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WHAT THE BOERS WANTED

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT CONFERENCE.

CHAMBERLAIN WAS SURPRISED AT THEIR REQUESTS.

London, Sept. 12.—A parliamentary paper just issued gives a full report of the recent conference between the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey. Prior to agreeing to the interview which the Boers asked for August 20th, the colonial secretary requested a list of the subjects which it was desired to discuss, and the generals forwarded a list, including the following:

Complete amnesty to the rebels; a yearly grant to all Boer widows and orphans and maimed burghers; equal rights for the English and Dutch languages in the schools and courts; that equal rights with the British be conceded to burghers complying with the terms of surrender, including the right to return to South Africa; the immediate release of all prisoners of war; the reinstatement of the officials of the late South African republic or compensation for their loss of office; compensation for all loss occasioned by the British troops by the use, removal, burning or destruction of all private property; the reinstatement of the burghers in their ownership of farms confiscated or sold under the proclamation of August 7th, 1901; compensation for the use of the properties of the burghers taken by the British authorities; payment of the lawful obligations of the late South African republics, including those incurred during the war; the rescinding of the decision to add a portion of the Transvaal to Natal; granting an extension of time for the payment of all debts due by the burghers to the late governments of the South African republics.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, expressed great surprise at the number and character of the proposals, pointing out that the conditions agreed on at Vereeningen were duly accepted by the burghers and the British government, and that they could not be reopened nor could proposals rejected at the time be again discussed. If the interpretation of the agreement was open to question, his majesty's government would endeavor to remove all doubts.

At the opening of the conference the Boer generals disclaimed any desire to alter the terms of surrender in any way. On the subject of amnesty to the rebels, general Botha expressed disappointment that after the promise given by lord Kotchener the rebels had not been granted amnesty at the time of king Edward's coronation, in reply to which Mr. Chamberlain promised that the imperial government would not hinder any generous intentions of the governments of Natal and Cape Colony in regard to the rebels.

As to the return of burghers to South Africa, the colonial secretary declared it was the government's intention to retain the right to prevent the return of disloyal persons who had not frankly accepted the terms of peace, instancing former secretary of state Reitz, of the Transvaal, as a case in point, and saying that Mr. Reitz was using language on the continent inconsistent with the declaration he had signed at Vereeningen.

General Botha said he hoped that the "sins of one man would not be visited on others" adding: "If one man says foolish things, let him suffer therefor alone."

On the subject of martial law, Mr. Chamberlain said it would not be continued much longer.

General Botha concluded with an appeal for the widows and orphans, and said he considered that the appropriation of $15,000,000 was inadequate.

Replying to this, Mr. Chamberlain compared Great Britain's treatment of the Boers with the treatment of the south by the north after the civil war in America.

"I appeal to that," said Mr. Chamberlain, "because that stands out as a case in which more than ever before, or, indeed, ever since, the victor, the conqueror showed a magnaminous and generous feeling to the conquered. There was good reason for this because they were brothers of the same race, the same religion, the same everything. It was a civil war, but even in that case the northern side, that is to say the victorious side made no provision whatever, either by way of grant, pension or allowance, to the people who had been wounded, to the side that had been conquered. They gave them their lives and their liberties, and after a period of ten years gave them votes, but did not give them any money compensation.

"But we have gone a step beyond that because we have contributed, in addition to all our own enormous expenses, a very large sum to relieve those who are really destitute in our colonies. We have done more than, I think, was expected, and we have done more than, I think, that we could afford to do, and I think it would be undesirable for the generals to press us any further in this matter, either now or in writing."

Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain reciprocated the desire expressed by general Botha that they should all live in peace in future in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded with saying that the government would be glad of the co-operation of men like the generals, who had loyally accepted the new situation. As they wanted South Africa to be a happy abiding place for all, he felt sure that if the burghers met the British half way they would find them quite as good friends in the future as they had been loyal enmies in the past.

CANADIAN TRADE REVIEWED

REPORTS FROM THE PRINCIPAL CENTRES SATISFACTORY.

FALL BUYING IS BRISK AND COLLECTIONS ARE GOOD.

New York, Sept. 12.—Of Canadian trade Bradstreet's says: Fall trade, aided by crop movements, expositions and reduced railroad rates, is expanding largely and a very cheerful tone is manifested.

Montreal reports more spirit in fall buying. Retail merchants are sending in liberal orders for fall and winter goods, and manufacturers are busy on cotton goods. Jobbers display willingness to order for next spring. Shipping activity is increasing and money is hardening.

Toronto reports the demand stimulated by the industrial exposition. House sales by jobbers are large, crops are turning out better than expected. Trade is expected to expand largely. Collections are good and failures few. Money is firmer.

A fair jobbing trade is reported at Victoria and Vancouver. Buying for the mining centres is good. Trade with the Klondike is stimulated by the approaching close of navigation.

Trade is more active at Winnipeg, following the quiet induced by the unfavorable weather. Collections are only fair, but will improve.

Failures for the week number 18, as against 14 last week and 16 a year ago.

Clearings for the week aggregate $55,984,919, a gain of 30 per cent over last week, and of 23 per cent over last year.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DESTINY

WILL ULTIMATELY ENTER CANADIAN FEDERATION.

IS THE OPINION OF LONDON CHRONICLE.

London, Sept. 12.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting this morning on the errand of sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, to Washington, says there is no reason to doubt that he will succeed in arranging reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States.

"Sir Robert evidently believes that such a treaty would be preferable to absorption by Canada," says the paper, "we doubt whether he is right, and we believe that union with Canada is Newfoundland's ultimate destiny. The experiment which sir Robert is making is at any rate one that will be watched with equal interest and alarm."

THE BOSUN MINE.

Has a Fine Showing of Zinc Ore Eighteen Inches Thick.

For some months the Bosun has been quietly pushing ahead development work, and today it is in a better condition than it has been at any time in its history, says the New Denver Ledge. The long No. 1 tunnel, run in from the Silverton wagon road for a distance of 1,500 feet, has come in contact with as fine a showing of zinc ore as any mine in the camp can boast of. The shoot is about 18 inches in thickness, and an average assay gives 607 ounces silver to the ton. The ore also carries 2 per cent copper. This showing of copper is particularly interesting as it is the first that has appeared in the ore.

There is a vertical depth of 600 feet on the lead at the point where the ore has been encountered, and an upraise has been made for a distance of 175 feet to connect the No. 1 tunnel with a 90-foot winze sunk from the No. 2. This opens up something like 265 feet of stoping ground, and puts the mine on a better footing than it ever has been. There is ore blocked out to keep the property working at its present capacity for three years. Thirty-five men are employed.

An ore house is being erected at the Silverton road, and from there to the lake shore landing is but a short distance, greatly reducing the cost of hauling the ore.

PUTTING IN OIL PROCESS.

Enterprise Mine Supplementing Its Concentrating Plant.

The Enterprise mine has decided to supplement its concentrating plant on Ten Mile with the Elmore oil process, says the Slocan Drill. Experiments have been going on all summer and have proved eminently successful. Much of the installation of the new auxiliary has already taken place, and more of the fittings went up the creek this week. Tests made at the slime pile showed that the Wifley tables could not hold the finer values, and that a steady stream of mineral was going outside the building. It is believed the whole tailings dump from the mill can be treated by the oil and yield handsome profits. The water process is not a success with sulphide ores, but it is contended that the Elmore process fills the bill completely.

UNIFICATION OF INTERESTS.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—One more step in the unification of the Dominion Coal and Dominion Steel companies was taken this morning when the announcement was made that Cornelius Shields, general manager of the Dominion Coal company had been appointed general manager of the Steel company as well. The Steel company has had nominally no general manager since Moxham resigned last year.

The Taxation of the Mines

Members of the Canadian Mining Institute Devote a Long Session to Discussion of the Subject

The closing session of the Canadian mining institute yesterday afternoon was almost entirely devoted to the discussion of Edmund B. Kirby's paper on "The influence of government on mining," or rather of that portion of it that dealt with the alleged proportion of taxes borne by the mining industry. H. E. Croasdaile led the discussion, taking the stand that the publication of such statements as were contained in Mr. Kirby's paper would have a very serious effect in the direction of keeping capital out of the country if they were allowed to go out without explanation. Mr. Kirby maintained the accuracy of his figures, and of the deductions made therefrom. Other speakers followed, the prevailing opinion being that Mr. Kirby had under rather than over stated the case. There was a noticeable difference of opinion though upon certain aspects of the case, and the arguments developed the fact that the much abused 2 per cent tax, except in regard to low-grade ore, did not cut a very great figure. From the applause that greeted one speaker's reference to the attitude of The Daily News upon this particular item of taxation it would appear that many of the mine owners really do not desire discussion of their alleged grievances unless the newspaper discussing them can see entirely eye to eye with them.

