THE DAILY NEWS

VOL. 2 [redacted]C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1903 NO. 126

A MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION

Largest Political Rally in Nelson's History

Liberal Candidate Gets an Ovation

A rally of two hundred and thirtv-seven of Nelson's electors was the inspiring augury of success that greeted Sidney Stockton Taylor, K.C., liberal candidate for the Nelson riding, in his committee rooms last night. This is by far the largest rally ever held in the political history of this city, and the men who were there were every man of them electors. There were four speakers: F. M. Black, William Ebbs, Alfred Parr, liberal candidate in Ymir riding, and Mr. Taylor The speeches were short, clear, and convincing. Mr. Tayor spoke for a little over half an hour, during which time he covered a great deal of ground. He exposed the record of the conservatives in the province, and the weakness of their leaders, and pointed out the immense superiority of the platform the liberals offered.

Mr. Taylor made a special point of the fact that the question now before the electors was not so much whether liberals or conservatives should rule, but whether or not the present corrupt time-serving, and incapable administration should continue in charge c this province, which they are already responsible for bringing to the verge of ruin.

Alderman Hamilton was the chairman of the meeting, which was opened promptly at eight o'clock, and in a few words he introduced the first speaker, Mr Black.

Mr Black shortly reviewed the state of affairs. British Columbia was the richest province in natural resources of this rich dominion. We would expect it to follow that it would be the lowest taxed, and have the highest credit.The reverse was the case.

"Why," asked Mr. Black, "are these things so? Because the assets of the province have been administered by foolish and improvident trustees. We have imagined ourselves a self-governing province, but in reality we have been governed by Messrs. Dunsmuir, Evarts, Pooley, Prior & Co., Unlimited.

Mr. Black explained how these gentlemen had kept themselves in power so long by a group of "pocket boroughs" around Vitcoria, but at the last session a redistribution measure had been forced on the government by the liberal minority, and now was the opportunity to send real representatives to the capital.

The speaker said of Mr Taylor: "He is a man of character. He has been measured in the past, and he has no strings on him. He will not go to Victoria with the object of personal gain—in fact, he will be a loser financially, but he is a man we can trust, whom we know and respect."

William Ebbs was the second speaker Mr. Ebbs is an elderly man, and a working man who has done many and many a hard day's labor, but there was a spirit in his eye and a fire of eloquence in his speech that many a younger man and man with larger opportunities might envy.Quotations from classic prose and poetry fell easily from his lips, as he warmed to his subject and ransacked memory for language to express the sentiments that possessed him.

Mr. Ebbs said in part:

I am an independent, and while I stand on this platform it is an independent platform, for I express independent views. A member of the independent labor party, I am in the minority, but a minority has rights in a democratic country, and theserights the liberals of Nelson have recognized by offering me the privilege of appearing on this platform

An election ought to be an exhibition of public spirit, but in Canada in the past this has not been the case, and in the result we find that indifferent men go into political life to advance their own interests.

It is high time that intelligent men awake and support when they find him a true man such as we have now with us. I refer to Mr. Taylor.

I believe in public ownership. In the platform of the liberal party I find a plank calling for public ownership, Dominion, provincial, and municipal. The question then presents itself. Can I conscientiously withhold my support from a man or party which upholds this principle? The answer is, No. I am in this battle to get strong, good government, and I can't withdraw any vote from a man or party which stands on this principle when the man who professes it is one in whom I have confidence. We may want more than is set out here, but this is a long step in advance. Upon this condition, be it understood, I give my confidence to Mr. Taylor, and will support him with all the powers I possess.

We believe we have in him a man who would scorn preferment that brought with it a shadow, and we pledge him hands across that we will rest not day or night until we elect him by a large majority.

Alfred Parr, as usual, tackled the question of taxation, and made it clear to his hearers how unjust the present fiscal system and methods of taxation were.

"The legislation we have had in this province," he said, "has not inspired any confidence in capital, and as a consequence our industries are starved.

"Taxation is all on industry, and very little on pivilege. Of the taxes levied, the miner and prospector pays the largest share. He pays 25 per cent. of the total taxation of the province.

"The fiscal system is very bad. The ministers of the past have been in the habit of swelling their estimates, and basing their revenues on their estimates, which, when the end of the year came, was found to be largely in excess of the real figure. In one instance, an $80,000 estimate resulted in the actual collection of $20,000.

Mr. Parr showed that the miners were paying far more than their fair share of taxation. Taking the wild land tax as an instance, he stated that there were arrears of $75,000 in this department. "Which proves clearly that the speculators are not paying their share," he remarkd.

"This province," continued Mr. Parr, "is already a large landlord. It owns and leases oyster beds, fish traps, brickyards, pasture lands, and many other properties. There is no reason I can see why it should not lease also the coal lands.

