by day, week or month, rates from $5 to $10 per month. Apply to Mrs. Scott, Room 41, K. W. C. Block.

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

FIRST-CLASS board and room, $5.50 per week, Silica st., second door west of Ward.

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Cheap; 40 acres of land with good buildings and first class waterworks; two greenhouses, each 20x40 ft.; two acres of strawberries, all irrigated; all improvements, etc.; good markets. For further information apply to Frache Bros., Sayward, B. C.

FOR SALE—Smith-Premier typewriter, in good condition, cheap; a snap. Apply The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.

### 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.

### WANTED

J. H. LOVE.
Nelson Employment Agency.
P. O. Box 465. Phone 278.

Wanted—Laundress for hotel. Teamsters. Deckhands. Bell Boy.

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.

MINE MANAGERS—When you want mining blanks, pay sheets, vouchers or anything in the way of book-binding, ruling, or stationery, write to The Daily News' Book-binding and Job Printing department, Nelson, B. C.

WANTED—A lady,middle-aged, wishes a position in the upper country, as general housekeeper to two or three gentlemen or widower with one or two children. Apply P. O. Box 172, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—A middle aged woman to look after small house for family of two; must be a good plain cook. Good wages to competent person. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages required to John L. Retallack, Kaslo, B. C.

LADY, first class dressmaker, wants to go out sewing by the day. Apply room 42, K. W. C. Block.

WANTED—Baker wanted at once. Apply at Palace Bakery, Stanley street.

WANTED—Position as cook and chambermaid, or waitress. No objection to leaving city. Address, A. L., News office.

### LOST

LOST—Between Hume Hotel and Nelson Freight & Transfer stables, on Vernon street, a short gray overcoat. If finder will kindly leave it at the office of The Daily News he will be rewarded.

LOST—On Athabasca wagon road a knapsack containing clothing and papers. Finder will please leave same at Steeper's livery stable. Reward.

### COMMERCIAL

BOOKKEEPING, Shorthand and Typewriting efficiently taught at the Business School, opposite the City Library, Victoria street. Custom typewriting solicited. M. L. Rattray.

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the Nelson Liberal Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Monday, the 8th instant, at 8.30 p. m.

Business of the utmost importance will come up for discussion, and every member is requested to be present.

DR. HALL,
President.


D. McARTHUR & CO.
FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Leaders of fashion in furniture. Styles change in these things as well as in all others, and the newest and best productions always reach this store first.

**THURMAN**
TOBACCONIST

Smoke Thurman Mixtures
BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

**For the Best Bread**
TRY THE STAR BAKERY.
Choquette Bros., Props.

Telephone 210, Josephine Street.
We keep in stock all kinds of confectionery and fresh candies.


### MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE MINING PROEPRTY.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain indenture of Martgage bearing date of 16th day of March, 1898, made by the Kaslo-Montezuma Mining and Milling Company, (Foreign), to the undersigned John A. Whittier, Robert McLean and Hamilton Byers, the undersigned will, default having been made in the payment of the monies secured by the said mortgage, sell the following mentioned and described propjerty, that is to say:

The Montezuma, Mexico, Vera Cruz, Buena Vista mineral claims, situate on the south fork of Kaslo Creek, four miles from the Kaslo & Slocan Railway and twelve miles from Kaslo, British Columbia, and connected with the said railway by a good government wagon road of easy grade. About 2,000 feet of development work, all in good condition and exposing good showings of pay ore, have been done on the said claims, and in the course of such development about seven hundred tons of ore estimated at a value of $42,000.00 have been mined and marketed. Crown grants have been issued in respect of the said Montezuma and Mexico mineral claims, and the others are held as leasehold claims from the crown. An abundance of wood and water is available.

All that parcel of land situate near the south fork of Kaslo Creek upon which the concentrator of the said company is erected.

A concentrator of a daily capacity of 100 tons, run by water power and lighted by electricity and in good repair, having been used only three months.

A tramway about two miles long, and connecting the said mineral claims with the said concentrator.

A fully equipped two drill air compressor plant, run by water power.

Also a large quantity of other mining plant consisting of ore cars, rails, hammers, drills, blacksmith outfit, etc.

On the said mineral claims and at the said concentrator are commodious offices, boarding and bunk houses.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in equal payments at one and two months.

Bids for the purchase of all of the said property en bloc addressed to McAnn & Mackey, Barristers, Kaslo, British Columbia, and marked "Montezuma Tender," will be received by the undersigned mortgagees up to and including the 15th day of October, 1902. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Prospective purchasers will be allowed ample opportunity to inspect the property and further particulars will be furnished on application to said McAnn & Mackay.

H. BYERS,
R. McLEAN,
J. A. WHITTIER,
Mortgagees.

Dated at Kaslo, British Columbia, this 4th day of July, A. D., 1902.


**Fred Irvine & Co.**

**Bargains in Men's Furnishings**

We are offering special reductions in Men's White and Colored Regatta Shirts, Balbrigan Underwear, Natural Wool Sox, Shirts and Drawers, Ties, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs.

For Summer Wear see our Gents' Stock.

**FRED IRVINE & Co.**

B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K

**HAY HAY HAY**

Just unloading first cars of NEW CROP TIMOTHY—quality is choice.

It is selling fast, but we have several more cars to arrive this week.

Get our carload prices.

**The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Limited**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K B&K

**The GROUSE SEASON**
Opened on Monday, September 1st.

BUY YOUR SMOKELESS SHELLS AT
**McLACHLAN BROS.**
We Keep Everything you want in the line of Ammunition

**West Kootenay Butcher Co.**
All kinds of
**Fresh and Salted Meats**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Orders by Mail receive Careful and Prompt Attention

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON

E. C. TRAVES, Manager, K.-W.-C. Block, Ward Street, Nelson, B.C.

**Lawn Supplies**

Rubber and Cotton Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Garden Shears, Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rakes. See our Ball Bearing California Lawn Sprinklers.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Ltd.
Successors to Lawrence Hardware Company

**Porto Rico Lumber Co., Limited.**

YARDS AT NELSON AND ROSSLAND; MILL AT PORTO RICO SIDING

**Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Mouldings.**

A-1 White Pine Lumber Always in Stock.

We carry a complete stock of Coast flooring, Ceiling, Inside Finish, Turned Work, Sash and doors. Special order work will receive prompt attention. Mail orders solicited.

**Porto Rico Lumber Co.,**
LIMITED.
Head office-Hendryx and Vernon St., Nelson, B. C.

**H. J. PHAIR**
**TOBACCONIST**
Baker St., Nelson, B. C. Queen Cigar Store

**Cascara Tablets** FOR CONSTIPATION. **25C**
at **Vanstone's**
DRUG STORE.

**Great Reduction ..**
in Prices to any point in the Kootenay

For ten days your choice of any Suiting in our window made to order for $25. First-class trimmings, union label on all garments.

Why pay $18, $20 and $25 for ready-made suits? or send away for clothing when we can save you money by having your clothing made in Nelson?

West of England pantings to order, $6.50.

**H. M. VINCENT**
Merchant Tailor
Baker Street. Nelson.

**West Transfer Co.**
TELEPHONE 33.

All kinds of Teaming.
Good Dry Wood, all lengths

WILLIAM A. BAUER
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor.
Surveys of mines, mineral claims, crown lands, crown grants obtained and assessments managed for absentees.
CAMBORNE AND VANCOUVER.