There was a good gathering at the board of trade rooms when chairman Hedley called the meeting to order. The first matter taken up was the prospective meeting of the American institute of mining engineers in British Columbia next year. It was stated that the minister of mines was trying to arrange for such a meeting to be held in Victoria in September, 1903, and that there had been some correspondence in the matter. The opinion of the meeting was that nothing should be done to clash with arrangements already under way, but that the provincial branch of the Canadian mining institute would gladly co-operate with the department of mines in making the visit a success.

The appointment of an executive committee to complete the organization of the provincial branch of the institute was the next order of business. The following gentlemen were selected to act in this capacity, with S. S. Fowler as chairman: Messrs. Fowler and Hedley, Nelson; Macdonald and Kirby, Rossland; Keffer, Greenwood; Parrish, Eholt; Garde, Slocan; Cronin, Moyie; Tonkin, Fernie; Hobson, Cariboo; Robertson, Victoria, and Brewer, Vancouver. The committee have power to add to their number, and will fix the date of the first regular meeting of the branch, which will probably be held at Victoria during the next session of the legislature.

These preliminaries being disposed of, the chairman invited discussion of Mr. Kirby's paper.

H. E. Croasdaile said that there were statements contained in this paper of a very grave nature. He did not question the accuracy of Mr. Kirby's figures, but he thought the exact data from which they were derived should be given. The bald statement that the mining industry of the province had to bear 20 per cent of the total taxation would assuredly have the effect of restraining capital from coming into the country. It should be shown in detail just how that estimate is arrived at. Another statement made by Mr. Kirby was that the 2 per cent tax absolutely bars the treatment of low-grade ores. This was a most far reaching assertion and should be backed by proof of the clearest nature. Statements of the kind contained in the paper under discussion if permitted to go broadcast without substantial evidence of their accuracy would work incalculable injury to the mining industry. Upon the estimates of Mr. Kirby the mining industry of the province had to bear over $4,000,000 of the annual taxation, and this upon a production of $15,000,000. He was not prepared to accept these estimates as a fair presentation of the facts, and he thought Mr. Kirby owed it to the meeting to show clearly his grounds for making such statements.

E. B. Kirby in response to Mr. Croasdaile, prefaced his remarks by assuring the meeting that he would not have dared to publish over his own signature such appalling figures had he not exercised the utmost care in compiling them and had he not by painstaking investigation satisfied himself of their entire accuracy. The figures are taken from the provincial government statistics, save in determining the relative amounts shifted by the other industries upon the mining industry. These could only be approximately estimated, but in allowing an additional 10 per cent he did not think any over estimate was made. In the memorial of the mine owners' association issued last year all the statistics are handled in detail, and show that 22 7-10 per cent of the gross products of the mines of the province have been consumed in taxation. "These figures have stood although the report has been hammered at and criticized by the enemies of the mine owner. These figures have not been impugned and cannot be, because they are true and it is easy to prove the truth of them. I would be only too glad to go into detail in the matter, and I have some of the data with me and the rest in Rossland to prove anything desired in the matter."

H. E. Croasdaile—I must point out that Mr. Kirby has ignored my question. How is he able to show that because the province pays taxes amounting to $5,400,000, that therefore the mining industry pays in taxation 20 per cent of the total product? The population of the mining section of the province is very small compared with the production, and taxation is usually dependent on population.

E. B. Kirby—As to that, the total production of the province from every source is $27,000,000. Out of this $5,400,000 is paid back in taxation. Now where does this five million dollars come from? Does it come from the money borrowed from Ontario by Tom, Dick or Harry, for building? Does it come from the remittance men? No, last year we produced from the country itself $27,000,000, and of this the government took $5,400,000, which is what we have to pay for the privilege of being governed. Out of what is left we must pay running expenses and dividends. This taxation is derived from the industries represented in this case by mining, fisheries, lumber, etc. Of these others, what proportion are supported by mining? Of the total sum 55 per cent is paid directly by mining. Then when it coems to the supplies used in mining, the cost of which the government by its taxes has enormously increased, it can easily be seen that the proportion is as I say. In the other provinces you can divide the sources of production between half a dozen different sources, but here mining produces the other sources and supports them. As to supplies—what is there that we use that is not taxed to its full capacity? What amount all this adds to the 20 per cent spoken of is beyond human figuring, but it certainly does add considerably. In placing the whole at 30 per cent, I am guessing, if you will. Some of you may estimate it as less and some may estimate it as more, but I think you will acknowledge that is not likely to be far astray. Does that cover your question, Mr. Croasdaile?"

Mr. Croasdaile—Yes, in a way.

S. S. Fowler—What Mr. Croasdaile would like to know is how that $5,400,000 of taxation is derived. In answer to that I suppose the returns from the ports of entry should show a proportion, so much from duties on machinery etc., and the provincial returns show how much is paid on mining real estate, etc. All these are paid in cash. While Mr. Kirby mentioned his authorities, I presume Mr. Croasdaile wishes to hear an explicit report showing how much had been paid in duties on machinery,etc.

H. E. Croasdaile—I thought that Mr. Kirby had probably gone into the figures thoroughly to apportion the amount paid by mining. It is rather a bold statement to say that mining is loaded up with such an immense tax without the figures to support it. I do not agree with his way of arriving at it by deduction. For instance, Victoria and Vancouver have between them a population of 50,000, and pay a large amount of revenue, although they do not begin to produce the amount that the Kootenay and Boundary country, with say 15,000 population does. You can hardly load that part of the revenue on the mining industry. If the customs returns were taken, and the amounts collected from the 2 per cent tax, and other actual taxation, I do not believe they would come anywhere near the figure quoted. I must protest that such a statement that the mines are paying a tax of 30 per cent on their gross output should not be made without the clearest proof that such was the case. It is a very harmful statement.

Mr. Kirby—There is nothing more that I can explain except that there is no guesswork about the figures on which the conclusions are based. They are as accurate as possible, and there would be no difficulty in looking up the references quoted. If Mr. Croasdaile wishes it I have the figures to show to him. The principle, however, I have explained. Out of a total production of $27,000,000 a year $5,400,000 is gouged out each year, distribute it as you please. Possibly those of us who have had the personal experience of paying out the hard cash have a realizing sense of what the principle means. Of th two companies with which I am connected, the War Eagle and the Centre Star, the former has been in operation seven years and the latter three years. In that time they have paid in taxes $160,000, over one-fourth of what they produced—$640,000—in dividends.

B. T. A. Bell—While fully appreciating the value of Mr. Kirby's remarks, I thing it is giving somewhat an erroneous conception of the present depression to blame it entirely on the 2 per cent tax. All will admit that overcapitalization, poor management and inflation have had a good deal to do with present conditions, and from these the province is gradually recovering. People who were suspicious of the enterprises here are now looking to the province in a more businesslike way. The gambling period has passed.

E. B. Kirby—The 2 per cent tax bears upon the low-grade ore especially. There is an enormous tonnage blocked out which that tax makes unavailable. Rossland is a particular case in point.

B. Macdonald—I look at Mr. Kirby's paper as having stated a case, and the deductions which may follow will go far towards proving it. We might offer the memorial of the mine owners' association which went more into detail, or it might be printed with the paper. It would give the figures which Mr. Croasdaile said he would like to see.

W. A. Bell—There were a number of points in the memorial which are open to question.

H. E. Croasdaile—As Mr. Kirby and Mr. Macdonald were the gentlemen who prepared that very able presentment of the case of the mine owner, it would hardly do to appeal to it for reference to prove their present statements. I want to get at whether he has gone into the matter more deeply than appears on the face of the report.

A. McEvoy—I would like to know how Mr. Kirby apportions the taxes collected in the Kootenay district. Is he taking into account the poll tax, the liquor and trade licenses? Are all these charged to mining? Does it cost more to take out ore in a camp that has a saloon than a camp without one? Liquor licenses alone contribute very largely to the revenue of the country, without mentioning the customs duties on liquors, etc.

E. B. Kirby—Without going into details it is only necessary to say that the financial statements of the provincial government and the reports of the dominion government show all possible taxes. Take Rossland or the Boundary district for example. Where does the money that pays all the taxes come from? Suppose the mines all

(Continued on Third Page.)

HE JOLLIED THE AMERICANS

EMPEROR WILLIAM AN ADMIRER OF ROOSEVELT.