"Further, I favor the province building and operating a smelter. I can see no relief for the mining industry otherwise. There are consumed in Canada yearly 15,000 tons of lead. Of this 11,000 tons come from the United States, 8,000 tons of which are sent to the United States from the Slocan The balance of 4,000 tons comes in the form of refined lead from Belgium and Germany. The liberal government very properly refused to put a duty on lead, as there were no works here which such a duty could benefit. Instead they gave the bounty, and before that bounty expires I hope to see some arrangement made which will continue to the province the benefit we now obtain from the bounty."

Mr. Parr then dealt with the taxation of railways. The present taxation on an essessment of $3,000 per mile was wholly inadequate, considering the cost and earnings and proper taxation of railways would more than make up the deficit caused by the relief of industry from its present burdens.

Mr. Taylor then spoke.

I do not propose tonight to make a speech embodying the policy I propose to follow and support. I have already discharged the duty of making such a speech. This is a rally, and you come here tonight to hear the views of others who support the liberal party, and see if those views commend themselves to you as reasons why you should support the liberal party.

I listened with deepest pleasure to the speech of Mr. Ebbs, whom I heard for the first time tonight, and I felt instructed by it. I felt that as a candidate a high ideal was being held up before me, an ideal I will strive faithfully to attain and retain.

Heretofore to be a member of the British Columbia legislature has meant to have an opportunity to graft. I am casting no reflections on the man who represents you now, but the policy of the British Columbia government has always been: "Take from the people their heritage." The face of this province today is marred by the vast blocks that have been given away to men who never paid a cent. for the territory they received.

This has been the case heretofore, but I call for the condemnation of every man if I fail to prove myself worthy of the trust.

At the meeting in the Opera House I had something to say about the McBride government.

I have something to add to that now. As you all know, the elections were set for the 31st of October. They were a week ago without warning changed to the 3rd of October. Such a thing has never before been known in the history of Canada.

This change will not hurt us here. I am ready to go into the contest now, this minute, but this change was made with a sinister purpose. There are at the coast men away from their homes winning their daily bread, sealers, fishers, and many others who are beyond reach of the telegraph, men who will never hear of this change until they return and find themselves robbed of their votes, and if, as may be the case, the contest is close, then the absence of these men may save the day for the present government by winning a few constituencies at the coast.

I do not charge that the conservative party has done this, but I do charge that the McBride government has done it, with just this end in view.

You want to get rid of such men, men who have sacrificed not only the best interests of the province, but also the commonest principles of honesty and fair dealing for their own ends.

In future in this province we will have party lines drawn, but now in the present contest the first duty is not to support any party so much as to get rid of the class of men who have wrecked the country."

One of the great reasons for the present pitiable state of our finances is our cumbersome and useless civil service. We have five or six men to do the work of one, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are thrown away every year.

The liberal party is pledged to make a clean sweep of the civil service. I do not mean that we will dismiss every one. There are many splendid officers in the service, but the drones will be dismissed and the sinecures lopped off. In one instance alone I have been informed by a government official that $60,000 annually could be saved by a simple reform which would at the same time increases its efficiency.

Have you any pledge from the conservatives that they would improve this disgraceful situation? None whatever. The conservatives would continue to consume wastefully the funds of the province instead of devoting them to permanent improvements.

The Liberals have given the Dominion the best government Canada ever had, and it is evident that you believe the same prosperity will come to British Columbia under their rule, and that is why there is here an audience of over 200, instead of 70, as I am informed there are at the other rooms.

I will not refer to the liberal record on the question of public ownership, but I do want to refer to the resolution adopted by the mining association, which I claim the honour of drawing, and the criticism of which in the local conservative paper has been most unfair, most unreasonable, and most unjust.

This is the resolution referring to the coal lands in East Kootenay. First, let it be understood that the resolution does not ask interference with standing rights. It distinctly states to the contrary, for although I believe such rights should never have been permitted, I would not take from any man rights he has legally acquired.

What it does ask is that no more coal lands be alienated, but that instead they be leased to actual operators, with proper safeguards to the public as to price of coal and continuity of operation. Under this system no forestalling would be allowed, no seizing of immense fortunes by men who never did a thing to earn them beyond the mere driving of a stake in the ground, no selling of coal lands, your national heritage, to American capitalists for immense sums on which you would forever after have to pay interest in the shape of a higher price of coal.

Instead the poorest among you could become mine operators by paying a royalty on the coal mined, and operating the mines, but so soon as you ceased to operate, the lease would lapse, and another take your place. In a word, our local mines would be in the hands of operators, not speculators, and the people of British Columbia wuld reap the benefit in royalties and cheap coal.

We would have no more such spectacles as when a half of the rich island of Vancouver was given to one man. That land was taken from you.

You have no declaration from the McBride government of an intention to change this policy. You have from the liberals.

The challenges I issued in the Opera House remain unanswered.

My opponent is a man versed in politics. He calls himself a practical politician, but he can find no answer when I ask him to point out one act passed by the conservatives in their eighteen years of power in the special interest of labor. The one act to which he has referred was passed in 1872, 30 years ago. We want a government that can act more than once in thirty years.