HAS A LOT OF NICE THINGS TO SAY OF ANDREW WHITE.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Emperor William in saying goodbye to major-general Young and brigadier Wood today remarked that he was specially interested in three Americans. He admired president Roosevelt immensely. He admired his versatility, courage, power for hard work, and insight into the needs of his country. His majesty added that he watched mayor Seth Low's administration of New York because he thought it important to the commercial world that New York city should be well governed. The emperor also said he was very sorry Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, was leaving his court. He had the most cordial feeling for him personally because of the man, and for his services in fostering goodwill between Germany and the United States. General Corbin had an opportunity to present president Roosevelt's message about the St. Louis exhibition and emperor replied that he would see that Germany had a good representation. "I will send you a large party" he added pleasantly. His majesty sent some personal messages to president Roosevelt through major-general Corbin, and asked to be remembered especially to Miss Alice, as he called Miss Roosevelt. The emperor conversed with each of the Americans and told them how much he had enjoyed their visit.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Nevada Senator's Wife Killed in Auto Accident.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Wm. H. Stewart, wife of the senior United States senator from Nevada, was killed today at Alameda, California. Mrs. Stewart was riding in an automobile with Henry Foot, and a young man named Taylor. Through an accident the machine ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Stewart was thrown against the pole with great force, and was so seriously injured that death soon followed. Her home was at Washington, D. C.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Senator Stewart at present is at Chicago in connection with the Pious Fund arbitration, in which he has taken a deep interest. The case involves the title to a large amount of money claimed by the Catholic church of Lower California, to be held for it by the government of Mexico. It was due largely to the senator's efforts that the claim was submitted to the arbitration of the distinguished European tribunal now engaged on its settlement.

TO LAY THE CABLE.

Arrival of the Colonia at Victoria With Supplies.

Victoria, Sept. 12.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The cable steamer Colonia, which reached here this morning, has on board four electricians and four cable experts, and a staff of 12 assistants. They expect to lay 7 1-2 miles an hour, or 150 miles a day. The route was surveyed by H. M. S. Egeria. The ship carries 160 men. The Colonia left London on July 10th and came via Singapore and Yokohama here. She has 11,000 tons of wire and supplies aboard. The voyage covered 35,040 nautical miles. She will be here till Monday and then proceed to Bamfield creek, where she starts laying the wire. The contract is to be completed before December 1st, and a certain number of messages a day must go over the wire before being turned over to the government on December 31st. The ship and cargo are insured for $5,000,000. A repair ship of 2,000 tons is now building to be stationed here.

HE WAS TIRED

Of Being a Fugitive From Justice and and Gave Himself Up to Sheriff.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12.—A Journal special from Muskegon, Mich., says Luther W. Shear, the district agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, a prominent church man, and society leader, who disappeared on June 11th, leaving behind him alleged forgeries and debts to the extent of $50,000, quietly walked into the presence of sheriff Payne this morning at the county jail and gave himself up. "I came by myself to save you the $250 reward," he remarked. "I am tired of wandering about the land, a fugitive from justice." The most of the time was spent in New York city. Shear was arraigned before judge Sullivan in the police court. He waived examination and was bound over to the circuit court in the sum of $10,000. The jail is being besieged with victims of his alleged forgeries.

HOGS HAVE CHOLERA.

Welland, Ont., Sept. 12.—Hog cholera has broken out in Willoughby. H. M. Beam, of Black creek, lost two animals by the disease, and the rest of the drove, twenty-five in number, have been slaughtered by order of the inspector. There are symptoms of disease among other droves in the neighborhood.

WILL JOIN THE "HAS-BEENS."

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Percy Quinn, of the Shamrock Lacrosse club, the star goal keeper who has saved the club from defeat on many occasions in connection with the Minto cup matches, has decided to quit stick handling after tomorrow's game with the Capitals at Ottawa.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Sydney, C. B., Sept. 12.—Councillor Angus Cameron, of Sydney city, was killed by a train last night while walking across the track.

FINE WEATHER FOR HARVEST

FAVORS SPEEDY HANDLING OF THE GREAT GRAIN CROPS.

FURTHER INFLUX OF 35,000 SETTLERS PREDICTED.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Warm weather blessed the harvesters and the tail end of the harvesting today, and the predictions are for a continued bright season during the remainder of the month. Reports come of large quantities of binder twine being used owing to heavy growth. Yields of 30 and 35 bushels are frequently reported. The scarcity of help for threshers is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. Some 18,000 bushels of wheat were marketed Thursday, 10,500 being from Deloraine. There is a marked improvement in the method of handling cars this year, and it looks as if the railway companies have a good grasp of the situation.

Colonel Davidson, of Duluth, whose company has 1,200,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan, believes that the end of the season will see 35,000 new settlers in western Canada.

Nine varieties of crabapples from north of Morden are on exhibition at Immigration hall, where 1,000 trees of a hardy variety are set out. The apples will be sent to United States and London agencies.

Lord Dundonald will visit the city early in October.

QUEBEC LIBERAL PAPER

Expresses Sound Views on the Tariff Question.

Quebec, Sept. 12.—Le Soliel, the organ of the French liberals in this district, edited by E. Pacaud, declares that the western farmers have a perfect right to make their voices heard in the tariff matter since the manufacturers have done so. "The liberal party believes that the present tariff should be maintained on its general principles, because its results have been highly satisfactory to industry. It will continue the present preference to Great Britain because Great Britain has a right to this consideration, not merely on account of our political relations with her, but because she is our best customer. The interests of Canada should be our guide in tariff legislation, the interests of the whole of Canada, not those of one class at the expence of another. We believethat the general interests of Canada will be better served by freedom than by restriction."

OPPOSED THE SUBSIDY.

London Chamber of Commerce Against the Fast Atlantic Subsidy.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—A London cable says: The chamber of commerce unanimously passed a resolution regretting the government's proposal to subsidize a line of cargo and mail steamships between England and Canada, and expressing a strong opinion that subsidies be confined strictly to a thoroughly efficient service. The subsidizing of cargo steamers, the resolution adds, would create a monopoly of a most objectionable character.

The Liverpool Mercury publishes an interview with a gentleman who possesses a thorough knowledge of Canadian trade, who said that the Canadian Pacific railway company would likely build a line of steamships, subsidy or no subsidy. The travelling public would not be affected by the rumored move of the C. P. R., but those concerned in trans-Atlantic freight would.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

Kills Wife and Father-in-law, and Wounds His Mother-in-law.

Pierce, Neb., Sept. 12.—Last night Gottlieb Niegenfind shot and killed his former wife, Mrs. Anna Peters, shot six times at Albert Breyer, her father, who died this morning, and shot the wife of Breyer in the shoulder, seriously and perhaps, fatally wounding her. After the shooting Niegenfind left the house and meeting Mrs. Peters' sister, Lena Breyer, attempted a criminal assault.

VISIT THE GRAIN FIELDS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—The bishop of St. Hyacinthe has gone to Crooked lake to visit the convent of St. Joseph. He visited Loretto convent a few days ago.

Methodist conference delegates, some four hundred in number, were the guests of J. T. Gordon on a trip to Brandon and through the southern Manitoba grain fields today. Luncheon was served in the Methodist church at Brandon by the ladies, and a welcome speech was made by mayor Fraser. Several delegates also made addresses. The return was made in quick order, arriving here at 9.30 p. m.

Mr. Garlick, of Hamona, Moosomin district, was thrown from his carriage and killed today. He was 50 years old.

A PASTORAL LETTER.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—The general synod of the church of England closed its session this afternoon. A pastoral letter was presented from the house of bishops. The letter referred to the unification of the church in Canada, the formation of an insurance society, deplored the growing looseness of observance of the Sabbath, cautioned against the "idolatry of the critic" in regard to the bible, warned parents against the perils surrounding so many children arising from "a widespread but palpably defectice system of national instruction," the absence of family prayer, and deplored the growing dislike of Sunday schools by children.

REPORTED DEATH OF STRATHCONA.

The Associated Press despatches of last night contained no reference to the reported death of lord Strathcona. It may be taken for granted that there was no foundation for the report. Strange to say the C. P. R. telegraph office was unable to secure any confirmation or denial of the rumor.

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THE DAILY NEWS

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MINE TAXATION.

As might have been expected Mr. Kirby's vigorous arraignment of the burdens imposed upon the mining industry by the provincial and dominion governments gave rise to a good deal of discussion at the meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute yesterday afternoon. Whilst Mr. Kirby stuck to his guns, and several competent authorities fully endorsed all his statements, there were those present who could not agree with all his conclusions. It would appear to be beyond question that the mining industry in this province is severely handicapped by multiplicity of taxes, direct and indirect. The 2 per cent. tax of which so much complaint has been made does not appear to be especially burdensome save in its bearing upon the production of low grade ore. In other respects this tax is simply one of many impositions which helps to make the load intolerable.