As a matter of fact, the clause he refers to was never passed by the conservatives. It was an act repealing certain clauses of the anti-combine act, making trades unions criminal, and was introduced when Mr. Clark, the friend of the conservatives, got himself into jug. The act served its purpose, got Clark out of jail, and then the conservative attorney-general discovered the law was not a proper one, and it was never used.

When the liberals came into power they passed the same act twice, and twice it was defeated by the conservative senate. At last in the third year they managed to bargain with the senate to allow it to pass, and thus at length labor was freed from an obnoxious law by the liberal party.

My second challenge was to my opponent personally. He had been in parliament four years, and I asked him what he had done for labor. His answer was: "While I have done nothing for labor, I have done nothing against it."

Then I hurled at him his motion to fine every labor union $250, and his vote to increase the poll tax, and he had no answer. You have heard from Mr. Parr what the miners are paying now, and my opponent wanted to increase this already unjustly heavy burden.

There is another matter of which I would speak, the charges that have been made against me. I am not here for the purpose of answering the yarns that have been told against me, lies villainous, shameful, and cruel to the last degree. I am known to this audience. My record is short. It is open. You may read it.

But I ask you is it fair that the only answer made to my challenges and to my arguments is that I am a liar. He would make an issue of the question whether my clothes are made in Montreal or Nelson. It is nauseating, it is repulsive, it is an insult to the intelligence of every man of you. Will you be influenced in casting you votes by such yarns as these?

Gentlemen, this campaign is on. Your majority is as sure as your existence; but let us make it so large that it may be a lesson to the conservative party and to the men who have misrepresented you so long.

Mr. Taylor was given an ovation when he ceased speaking. His speech had been frequently interrupted by hearty applause, but there was unmeasured enthusiasm in the applause at the close, and right hearty were the cheers given in response to the chairman's call.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The foreign trade of Canada during July and August shows an increase of imports of $9,890,192, and in exports of domestic produce of $3,108,448.

SIX THOUSAND SLAUGHTERED

Sensational Reports of a Wholesale Massacre

Whole Christian Population Put to Death

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 12.—With the arrival of new and sensational reports of the wholesale massacre of Christians in Macedoria, the situation here is hourly becoming more alarming. If the latest messages, which state that six thousand Bulgarians have been slaughtered in the districts of Okhrida and Leren, should be confirmed there is no doubt but that this government will be forced to order the mobilization of the army.

According to information brought to the revolutionary paper Autonomye, a force of Albanians assisted by Turkish regular forces acting under orders direct from the Yildiz Kiosk, massacred the entire Bulgarian Christian population of the Okhrida and Leren districts. Fearful descriptions are given of the sights seen there, the soldiers slaughtering men, women and children in every direction, displaying a barbarism never before witnessed. The number of killed is not stated in the despatch but acording to reports from other sources the total number of the victims will reach six thousand.

Official circles are so far without information regarding the reported massacre but in view of the character of the latest advices from Macedonia it is feared the news is only too true.

Rumors are current that at a council of the ministers today it was decided to mobilize immediately the first and second army division. This is officially denied, but well informed persons do not doubt that the cabinet which is meeting in council daily is seriously considering such a measure.

The Turkish government is belived to have at the present moment no less than sixty thousand soldiers in the vilayet of Adrianople, large bodies of them within from 10 to 15 kilometers of the Bulgarian frontier. Confronted with such a situation it is argued that Bulgaria would be justified in mobilizing the first and second army divisions, the headquarters of which are at Sofia and Phillippis, and which comprise the forces nearest the Turkish frontier. The government appears to be firmly resolved to avoid giving Turkey the slightest pretext for beginning hostilities and is doing its utmost to restrain the war fever. Sofia and the country generally are outwardly as calm as in the most peaceful time but the Bulgarians say this calm is more to be feared than at any other time.

An engagement is reported to have occurred between a force of insurgents and Turkish troops at Sulpindot in which not a single revolutionary was killed, while the Turks lost heavily.

Telegrams from Burgas say the Bulgarian population is fast disappearing from the district of Losengrad and that every one unable to escape to the Bulgarian frontier is killed. Five hundred fugitives, who have arrived at Burgas from Tekengea report that two men, one 100 years old, and the other 85, were impaled by the Turks. The war office here is greatly concerned over the increasing number of deserters who go to join the insurgents.