Has not too great prominence been given the 2 per cent. tax? An impression has been created that the imposition of that tax is the chief cause of depression in the mining industry. To the outsider, not conversant with mining conditions, a tax which only nets the province something under $100,000 upon a production valued at over $15,000,000 does not appear a very grievous burden, nor one at all calculated to retard development. When, however, this tax is taken into consideration with the other burdens it may possible assume the importance of the proverbial last straw. As to its effect upon the production of low grade ores the utterances of the mine owners are most pronounced. Without a dissenting voice they allege that the perpetuation of this tax means the prohibition of milling on an extensive scale in this province. These assertions must be susceptible of proof.

We have heretofore regarded the agitation against the 2 per cent. tax as largely being prompted by the desire of those engaged in a special industry to escape a reasonable contribution to the public revenue. So long as taxes are levied upon the products of the mill, the farm, and the factory, there is no reason why the mines should not contribute their share. The coal mines contribute quite extensively in this province, and why not the metalliferous mines? These are considerations that have weighed with us, and do still. We are by no means prepared to admit that the 2 per cent. tax is wholly or in part an unjust burden, neither would we accept off hand the assertion that its perpetuation means the abandonment of the low grade ores of Rossland and Boundary. But, as stated above, these contentions must be susceptible of proof. The emphatic declarations of the mine owners cannot be ignored. The government should make expert inquiry into the whole subject. of mine taxation. If it can be shown by independent testimony that existing imposts are crippling or retarding the industry, there is not a public man or a newspaper in the province, no matter what stand they may have taken heretofore, but will gladly hold up both hands for their removal.

Certain it is that the present tariff hits the mine operators hard. Here there is clear ground. The dominion government will, there is reason to believe, gladly assist the mining industry by changes in the tariff that will permit of the free importation of many of the articles entering into the cost of production. The mine owners have but to present their case in proper form to secure material modifications in the tariff.

THE "NEW" POLICY.

The speech delivered to the conservatives of Victoria by Mr. Borden, the leader of the conservative party, must have been a keen disappointment to all western men of the party. His arrival was heralded as fraught with vast importance to the west; we were told what the new policy of the party was to be, and we were promised that he would tell the whole country in what way the national policy would be applied to the west, a sort of distinctive western policy particularly adapted to the needs of the west, and what did he say at Victoria that is new, either as regards the policy of the party, or anything else? Nothing, absolutely nothing. There was the same old cry of bad policy of the government, the same stale old jokes, and gibes, and there was a good deal of energy wasted in the outpouring of high sounding phrases and empty words, but of sound policy, earnest thoughts of the needs of the west there was no evidence at all.

The tariff naturally claimed a large share of his attention and as was to be expected from such a quarter he sang the praises of high protection in the loudest key. According to a report of his remarks in the Colonist, and presumably the Colonist's report may be relied upon as correct, Mr. Borden is an exponent of that peculiar line of policy that consists of holding a pistol at the head of the mother country and demanding an eye for an eye, a preference for a preference. We have all heard that cry before, it is not new, but it is a cry that does not improve with age, and if Mr. Bordon be wise in time he will drop it. It is not a cry that any self-respecting, patriotic Canadian cares to entertain. The lofty patriotism that prompted the giving of a substantial preference to the mother land, because it is the mother land, and for no other reason, is a motive that sordid natures cannot understand, and while we would not for one moment venture to suggest that either Mr. Bordon or the conservative party comes under this category, it would be better for them, and it would look better to outsiders, if they would separate themselves from this part of their "new" policy. The only other subject of any importance to which the distinguished speaker devoted any lengthy remarks was Chinese immigration. It needs no seer to discover that Mr. Bordon was dealing with an entirely unfamiliar subject. He has no convictions on the matter, that is as plain as words can portray feeling, but he is aware that this is deemed of considerable importance in this province and he made a point to speak on it. And what did he say? Not that he spoke from conviction, but because he thought the wishes of the people of the province should prevail, he would give effect to their views if he were where sir Wilfrid Laurier stands. Well, it is good to know that after that declaration he cannot do aught else than insist upon his followers giving any measure that may be introduced into the house next session dealing with this subject their most earnest and undivided support.

Beyond these points his speech contained nothing of moment thongh no doubt it was interesting enough and impressive enough to listen to. But more than this was expected. He came out here with a retinue of picked men to preach the gospel of the "new" policy. We have been told that the eyes of the whole dominion were fixed on British Columbia and particularly upon Victoria where he would give to the world the details of that policy which would be the issue upon which the next federal election would be fought. In this he has failed and his mission now resolves itself into merely a pilgrimage of politicians journeying through the land in seach of disciples of the old cult. Had he come unheralded, and without a retinue, and made the speech that he delivered the other night at the capital, no one would have thought twice about it, but he came to tell about the application of the national policy to the needs of the west, and it would appear that he first must learn what those needs are. This is a most important consideration, and possibly it was lost sight of when the heralds of his advent spoke of these things. We are glad to know that he, and those that accompany him, have come to see for themselves what the land is like, and what it lacks, and if more members of the house would follow their good example in this respect, it would be of immense benefit not only to this province, but to the whole dominion.

Whilst Mr. Borden in his Victoria speech had nothing of any great moment to announce regarding the great federal issues, he said a few words to the young men of the audience that might well be taken to heart by young men all over the dominion. His words were: "Especially to the young men of Canada I appeal to take an interest in public affairs. Do not assume that one is as good as the other, as far as your interests are concerned, that it is merely a question of which side is in and which is out. If there are public men who have no higher sentiments than that, then young men should fall in line and turn them out. Our material prosperity is a matter of moment, but continued prosperity cannot be maintained unless there are high standards of public life. We want the young men to help us to raise them, and to create them, and I would sooner see a young man in active alliance with the liberal party, to which I am opposed, than to see him stand supinely by doing nothing. To these the destines of this country will shortly be confided, and those destinies will never have their proper result unless the young men of the country actively exert themselves in public affairs, and give to the country their best efforts and their best intelligence, not only in connection with their individual business, but in connection with the carrying on the business of the country."

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The fashions for this season are so radically changed that you will be entirely out of fashion without them. You may with perfect confidence leave your orders with

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

SUITS FROM $25.00 UP.

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.

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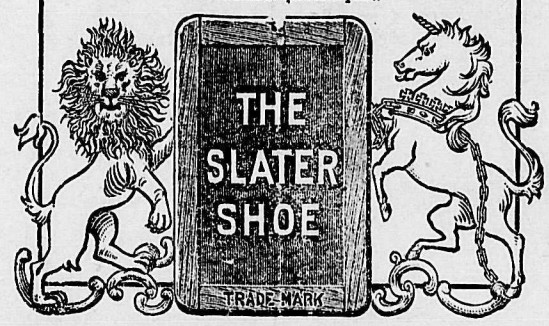
Style is fashion—fitness to the occasion! Every Slater style has a reason behind it—and is correct for the occasions designated in our Catalogue. This tells about the advantages, to you, of price-control by the Makers.

Mailed free on postal request.



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Local Stock carried, estimates furnished.

H. E. CROASDAILE Agent Nelson.

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Wanted!

10,000 Shares Juno.
5,000 Shares Northwestern Development Syndicate.
10 Shares Rosenberger Prospecting Syndicate.
Imperial Development Shares.

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First Class Accommodation. Nearest Hotel to Steamboat Landing.

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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.

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

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BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

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FOR SALE—House and two lots, a snap.

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Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.

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Do you need a comfortable home? If so try the Madden House. Well furnished rooms, lighted by electricity; first-class board. In the bar you will find all the best domestic and imported liquors and cigars.

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Formerly Clarke House.

The best $1 per day house in Nelson.

None but white help employed. The bar the best.

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The Dining Room is in the hands of an efficient staff.

Lunch served daily from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Rates from $1.00 per day upwards.

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THE PIONEER HOTEL BEATON, B. C.

Proprietor is forced to dispose of his business on account of ill health.

For further particulars apply to

ISAAC BATE,
Beaton, B. C.

NOTICE.

Jim (Hip Chong) has moved his laundry from Victoria street to C. P. R. flat, Silica street. Anyone wanting washing done will find him there.

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

DR. PRICE'S cream BAKING POWDER

Good health depends mostly upon the food we eat.

We can't be healthy if we take alum or other poison daily in our food.

When outfitting for camp always take Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for good health and good food. It makes the finest flapjacks, biscuits and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

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

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE

An interesting forecast of the probable nature of the human beings who are to people the earth in centuries to come has been madè by professor Henry L. Bruner, of Butler University, Indianapolis. Professor Bruner's prophecy, which is said to be "based on the life-time study of nature and evolution," is given in Mind and Body, and a synopsis of it appears in The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, from which the following paragraphs are quoted. To begin with, we are told that the coming man will be better developed than the man of the present day, just as we, according to the writer, are better developed than our savage ancestors.