London, Sept. 12.—Private letters from Monastir state that the Wallichian inhabitants of Krushevo fully confirm the charges made by Bulgarians, that the Turkish soldiers and Bashi Bazouks outraged and slaughtered defenceless women and children there, the atrocities continuing two days and nights. As the Wallichians hate the Bulgarians, their testimony in this instance carries considerable weight. Hilmi Pasha has admitted that thirty Bashi Bazouks were concerned in the affair. Hilmi Pasha says that these Bashi Bazouks stole 4,000 cattle, all of which have been restored to the owners. A pitiful condition of affairs still exists at Krushevo, where the wounded people are lying on the bare floors with their undressed wounds bound in soiled rags. The only doctor in the town was killed and the drug store destroyed. The Turkish officials now will neither permit a doctor to go to the town nor the wounded to be removed to Monastir for treatment. The wounded are mostly women and children. It appears that for diabolical reasons, the women were especially outraged, how many will never be known but a large number of cases have been fully authenticated. Many dead bodies were eaten by street dogs, and their skulls and bones are still lying on the floor amid filthy surroundings. Nearly a hundred families from Smilvelo are outside the town, but are not permitted to enter. At the request of the Austrian consul, Hilma Pasha allowed a few of the severely wounded to be brought into the hospital. The other refugees were told to return to their burned villages.

Sofia, Sept. 12.—Further details of the villages burned and massacres committed in the vilayet of Monastir have reached here from reliable sources from Salonica. The names are given of 34 villages in the kaza of Okrida which have been burned by the Turks. At Velgoshita, near Ortakol, 12 men and women perished in the flames. Sixty peasants were killed in this neighborhood, most of the bodies being left unburied. Nine villages and a large forest area have been burned in the kaza of Rosen. At Padmochani and Pokivenita many women and children were killed. In the kaza of Prespa the soldiers surrounded a forest in which the women and children from the villages of Louboimb and Bratiohino were concealed. They violated the women and put many of them to death The monastry of St. Golman in the kaza of Velas has been plundered. The town of Klissora is filled with refugees from the burned villages. The large number of bodies lying unburied and decomposed has caused an epidemic among the Turkish troops from which many have died. Reports are beginning to arrive from Adrianople which indicate that the Turks are employing similar measures to suppress the outbreak in that vilayet as have been used in Monastir, and it is feared that when the Asiatic troops reach the district, even more appalling atrocities will be committed. The insurrection in eastern Macedonia is progressing slowly. General Sentichiff has been engaged in three skirmishes with the Turks in the district of Djoumal. The Turkish artillery has utterly destroyed the village of Debrouani, Monastir vilayet. Many of the inhabitants were killed.

Serious fighting occurred at Molhoyo on September 5th, when the insurgents, who occupied a strong position, are said to have killed 100 Turks, while their own loss was insignificant. The same night the great monastary of Cheerbreen at Molnoyo was thoroughly looted. The servants who were sent to Monastir to complain of the outrage were killed on the way.

The London Daily Mail correspondent, in a dispatch dated September 6th, claims that with himself, the British vice-consul Macgregor, and an American missionary named Bond, are the intended victims of Turkish revenge, because they reported the Turkish atrocities. If their murder could be compassed it would be fathered upon the Bulgarians. The correspondent describes the further atrocities by the soldiers. In one case they flayed a little girl's head, while in another they dug flesh from under a woman's arm with pocket knives, in order to see the working of her lungs.

A Constantinople despatch to the Daily Mail, dated September 10th, says the porte telegraphed to Washington asking to have the American squadron withdrawn from Beirut, but the request was refused. Mr. Leishman declared that it would remain until the departure of the late vali, Reshid Pasha.

BUSY TROUT LAKE CAMP

FREIGHT BEING RUSHED INTO THE LARDEAU.

THE WHOLE DISTRICT SHOWS GREAT ACTIVITY.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Trout Lake, Sept. 12.—A constant string of heavily loaded freight teams passes from the wharf here, all day along the road towards the mines in the Silver Cup basin, and the big concentrator now being erected at Five Mile, near Ferguson. At the wharf, every available foot is piled high with a steadily increasing mountain of machinery, and general supplies. Between Gerrard and Trout Lake the steamer Victoria plies steadily back and forwards, running about double the number of trips down in the schedule and each time bringing with it a big barge loaded to its utmost capacity with freight. The train crew, on the run between Lardo and Gerrard are also more than getting their share of the general activity, as the train is run steadily day and night, and is there is no agent or operator along the route the crew have still to fill a multiplicity of offices. Between the different branches of freight transfer represented it is a constant race ,and so far steam is getting the best of i t,but with the closing of the lake after winter sets in it will not take the freight teams long to catch up.