"In the educational institutions of the future physical development will be compulsory, until exercising the body uniformly and making himself a well-rounded specimen of humanity shall become a firmly established habit with every member of the race.

"Sandow and other athletes of today are already better developed than were the best Greek models.

"The automobiles and other labor-saving machines will not tend to make the coming man a weakling. The man who will drive an auto rather than walk and will thus store up vitality, will go out into the fresh air to row or play golf, and his son will go to college and become an athlete.

"The man whose bodily energy is saved by labor-killing devices introduced in the workshops will have a surplus of physical energy to be expended in more wholesome exercise than that to be found indoors.

"The future man will live longer. Within a few generations old age will not fall upon men until the century mark is reached. Communicable diseases will have been brought under complete control. Insects which carry disease will have been exterminated.

"It is probable that the number of man's ribs will be reduced by the complete loss of the floating ribs, and perhaps also by degeneration at the upper end of the thorax.

"The human foot, which has come from a grasping organ, such as we find in some apes, to a mere ambulatory appendage, will probably suffer the loss of the fifth toe, and the man of the future will become a four-toed animal.

"The future man will not die of appendicitis; even at the present time, in people of sixty years of age, the appendix is closed in more than fifty per cent. of the cases observed. This reduction has already begun in embryonic life. In adults about thirty-two per cent. of the cases examined disclosed the fact that the appendix was wholly or party closed. These facts point to the total closing of the appendix in future generations.

"In the man of the future the muscles of the face, which are progressively developing in response to the improvement of the intellect, will display greater delicacy of adjustment and better adaption to the expression of the various moods of the mind. Vivacity and diversion of expression, the mirror of the higher psychical activity, will increase with the growth of man."

As regards the organs of sense, they will continue to undergo a certain amount of modification in the future as they have in the past. The sense organs of the present man have lost in certain directions, but they have gained greatly, the writer tells us, in range of usefulness. The nose, for instance, which occupies a subordinate place among the sense organs of man has undergone marked degeneration; but this has been made good by the application of the organ to more varied uses. To quote again:

"In the man of the future the ear will have the power of detecting a greater variety of sounds, but at the expense of acuteness of hearing. The future man will hear higher and lower sounds. . . .

"The eye of the future man will have a greater range of vision, but it will be less acute. It will become less of atelescope and more of a panoramic camera.

"The man of the future will see colors not now perceptible to us, colors above the violet and below the red. He will also perceive more shades, tints, and tones of all the colors.

"The sense of feeling will become more delicate. The future man will suffer more than we of today from heat and cold when exposed to either, but his great sensitiveness in detecting approaching changes of temperature will enable him better to protect himself.

"The man of tomorrow will be much more sensitive in discriminating rough or smooth, moist of dry, soft or hard surfaces. The more highly developed man becomes, the more pain he will suffer from shock. This rule will apply so long as every other condition shall remain equal.

"The greater the increase in refinement and sensibility, the greater will be the future man's ability to feel extreme pain and extreme pleasure; but as in the case of temperature, he will better know how to protect himself from the extremes of pain in such a manner that his sum of pleasures will constantly increase, while on the other hand his sum of pain will constantly diminish.

"No new sense will be developed by the future man. The greater delicacy and refinement of his senses will not make him more sensual in the narrow meaning of the word. He will appreciate his senses better and will educate them to a greater degree. He will enjoy them more. As to the complexion and eyes of the future man, I believe that the ultra blonde and the ultra brunette type will constantly decline. Uniformity of the color of the eyes and the hair, however, will never be reached.

"The man of the future will have superior teeth and hair. The lives of savages are shortened by the early decay of their teeth. The future man's teeth will be improved, because he will take better care of them. The same is true of the head There was more baldness in the days of nightcaps than there is now. . . . . .

"The man of the future will become more and more distinctly human. We may safely assume that the brain will play the greatest part in his development and that it will undergo great development and evolution.

"Man's improvement will probably affect both the quality of the brain and its size. This latter has constantly increased as man has advanced from lower to higher spheres.

"Corresponding to the increase in the complexity of the brain there will come a prolongation of the period of infancy for each individual man—that is to say, it will require a much longer time for the brain to reach maturity and to work out the more complicated communication between its different parts.

"The future man will be more inventive and creative. His written and spoken language will be more economical. There will be a language in which there is a term to express each distinctive idea. Men will talk and think as well as write more rapidly. We can write much faster than our ancestors.

"Thought-saving machines will relieve the future man of much of his present routine of brainwork. Mathematical calculations and all such drudgery will be performed by machine, and the thought thus saved will be expended in other pursuits.

"The memory of the future man will be of greater range, but less acute as to useless detail. Today we remember a hundred things to each one thing remembered by the savage, but of that one thing the uncivilized man can remember more details. . . . . .

"The sex of the future man will be predeterminable. For a time there will be a preponderance of one sex and then of another.

"The first generation will probably show a preference for boys. Predominance of the males will result in a demand for more females, and there will consequently be a reaction in favor of women in the second generation; but eventually the two sexes will be equally divided as to numbers."

THE TAXATION OF MINES

(Continued from First Page.)

close, how much money would continue coming in for taxes?

A. McEvoy—I don't think that a fair distributon. When a storekeeper in Nelson pays his trade licence or duties on goods imported, it is hardly fair to charge it to mining.

H. E. Croasdaile—If Mr. Kirby's logic is correct, if the mines produce more, then the taxes must go up. If the mines produced $20,000,000, then taxation would go up a million dollars. I don't see it in that light. Every citizen has to bear his share of taxation. It is not fair to say that every tax is on the mines. The only way to consider the situation is to get a direct statement of the taxation of mines, as mines.

W. Thompson—I mus say that I am surprised to see Mr. Croasdaile stand up and make the assertion that the only thing to be taken into consideration is the direct taxation. I agree fully with Mr. Kirby that the mines are taxed from 20 to 30 per cent. We can only draw comparisons with an adjoining country. In British Columbia the mining section is situated in the Rocky mountain belt, and the only other mining country with which we come into competition is the continuation of that Rocky mounain belt lying in the United States to the south of us. We hear golden stories about the wealth of ore the mountains in British Columbia contain, and many of these stories are perfectly correct. But, unless those ores can be taken out and treated at a profit, they might just as well never be there as far as the country is concerned. Now, for example. The Le Roi mine needed a hoisting engine. It could not be purchased in Canada, and when it arrived at Rossland there was just $6,000 duty to pay on it. Surely there could hardly be a more direct tax on the mine. What it meant was that to work that mine, machinery that in Northport would cost $14,000, in Rossland cost $20,000. Even on powder there is a tax of three cents per pound. A tax of 20 per cent on fuse and caps. Steel rails, candles and every mortal thing we use except two-inch pipe and some of the fittings used with diamond drills are taxed from 5 to 30 per cent. Even blacksmith's coal must pay duty. The taxes of the merchants come out of the mines. In Nelson you have here a most enterprising merchant, W. F. Teetzel, who carries an enormous stock of assayers' supplies. Until lately we were compelled to buy everything in this line outside. But ask Mr. Teetzel how much he has to pay in duties to get them in, as to how much difference it makes in the price, as to what, if he was carrying on business in Northport, he could buy for as compared with what he pays here? That is certainly a tax paid by the mines if I know anything about it. The assay value of ore is not everything. There are mines where the assayers' returns on the ore would show $100 per ton, which would not pay to work. There are others where $2 ore could be mined at a profit. It is not because the ore is not in the mines of the country. Look through the Slocan mines and you will hardly find a mine which can pay a profit. There are enormous ore bodies blocked out everywhere, but it does not pay to take it out. Those poor fellows in England and other places are getting tired handing out money for development. At one time it was the easiest thing in the world to get $100,000 or so for the development of a promising mine. Now it is very different. The other fellow is looking for the $100,000 from the mine. No manager of a good mine would, I imagine, object to paying 2 per cent. alone, but it is the little here and the little there, which added together makes it impossible for the mine to be a paying proposition. Last year there was $200,000,000 of foreign capital, largely from London, sent in to old Mexico for investment in mining properties. The mines are no richer there. But that money went there because inducements were offered to invest.

B. T. A. Bell—I am glad that this matter has been mentioned here, and would like to have it dealt with fully. The dominion government have no wish to burden the mining industry by excessive duties on the machinery they use. You should draw up a free list of the articles you wish exempted from taxation. The only desire of the dominion government is to furnish an adequate amount of protection to the companies in Canada that are manufacturing specific articles. There are a large number of articles that could be admitted free if the facts were presented properly to Mr. Fielding. The present administration is anxious to assist the mining industry in every way possible. Now is the time to prepare a statement of the articles you wish placed on the free list.