The wagon road between Trout Lake and Ferguson, in dry weather is a first class one, but after the wet summer that has been experienced and the heavy hauling that is going on there the road is in a very muddy condition. A gang of men is kept constantly at work on it, putting in split cedar logs to corduroy all soft places, so that no delay will occur, as time is money. Up at the big Silver Cup mill about one hundred men are at work putting up the different buildings in connection with the plant. Farther up the hill another hundred are at work on the four tramways in course of erection, and at the mine itself another large force is at work. Besides all this activity in connection with the Silver Cup, several adjoining properties have forces of men hard at work developing, and getting things in shape for shipping. The amalgamation of the Old Gold, Guinea Gold and other neighboring properties by an American syndicate, organized by judge Miller, means a great deal more work, so that there is no time to lose before the winter sets in to get in sufficient supplies. The only practicable way of getting supplies to this region is by way of Gerrard and the lake, as from Beaton and Arrow lake is too round about. Nelson merchants are doing a big business up through this section, a good large percentage of the freight coming in being from that city. The desire for a daily service in this section, with a daily mail from the south, is very strong In point of fact there is now a daily service from Lardo, but as it is not run on any regular schedule it is not of the benefit that it otherwise would be. The arrangement of the boats running on the lake from Nelson to Lardo is not as convenient as it might be. The C. P. R. steamers going south, leave Lardo on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, lying over at Kaslo till the following morning, and then going on. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday the steamer Kaslo comes up in the morning, but as the train on those days does not run at regular hours it is almost impossible to make connections, except occasionally going north. If the Kaslo ran on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays it would make practically a daily service between Nelson and the Lardeau, and would be of great benefit in facilitating business. The direct mail service has not yet been instituted, but is expected daily. Letters are still going away around by stage to Beaton with all the now unnecessary changes and delays that have been going on there since the camps first started.

WINNIPEG TO SHIP.

A Steady Story of Progress From the Boundary Country.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Sept. 12.—Cars have been delivered to the Winnipeg mine, Wellington camp, for the purpose of making the first of the ore shipments since work was resumed at the mine. For the present, until the machinery is in full working order, the shipments from this mine will be on a small scale. Lumber has been delivered at the property, and work on the new gallows frame and compressor building is progressing, the shaft, in the meantime having been pumped out to the 100 foot level.

The third section of the ore bins for the ore from the No. 2 tunnel of the Knob Hill mine, is now being built, and will shortly be completed, giving greater capacity from this part of the Granby mines, which will be needed as soon as the 2,000 daily rate is started. Yesterday the old rate of 40 cars daily was resumed, to supply the four furnaces at the company's smelter now in blast. As soon as the slag carrying locomotives, ordered some months since for this smelter, arrive, the fifth and sixth furnaces will be blown in. They have already been connected up—during the recent close-down. It is now expected by the management that the six furnaces should be in operation in three or four weeks.

The Athelstan mine, Wellington camp, is shipping steadily and is gradually increasing the daily rate, although the ore must be hauled on wagons about a mile, and up hill at that. The ore is so easily mined however, that power drills are hardly necessary, picks and shovels being the chief tools needed. Excellent returns are said to be received from the shipments, which all go to the Sunset smelter at Boundary Falls, the management of which is interested in the bond on this property. Shipments from the Jack Pot, adjoining the Athelstan are expected to be started at an early date.

At the Oro Denoro there is a steady story of progress, and as soon as the power plant is installed, in a few days, the present rate of shipment, about 100 tons daily, will be largely increased, especially after the C. P. R. puts in the additional side track that is wanted.

GRAND FORKS LIBERALS.

W. H. P. Clement's Candidature Has Aroused Great Enthusiasm.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Grand Forks, Sept. 12.—Grand Forks liberals have lost no time in placing a candidate in the field to take the place of Neil McCallum, who was compelled for private reasons to retire from the contest. At an enthusiastic meeting last night the nomination was unanimously offered to W. H. P. Clement, and was accepted by him as already announced in The Daily News.

Mr. Clement's candidature is endorsed by all three liberal associations in the constituency—Grand Forks, Phoenix and Cascade.

It is admitted on all sides that no better representative of the constituency could be found, and there is no doubt that Mr. Clement will be a force in the house if he is elected, as present prospects indicate. He is a clean, hard fighter, and a man of much more than ordinary ability. He is an experienced politician and has proved himself a capable administrator. He was for some time legal adviser to the Yukon government, and a member of the executive council there, virtually attorney general of the territory, and is widely known as a writer, his book on the Canadian constitution being the standard on that subject, placing its author in the very front rank of authorities on constitutional law and history in Canada. His history of Canada is the authorized text book all over the dominion.

Mr. Clement has been for the past three years a resident of Grand Forks, and has interested himself largely in all matters affecting the district. He is a member of the executive of the Interior District Liberal Council and president of the liberal association of the riding. It is not too much to say that not only Grand Forks, but the whole interior is to be congratulated on the prospect of Mr. Clement's election to the house.

The campaign is now in full swing. The liberals hold a mass meeting here on Tuesday evening, inviting the opposition candidates Messrs. Riordan and Fraser to attend and speak. Committee rooms have been opened and the various committees are at work. If hard work can do it, the liberals of the province may expect to find Grand Forks in the right column on October 3rd.

BIG POPLAR CREEK DEAL

NELSON SYNDICATE OBTAIN VALUABLE OPTION.