A. McEvoy—I think there has been a confusion of terms. Mr. Kirby apparently classes mining expenses with taxes. I object to the impression his remarks may give outside.

Smith Curtis—I only came to this meeting to listen and to learn, but I must say that I think we should all feel thankful that this all important subject has been brought to the front. As to the amount of taxes, Mr. Kirby's figures are correct. I have already had occasion to go over the returns spoken of and verify them and found that all were substantially correct. In dealing with the whole of the production of the province it will be found that the great proportion of it is exported, and this makes it easy to figure on the proportion of taxes each bears. As Mr. Kirby says, the duties have to be paid for in cash. We have a large proportion of this burden put upon mining, metalliferous and coal, and we have the right to know the destination of those taxes. This to my thinking is a very important aspect of the question. If the taxes were applied to proper use there would be no kick. Who pays the taxes? When the merchant pays $3 poll tax, where does he get it? He sells goods to men who are employed directly or indirectly by the mines. He is not a producer. The producer really pays every tax. I found upon investigation that a vast proportion of the taxes came out of the mines. For instance, I asked in the legislature how much taxation per acre was paid on agricultural land. I was told 3 1-2 cents, while upon the land of the unworked crown granted mineral claims there is a tax of 25 cents an acre. All the time you will find that the taxes are shifted upon the mining industry. The dominion government draws over $3,000,000 a year from the province. What does the dominion government give in return. It is upon this basis that Mr. Croasdaile should go to Halifax or to Ottawa to ask redress for our grievances. You have the right to ask what are they giving back to the mining industry, but you will find that they are not returning anything like a fair proportion. The trouble has been when deputations have been sent to the provincial government they speak to the ministers only. As a consequence the average member knows nothing or very little about the state of affairs One striking instance has been that although I have brought the 2 per cent tax up again and again in the house, on only one occasion has a member supported me in doing so. That one exception was when captain Tatlow got up and suggested that at least the payroll of a mine should be deducted before the tax was imposed. Then another matter that you mining men have been lax in. When the minister of mines was through the country, you should have impressed upon him that the natural resources of the country should not be given away free. If you give away your natural resources, of course then the only thing left to tax are your industries. In Butte one pays, if I remember rightly, 9 cents a pound for dynamite; here you pay 15 or 16. That is another of the things that should be adjusted. It undoubtedly is a bad thing for an impression to go abroad that mining in British Columbia is taxed 25 or 30 per cent on the gross output, but it is worse for it to be so. In Ontario the customs duties paid per head average $4; in British Columbia $20. Taking into consideration the large amount of taxes paid per capita here as compared with Ontario and the cast we are entitled to have special treatment. Even if the taxation, direct and indirect, amounts to 20 per cent of our exports it ought not to be a grievous burden if properly adjusted, and the proceeds equitably distributed. I would urge on the gentlemen composing the institute again that whenever they go to Victoria that they should impress these truths on the members. Many of the newspapers of the province are not in favor of the abolition of the 2 per cent tax, as they should be. I am sorry to find that both the papers in Nelson, a city dependent directly on the mining industry for its existence, coming out and declaring that the 2 per cent tax is a just tax. No tax which is four times as heavy upon one man as it is on another is a just tax. The 2 per cent tax bears hardest upon the low-grade properties, which support communities to a far greater extent than the high-grade.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith Curtis' remarks, a motion was adopted that Mr. Kirby's paper, and the discussion thereon, should be printed in full and distributed among the members of the institute.

The hour being late it was decided to dispose of the remaining papers by reading the titles only. They will be published in the institute journal, and may be further considered at a subsequent meeting of the institute.

Before adjourning the members listened to an interesting talk on mine models, by Mr. Carmichael, who had on exhibition a model of the Poorman mine.

Votes of thanks were tendered the board of trade for the use of their room and to the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Nelson for the hospitalities extended the members.

TORY CONVENTION OPENED

RECOMMENDATION OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

THAT MINERS' TAXATION BE ON BASIS OF NET PROFITS.

Revelstoke, Sept. 12.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The conservative convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by Richard McBride, president. Owing to the non-arrival of the Nelson and Rossland delegations the only business transacted was the appointment of committees on credentials and resolutions. The Kootenay men on the latter committee are Houston, of Nelson; Green, of Kaslo, and Goodeve, of Rossland. The other members are Semlin, of Yale; Cotton, of Vancouver; Taylor, of New Westminster; Wilson, of Vancouver, and Prior and Mara, of Victoria. There are about 80 delegates in attendance in person. The convention adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow to allow the committee on resolutions time to report. The committee were still at work at midnight. They have agreed to recommend that taxation on metalliferous mines be on a basis of a percentage on the net profits.

Revelstoke, Sept. 12. — (Associated Press.) — The conservative convention opened this morning in Selkirk hall. Richard McBride, M.P.P., was in the chair, and 100 delegates were present. After the appointment of a committee on credentials the meeting adjourned till the afternoon. On resuming, the convention was visited by Mr. Borden and other conservative members, now in the province, who addressed the meeting. All the speakers referred to the favorable prospects in eastern Canada, and urged upon the provincial conservatives the necessity for unity, which they were certain would result in the return of a solid phalanx from British Columbia. The visiting members and delegates were then photographed outside the hall, after which a reception was held in the opera house by Mr. Borden and other members of his party. On reassembling, Charles Wilson, leader of the party in the late election, addressed the convention, his speech being received with hearty applause. The secretarys' report having been adopted, the convention adjourned till tomorrow morning.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

Phoenix, Sept. 12.—(Special to The Daily News.)—For the past week the total of ore shipments from Boundary mines is a little larger than the week before, due to the fact that the Mother Lode sent out some 900 tons more than the previous week. In detail the figures are as follows: Granby mines, 4,993 tons; Snowshoe, 810; Mother Lode, 2,976; B. C. mine, 260; Emma, 40. Total for the week, 9,079 tons. Total for the year, 315,550 tons.

The Granby smelter this week treated 4,872 tons of ore, making a total of 205,061 tons for this year, or a grand total of 509,022 tons since the smelter was first started in operation.

STRIKE ON THE SPECULATOR.

Word reached town during the week that an important strike of ore had been made on the Speculator, adjoining the Arlington. It was made in the lower tunnel and just below a small chute tapped in the drift above. The ore encountered indicates the proximity to a large body. It is of shipping value and constitutes the biggest chute yet met with, though the extent of the strike has not been given out. The ore is similar to the Arlington product, being taken from the same vein. The Speculator has been worked steadily for 25 months, with an expenditure of about $150,000, and the management richly deserves all the success that can come to them.—Slocan Drill.

SLOCAN CITY SHIPMENTS.

There has been but very little ore shipped from this division this week, 130 tons constituting the exports. It was divided equally among the Arlington and Enterprise. Of the latter, 40 tons was concentrates and went to Trail, while the balance was zinc ore and was shipped to Nelson. To date the shipments total 4,625 tons.

Any Time is the Right Time For Everybody To Drink Cascade The Beer Without a Peer

A HEALTH-GIVING DRINK
A THIRST-QUENCHING DRINK.

Brewed right in the City of Vancouver from the pure waters of Capilano.

CASCADE has caught on as no other beer ever did in British Columbia before.

BREWED BY

The Vancouver Breweries, Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

E. Ferguson & Co., the well-known liquor dealers of Nelson, B. C., are the general agents for the Kootenay.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING

F. C. GREEN. F. C. CLEMENTS.
GREEN & CLEMENTS,
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 261.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
NELSON, B. C.

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DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
Surveys of mines, mineral claims, crown lands. Crown grants obtained and assessments managed for absentees.
CAMBORNE AND VANCOUVER.

J. C. GWILLIM, B. Sc.
MINING ENGINEER.
Late of Geological Survey of Canada. Six years experience in B. C. mining districts.
BAKER ST., NELSON.

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.

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.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

From Montreal.

Beaver Line, Lake Erie	Sept. 18
Beaver Line, Lake Megantic	Sept. 25
Beaver Line, Lake Simcoe	Oct. 2
Allan Line, Parisian	Sept. 13
Allan Line, Numidian	Sept. 20
Allan Line, Tunisian	Sept. 27

From Portland.

Dominion Line, Californian	Sept. 20

From Boston.

Dominion Line, New England	Sept. 24
Cunard Line, Ivernia	Sept. 16
Cunard Line, Ultonia	Sept. 20

From New York.

White Star Line, Teutonic	Sept. 17
White Star Line, Cymric	Sept. 19
White Star Line, Oceanic	Sept. 24
Cunard Line, Umbria	Sept. 20
Cunard Line, Lucania	Sept. 27
Cunard Line, Eturia	Oct. 4
American Line, Philadelphia	Sept. 17
American Line, St. Paul	Sept. 24
American Line, St. Louis	Oct. 1

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

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

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

WHOLESALE HOUSES.
NELSON, B. C.

PRODUCE.

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

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 33, 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.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by Charles A. Waterman & Co., Auctioneers, at their offices K. W. C. block, Baker street, Nelson, B. C., on Thursday the 25th day of September, 1902, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following parcel, viz;

Lot numbered twenty-two (22) in Block numbered forty-three (43) according to the official map or plan of the town of Nelson.

This property is situated on the south side of Mill street, near Stanley street, Nelson, B. C., and upon it is erected a dwelling house with all modern conveniences.

For further terms and conditions apply to E. A. CREASE, Solicitor for Mortgages, Mara Block, Baker street, Nelson, B. C.

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 22 - - Baker St., Nelson

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

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
Select private boarding school for boys Modern methods. Accomplished masters. Excellent table. Home care. Refining influences. Large, airy bedrooms. Specially built class rooms. Cricket, football, boating, swimming, military drill. Patronized by the best. Highest references. Prospectus. Rev. C. J. Brenton, M. A., Vancouver, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EXCURSION RATES
EAST
SEPTEMBER 29-30
TO
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND RETURN

From Rossland, Nelson, Etc., corresponding reductions from all stations.

$69.85

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 7.20 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.

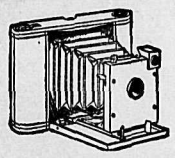
Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Republic.

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	3.58 p. m.
	(Grand Forks)	
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.

GALT COAL

AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.

W P. Tierney
Telephone 265.
Baker Street,

The First Baby
Born in
Morrissey, B.C.

Will be Given the Best Residence Lot in the TOWNSITE

We have other lots besides this one, which we are selling on easy payments. Write for particulars.

MORRISSEY TOWNSITE COMPANY,
T. CRAHAN, Agent, Morrissey, B. C.

How are your Eyes for this occasion?

WE MAY BETTER YOUR RECORD BY FITTING YOU WITH PROPER GLASSES

Patenaude Bros. Opticians

FRED IRVINE & CO.
JUST ARRIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

Orkney Shetland Floss

SUPERIOR QUALITY, FINISH AND COLOR IN ALL SHADES

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A GOOD SUPPLY TO KNITT AND CROCHET YOUR XMAS SHAWLS, ETC.

FRED IRVINE & CO.
BAKER STREET

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Miss Hattie M. Crawford, of Wallace, Idaho, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Rose.

B. S. Blackwell, representing Blue Ribbon goods, is in the city on his regular trip.

The fire brigade had a practice run yesterday afternoon to the corner of Silica and Stanley streets.

At the police court yesterday there was but one case, a drunk, who was fined the usual $5 and costs.

Last evening Mrs. Crampton, residing with her daughter, Mrs. A. Munro, on Victoria street, died from an attack of apoplexy.

A memorial service in honor of the late James Gill will be held in the Salvation Army barracks on Sunday evening, September 14th.

Three lots belonging to C. W. Busk, at the corner of Hoover and Ward streets were sold yesterday to Dr. Stoddart, the sale being put through by R. M. Day.

The Clara Hanmer company will fill a week's engagement at the Nelson opera house commencing on Monday next. The opening bill will be "Master and Man."

An auction sale of the furniture and effects of J. R. Rowley will be held at his residence at the corner of Josephine and Observatory streets, commencing this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The sale will be conducted by Charles A. Waterman.

The regular meeting of the school board was to have been held last evening, but was postponed on account of other business detaining the members. It is understood that the matter of appointing a truant officer is to be taken up at their next session.

The forest fires spread rapidly yesterday, and are now devastating a considerable area of valuable timber. The fire near the Poorman mine is not dangerous to the mine as yet, as it still remains on the west side of Forty-Nine creek. Another large fire is burning a short distance from the Venus, and smaller fires are reported from three or four other nearby points.

At the record office yesterday the locations were: Sweet Briar, at head of west fork of Fifteen-Mile creek, by A. G. Lang; Primrose, near Sweet Briar by F. Armstrong; Villeneuve, near Second Relief mine, by George Maitland. Certificates of work were issued to The Boston Gold Mines, Ltd., on Gold Standard; to Joseph Duhamel, on Dundee and Pelton; to I. Sewinke on Mayflower.

The meeting of the city council to discuss the hospital grant, and to hear the statement of the affairs of the institution read, did not come off as arranged last evening, there not being sufficient of the aldermen present to form a quorum. Most of the doctors and a number of the directors of the hospital attended, and took advantage of the opportunity to talk the matter over amicably.

A number of complaints have been made lately to the police as to the depredations of small boys, who have been stealing small articles, and causing a good deal of annoyance in various parts of the city. An active campaign is being instituted to put a stop to this, and the police have already warned a number of the boys concerned. Commencing Monday any boys against whom such charges are brought will be brought up in the police court, and not allowed to escape by returning articles stolen, or their parents paying for damages done, as has been allowed in the past.

THE TAXATION OF THE MINES.

Editor The Daily News:—In the discussion that arose this afternoon on Mr. Kirby's most able and interesting paper, I did not like to again speak after Mr. Thompson, as I had already done so more than once, but with your permission I would now point out that my main contention was that general taxes that are imposed by the central government at Ottawa, and that weigh evenly on every manufacturing and producing industry throughout the province should not be proclaimed as a special tax on the mining industry. Mr. Thompson's remarks as to the heavy taxes paid by mining companies were based on the heavy duties that have to be paid under the Canadian tariff, but other industries in the province suffer equally with the mining industry, and it is therefore hardly fair that it should go forth to the outside public that those general taxes are levied as a special tax on the mining industry.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY E. CROASDAILE.

Nelson, Sept. 12th, 1902.

ACCOMMODATING TOURISTS

C. P. R. WILL ENLARGE ITS HOTELS AT CHIEF POINTS.

FIVE NEW LIGHT HOUSES TO BE ERECTED ON PACIFIC COAST.

Victoria, Sept. 12.—F. M. Rattenbury, architect for the C. P. R. has returned from a trip along the lines of the railway, examining the hotels on the Pacific division. It is the intention of the company to enlarge and remodel the hotels at the chief points. The great increase in the tourist trade having made this necessary.

It is expected that the cable steamer Colonia will be able to commence laying the Pacific cable on Monday.

Colonel Anderson, chief engineer of the marine and fisheries department, stated today that the dominion government would erect five new lighthouses on the Pacific coast. There will be one at the entrance to Clayoquot harbor on the west coast of Vancouver island which will be a great aid to the ships making land particularly in the winter storms, another at the entrance to Ladysmith; one in the gulf of Georgia, one in Queen Charlotte sound, and the fifth in Chatham straits.

Immense bush fires are burning in the districts surrounding Victoria. The town of Alberni is threatened. Several houses have been burned at Sooke and the aerial tramway and ore bins of the Tyee mine are in danger. The blue jackets had a hard fight to save the naval hospital. A pall of smoke hangs over the city and ashes are falling in the streets.

FOREST FIRES

Destroying Millions of Feet of Lumber on the Coast.

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 12.—Forest fires are burning over the Cascade and Coast ranges from British Columbia to the California line, destroying millions of feet of timber, many farm houses, barns and much live stock. Two people are known to have lost their lives, others are missing, and scores are hurrying to places of safety.

COMING WEST.

Minister of Justice Now on His Way Out to This Province.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, Mrs. and Miss Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Bellord, of London, England; Hon. John A. Harples, M. L. C., and Mrs. Harples and Miss Pacaud, daughter of Mr. Ernest Pacaud, have left for an extended trip to Manitoba, the Northwest territories and British Columbia, by the C. P. R. The party will return about the middle of October.

CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Invited to Parade With Spanish War Veterans Before Roosevelt.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12.—A regiment of Canadian soldiers, the 21st Essex Fusiliers, has been invited by the local arrangement committee to march in the parade of Spanish war veterans here September 22nd, which will be reviewed by president Roosevelt. Col. Guillott is anxious to accept the invitation and has forwarded it to the militia department at Ottawa.

INHALED PARIS GREEN.

Four Men and Three Women Die From the Effects.

Paris, Tex., Sept. 12.—Seven persons are reported dead in Kiamtia, Indian territory, from inhaling Paris green which had been applied to worm infested cotton plants. Owing to the dry weather it is supposed the poison in the form of dust was absorbed by the victims, four men and three women, who were at work in the field.