ONE OF THE RICHEST CLAIMS IN THE CAMP.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Poplar Creek, Sept. 12.—It is reported that an important mining deal is likely to go through early next week on a property twelve miles up the creek, owned by several Swedes, the purchasers being a Nelson syndicate. This claim, the Spyglass, is considered by many to be the richest proposition of the camp, the ore being so rich that it is possible to pack it out on men's backs and yet make big profits. The values are principally in silver and gold. One seven inch lead carries 4,000 ounces of silver to the ton, and $500 in gold, and the main lead is also very rich. The ore is by far the richest ever struck in this part of the country, and when a trail has been cut in to the property so that it can be reached easily it will cause a great stir among mining men.

The deal is said to be a working bond, and if closed it is likely that operations on an extensive scale will be started at once.

ACQUIT DR. WILKIE.

But Suggest That Mission Work Be Found For Him Out of India.

Toropto, Sept. 12.—The commission appointed by the Presbyterian general assembly held at Vancouver last June, to investigate the case of Dr. Wilkie, and the troubles in the Central Indian mission, have handed out a report to the effect that elements of the disturbance have been exaggerated, and show the existence of jealousies and that Dr. Wilkie cannot with advantage resume his former work in central India; without attempting to apportion the blame. They also state that the charges against the senior missionaries of prejudicing junior missionaries against Dr. Wilkie are not supported, there is no evidence of Dr. Wilkie's addiction to drugs, and his denial is accepted without reserve.

The commission recommends that the foreign mission committee find Dr. Wilkie some suitable field in foreign mission work.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

oe Canters Shoots Kid Breton and Then Kills Himself.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Word was brought to the city today of a murder and suicide committed last night at St. Pierre, in which a young man known as "Kid" Breton, of Winnipeg, was shot and instantly killed, by Joseph Canters, a resident of St. Pierre.

The killing was the result of a row and personal encounter. After the shooting, onlookers seized Canters, but before he could be disarmed he turned the pistol on himself, inflicting a fatal wound.

TURNED THE TABLES.

Shamrocks Defeated the Capitals By the Big Score of 7 to 0.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—The Shamrock lacrosse team defeated the Capitals of Ottawa today in Montreal, by seven to nothing, getting the championship of the National Amateur lacrosse league, and winning the Minto cup.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Boston, Sept. 12.—No steps whatever have been taken in connection with the frequently reported contemplated visit of the prince of Wales to America. No invitation has been tendered to the prince, and neither the United States embassy, the British commissioners to the St. Louis exposition, nor C. T. Watson, the secretary of the commission, have any expectation that the visit will occurr. Nothing is being done, even in a preliminary unofficial way, towards securing the prince's presence at St. Louis.

GET FIFTEEN YEARS.

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 12.—The Americans who robbed a Mexican Central train and the Wells Fargo express at Bermejillo, Durango, July 23rd, 1902, have been sentenced at Mapimi to 15 years imprisonment and fined $1,000 each. The men were Bill West, alias Ingram; Lee Smith, alias Whitaker, and James Paris. It is said they got from the Wells Fargo company $52,500, all of which has been recovered except about $10,000 or $15,000.

SNOW IN MONTANA.

Red Lodge, Mon. Sept. 12.—A heavy snow storm swept over Montana last night. Considerable grain is still standing, and it is probably ruined. The storm covered a wide area. It is reported that two feet of snow fell near Pryot mountains.

ENTIRELY NON-COMMITTAL.

Norfolk, Vt., Sept. 12.—In an attempt to steal a quantity of alcohol from the cruiser Olympia, in drydock, at the Norfolk navy yard tonight, one barrel of the fluid exploded. Two men were killed outright, and the master-at-arms is missing.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—A historic castle, which is believed to have existed four hundred years before Christ, has been brought to light near Cassel.

FORFEITURE OF CHARTER

President Mitchell's Move in Missouri

Coal Miners Refuse to Go Back to Work

Kansas City, Sept. 12.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, having failed in his efforts to induce the striking coal miners at Novinger, Mo., to return to work, can do nothing further toward settling the difficulty among the union miners of the district until action has been taken by the Missouri miners' convention which will meet tomorrow.

President Mitchell is anxious to arrive at a settlement of the differences, as the operators refuse to treat with the union or its representatives, until those in authority can demonstrate their ability to compel the union men to live up to their agreement. The operators, however, have the highest respect for president Mitchell personally, and are willing to confer with him as they know that he is disposed to deal fairly with them.

There are 6,500 union miners in Missouri, in 57 unions, and these will be represented. It is president Mitchell's plan, it is said, to have the convention tell the men officially to go back to work, and follow that action up, if necessary, by the extreme action of forfeiture of charter. President Mitchell knows that if the charter is not upheld, another will never be secured and the effect on not only Missouri, but on the whole United States, not only among miners but all craftsmen, will be disastrous

THE MINING CONGRESS.

Finally Concludes Its Work and Adjourns Till Next Year.

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 12.—The American Mining congress today re-elected J. H. Richards, of Boise, Idaho, president for the coming year, selected Portland, Oregon, as the place at which to hold the annual session in 1904, and adjourned.

Just before adjourning E. W. Martin on behalf of the Black Hills Mining association presented to president Richards a badge of membership in the mining congress made of Black Hills' gold as a token of the appreciation and gratitude for the manner in which he had given his services during the past year in the furtherance of the interests of the American industry.

The close of the sixth annual session showed that 548 accredited and appointed delegates to the congress, and 241 permanent members, making a total of 789, were legally entitled to participate in the proceedings.

PHOENIX GOSSIP.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Sept. 12.—The city council of Phoenix has decided to send two representatives to meet the 125 tourists to visit the Boundary next week, they being the delegates to the fifth congress of the chambers of commerce o the empire, which recently convened in Montreal, and who are now touring British Columbia. The first party, of about half, will reach Phoenix next Monday afternoon, and after being shown the large mines here, will take supper and in the evening go to Greenwood, where they will also be shown courtesies by the board of trade. The second party arrives on Tuesday.

Mrs. Josephine Desilits, of Rossland, deputy provincial commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees, and one of the organizers of that well known order, has arrived in Phoenix, for the purpose of forming a branch here. This will probably be done some time next week.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, assessor for this district, is now in the Boundary on one of his regular trips to make up the assessment rolls for the province for the coming year. He visited Phoenix yesterday.

A FARMING CATASTROPHE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Waterford, Ont., Sept. 12.—While threshing at J. Beaustead's farm in Brooke township today, Walter G. Moore was struck by a pitchfork that got caught in the machine. One of the prongs penetrated his throat, and his neck was broken.

Waterford, Sept. 12.—Walter Moore, a well known farmer, was instantly killed today on the farm of J. Beanstead Brooke township, by the prong of a pitchfork penetrating his throat and breaking his neck.

The fork was in the hands of Edward Boultby, who was cleaning the sieves of the separator, when the fan of the blower caught it, and threw it over his shoulder, striking Moore with terrific force.

AN EXTRAORDINARY YARN.

London, Sept. 12.—The Times prints an extraordinary story dated from the Midland hotel at Manchester, in which the writer announces that he arrived from America on the White Star line steamer Celtic and went to Cork. He then visited Blarney Castle, where he liberated fourteen fairly good-sized rattlesnakes. The letter concludes: "Time will tell whether St. Patrick's edict is a myth or not. Yours for science." Signed, C. R. Wick. The Times, commenting on the letter, says, if there is any truth in the writer's claim, "to have committed a dastardly act," the local authorities will doubtless give their attention to the matter.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, Sept. 12.—A special meeting of the cabinet has been summoned for September 14th and the political atmosphere is thick with rumors.

These include reports that the government will break up and that a general election will occur, or at least, that the cabinet will be re-organized.

On the other hand it is declared that no open breach will be declared, and with the exception of providing another office for the new marquis of Salisbury, who as lord Cranborne was under secretary of foreign affairs, things will go on much as they were before.

THE LATE HUGH MANN.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—The body of Hugh Mann who was killed by his own tracklaying machine near Erwood yesterday afternoon, was brought into Winnipeg early this afternoon on a special train sent out by the Canadian Northern. Death was caused by his clothing becoming entangled in the machinery.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

THE GREAT STORES OF THE GREAT WEST

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

To make room for new goods we are offering our

Whole Stock of Ladies' Costumes and Mantles at Largely

REDUCED PRICES

LOOK AT THIS

Red Homespun Costumes, Eaton Jacket, satin lined, beautifully trimmed and finished, regular price $27.50 reduced to $15.

Green Mixed Tweed Loose Jacket, stitched, regular price $16.50 reduced to $8.25.

Ladies Capes, regular price $12.50 reduced to $10.50.

About 30 Suits offered at similar cut prices

WATCH OUR WINDOWS.

The Hudson's Bay Stores

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated

The Bank of British Columbia.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,700,000. Reserve Fund, $3,000,000.
Aggregate Resources Exceeding $78,,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Savings Bank Department Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

Nelson Branch. BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Pipe and Pipe Fittings

1-8 TO 6 INCH, ALSO PIPE TOOLS

Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing, Mill Board, Mill Hose and all Mill Supplies, Wagon Material, Hardwood Lumber, Corrugated Iron, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Steel, Iron, Steel Plates, Coal, Mining Rails, Ore Cars, Paints, Oil, Glass. A full line of Shelf Goods and Garden Tools.

AGENTS: GIANT POWDER CO.
CANTON DRILL STEEL

H. BYERS & CO.

NELSON AND SANDON

Preserving Peaches

We expect to receive a straight car of

Crawford Freestone Peaches

direct from Wenatchee on today's train from the south.
Book your orders early as the bulk of the car is sold to arrive.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Limited

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B. C.

Branch Markets in Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver and Slocan City.

Orders by Mail to any Branch Will Have Prompt and Careful Attention!