BISHOP DART ILL.

Taken Sick at the Synod and is Confined To the Hospital.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Bishop Dart, of New Westminster, is lying seriously ill in Glengarry hospital, McGil University avenue. He recovered sufficiently to attend several sessions of the synod, but was today taken ill. The symptoms indicate pneumonia.

NO DATE SET FOR TRIAL.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 12.—The government has published a decree declaring general Matos, leader of the present revolutionary movement in Venezuela, to be a traitor and ordering him to be tried on the charge of piracy, and for having offered the control of the finances of the government of Venezuela in case of success of his movements to an outside capitalist on the same basis as prevails in Egypt.

PREMIER BOND'S MISSION.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—Mr. Raikes, of the British embassy, who has just arrived in Washington, has made an appointment with Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, to receive sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland premier, who is now in Washington. Although sir Robert has not disguised his purpose of taking steps to ascertain what can be done towards the negotiation of a reciprocity arrangement between Newfoundland and the United States, asserting that he is acting in accordance with an understanding with lord Lansdowne, the object of his mission to Washington is not officially known to the state department, and he will be received as would any other distinguished person. It is improbable that Mr. Adee will be prepared to enter into any agreement with his caller upon this important subject in the absence of definite instructions from the executive.

THE HUNGARIAN SETTLEMENT.

Count Paul O. d'Esterhazy has returned recently to Ottawa from a visit to his Hungarian settlements at Esterhaz, Assiniboia. The count has just completed a history of his successful efforts at Hungarian immigration which has been adopted by the department and is being printed in English and Hungarian. The pamphlet will be profusely illustrated from photos taken by the C. P. R. photographers. The illustrations show the growth of what in 1885 was a struggling colony to its present condition of a successful settlement with many well-to-do farmers and dealers, and gives a capital idea of what may be achieved by hard work and frugality in a few years. Many of the photographs show flourishing farms, whilst one of the Sunday congregation leaving the church gives an excellent idea of the growth and future of the township.

Count d'Esterhazy has been greatly assisted in his work by the C. P. R., and sir Thomas Shaughnessy has especially taken very considerable interest in both his work and the account which he has prepared for it. The book will be used as immigration literature amongst the Hungarians in Europe.

THROWN INTO THE THRESHER.

Alymer, Ont., Sept. 12.—George Wissen was thrown into the thresher at the farm of George Trim yesterday afternoon, and so badly mangled that he died an hour later. He leaves a wife and several children.

Riverside Nurseries, Grand Forks. Homegrown trees and shrubs. For fall planting order now.

AT THE HOTELS.

NELSON, B. C. HUME HOTEL.

Hume—R. G. Carpenter, Winnipeg; J. P. Byers, Trail; W. B. Fahay, Mamilton; J. A. Dalton, Sherbrooke, Que.; W. E. Bole, Kaslo; H. Roy, Rossland; W. J. Blundell, Frank, Alta.; W. Holden, Vancouver; W. T. Baird, Toronto; A. Morrison, New Westminster; J. Lampkins, Kaslo; K. McKenny, North Yakima; Mrs. J. D. Boush, Spokane; G. M. Atkinson, Winnipeg; F. K. M. Brown, Spokane; F. H. Sterling, Philadelphia; J. A. Tepoorten, Vancouver; A. K. Stewart, Ottawa.

Imperial—A. Williams, Spokane; W. Hughes, Eholt.

Madden—B. McDonald, P. Cantwell, Fern mine; P. H. Cody, Smelter Junction.

Tremont—W. Daniel, Northport.

THE NELSON BUSINESS SCHOOL.

This institution was opened almost three years ago in this city, and during that period a large number of young men and young women have been trained for business positions, which they are filling today with credit to their school and themselves, and satisfaction to their employers. The school asks from the public nothing but the privilege of educating the young, in return for which a reasonable charge is made.

The branches taught are Bookkeeping and its accessories, Shorthand and Typewriting, with English branches for the benefit of any adult whose early education has been neglected. The latter studies are mainly conducted in the evening class, and in the past many young men have availed themselves of this School. The Commercial and Shorthand work is thoroughly taught.

The School is situated directly opposite the City Library on Victoria street between Ward and Stanley.

Prepare for doing business in a business way. The students of this School are always in demand, in fact applications for office workers have been made recently for which no trained help was ready. Young men and women in want of positions make a note of this. The present is the time to begin your preparation for your life work, and "Business Education is Essential to Business Success."

Custom Typewriting executed promptly for travelling men, miners, and others. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

Drink Marata tea.

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.

Nelson Opera House

ONE WEEK STARTING

Monday, September 15th

Clara Hanmer

and Her Big Company

Opening Play, The Comedy Drama

MAN AND MASTER

AN ALL STAR CAST

Don't Fail to See the Wonderful

"GOVELLES"

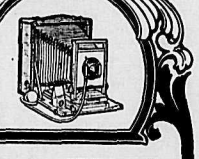
World's Greatest Musical Artists.

POPULAR PRICES

Seats Now Selling.

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

POCO CAMERAS



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Canada Drug & Book Co.,
LIMITED.

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.

FOR RENT—Six room house, modern conviences, $10 per month; also six-room house on two corner lots, modern conveniences. $15 per month. Apply Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.

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—Three months' old fox terrier pup; dog. Apply M., The Daily News.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred sucking pigs, two, three, four months old, also two thoroughbred boars. Apply Anderson creek, Nelson, B. C.

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.

BARRISTERS—There is no need to send your law journals east to be bound. At The Daily News bindery this class of work is well and promptly done, and at prices that meet eastern competition.

WANTED—A smart boy, immediately. W. F. Teetzel & Co.

WANTED — Experienced chambermaids used to hotel work for Hotel Cypress, Maple Creek, Assa., and Hotel Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alta., apply for both positions to Henderson & Downer, Lethbridge, Alta.

HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Kootenay Coffee Co.

Roasters of Choice Coffees.

Quantities to suit at wholesale prices

Our Java and Mocha at 40c. and Our Choice Blend at 25c.

is the best value for the money. We guarantee satisfaction if you buy or order direct from us.

Pure Choice Teas

All varieties and grade.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.
West Baker St. Tel 177. P O Box 182

NELSON OPERA HOUSE

SIX NIGHTS COMMENCING

Monday, Sept. 8th

AND SATURDAY MATINEE

Canada's Favorite Comedian

Harry Lindley

SUPPORTED BY LITTLE MYSTIC and Company of 14 Artists.

Change of Bill Each Evening From Repertoire Comprising

DORA GOLDEN MINE FANCHON DAVID HARUM, ETC.

Illustrated Songs
Vocal and Terpsichorean Specialties
Marriott Bros., the Phenomenal Baton Swingers, Etc., Etc.

PRICES AS USUAL

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.

J. M. LUDWIG
MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER

Largest stock kept in British Columbia of Harness, Saddles, Collars, Saddlery, Hardware, Sole Leather, Shoe Findings, Tents, Etc.,
Mail orders receive prompt attention.
NELSON, B. C.

DURKEE ELECTRIC DRILLS

B. C. RIBLET, Engineer.

(Manufacturer and Agent for Canada.)
NELSON, B. C.

Patent Automatic Aerial Tramway
(Riblet System.)
Manufactured by
BYRON C. RIBLET, Engineer,
NELSON, B. C.

Most economic system for the transportation of ores and other material.

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

.. PURSES ..

THESE ARE NEW GOODS SEE OUR WINDOWS

WE ARE SELLING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PURSES AND CHATELAINE BAGS AT ACTUAL COST. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

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

F. M. CHADBOURN
Sampling Agent

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

P. O. BOX 654.

Cascara Tablets FOR CONSTIPATION. 25C

at Vanstone's
DRUG STORE.

H. J. PHAIR
TOBACCONIST

Baker St., Nelson, B. C. Queen Cigar Store

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS and COPYRIGHTS obtained in all countries

ROWLAND BRITTAIN,

Registered Patent attorney, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman. Bank of B. N. A. building, Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C. Write for full particulars.

West Transfer Co.

TELEPHONE 33.

All kinds of Teaming.
Good Dry Wood, all lengths

AUCTION SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned has received instructions from J. R. F. Rowley to sell by public auction at his residence, corner of Josephine and Observatory streets on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

the whole of his desirable household furniture, furnishings and effects.

The sale will be carried over for a couple of days but on Saturday afternoon the

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE
CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE
AND PICTURES

will be offered. This will present a rare opportunity for securing handsome articles at your own price.

Goods on view on morning of the sale.

C. A. Waterman & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

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.

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