All the News in The News

THE DAILY NEWS

Published at Nelson every morning, except Monday, by
F. J. DEANE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, per month, by carrier	$ 65
Daily, per month, by mail	50
Daily, per year, by carrier	7 00
Daily, per year, by mail	5 00
Daily, per year, foreign	8 00

THE WEEKLY NEWS:

Weekly, per half year	$1 25
Weekly, per year	2 00
Weekly, per year, foreign	3 00

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Display Advertisement, $4 per inch per month; Display Advertisements, 25 cents per inch each insertion less than a month; Locals, 10 cents per line each insertion; Classified Advertisements 1 cent per word each insertion; Wholesale Cards, $2.50 per months; Society Cards, $2.50 per month.

LONDON AGENCY:

The Daily News is on file at the offices of E. & J. Hardy & Co., Advertising and Press Agents, 30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NELSON No. 340

THE LIBERAL LAND POLICY.

The policy of the provincial liberal party has always been in the direction of the public rather than of the individual interest. That the administration of provincial lands should therefore be regarded by the liberals from the broad standpoint of conserving to the people this most essential asset, is only in line with the general trend of the party policy. One of the planks in the platform of 1902 has special reference to the public lands, and it is therein laid down that the liberal party favors the taking of effective measures to prevent the alienaton of the public domain except for actual business or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

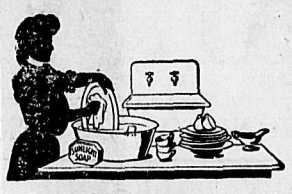
Satisfactory as this plank is, it has been still further strengthened and amplified by the additional announcement of the liberal party's intention to favor free homesteads to actual settlers. The land policy in the past has not been conducive to the rapid settlement of available lands. In very few instances have any of the provincial officers been in a position to direct intending settlers where to find the sort of land they wanted. There have been so few surveys made, even in parts accessible to settlers that the fund of information at the disposal of government agents and other government officials has been painfully limited.

Where settlement has been attempted the government's policy of demanding taxes and payment of money for the land from the struggling settler has neither encouraged people to take up provincial lands nor made the way smooth for them when they did so. By the policy advocated by the liberals every encouragement will be given to settlers to take up land, and upon their complying with certain conditions they will be given it without cost. The presence of each settler has a definite value to the country, much more than the sum realized for the sale of a parcel of land he may wish to acquire. It pays better to give the land away to attract settlers than to sell land to speculators, or even to settlers who are handicapped at the very outset in their endeavors to earn a living from the soil.

Instead of perpetuating the conservative policy of giving large grants of land to railway companies and promoters, the liberals propose to hold the lands in trust for the people, and to use them so as to bring within our borders a larger agricultural population. Enormous tracts of land have forever passed out of the hands of the province whose value is now recognised as far in excess of any advantage which was supposed to follow from the cause of its alienation. The same remarks apply to reservations of lands. In the past when a reserve has been placed upon a parcel of land it has been less for the good of the country than for the advantage of some favored individuals to whom that certain area was of more than common value. The case of the reservation placed upon certain lands in Kootenay today is a case in point. Every acre of land should be subject to the same regulations. If these latter are at fault they must be amended, but there must be perfect fairness, equal rights to all, without favor to any, and until this policy is carried into operation there cannot be a straightforward, honest administration of the public lands in British Columbia.

This question of the administration of our lands is a most important question. It has been stated over and over again that the agricultural capabilities of this province are limited. In a certain measure that statement is correct, but it is a misleading statement in that it does not convey a fair idea of what are the capabilities of the province from an agricultural standpoint. It is now proved that many districts long considered as incapable of being turned to any practical use as producers are turning out admirably adapted for fruit-growing and the like. There are vast areas of land in the dry belt that need only water to render them fertile, but no provision has been made by former administrations for the systematic handling of what is a very important question. The liberal party recognize the possibilities the province possess in its arid and semi-arid lands, and the proper utilization of the water supply will receive at their hands the attention its importance justifies.

British Columbia may never rank as an agricultural province, but it is quite capable of growing by far the greater portion of farm produce consumed, and there is no reason why the demand should not be more than fully furnished from the home farms instead of a large part of it being imported from across the line. Everything possible should be done to encourage settlement. But this encouragement must be given in the proper way, a practical way, and the policy enunciated by the liberal party offers such a way. It is a land policy that appeals strongly to every resident in the province as a policy directed to the betterment of general conditions as regards the province, and of special conditions with respect to those who make up their minds to build up homes here, and to make good permanent citizens of their children and themselves. The policy is so clearly laid down that there is no misunderstanding what the liberals are prepared and intend to do. Like the rest of the platform upon whose merits they are seeking the support of all those who are desirous of good clean government, it is a policy in which the public weal is given the first place, the first consideration.



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best. 6B

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The nominations will be made next Saturday, and at present it looks as if at east two liberals would be returned by acclamation, F. McB. Young in Comox, and W. C. Wells in Columbia. A start of two out of 42 is satisfactory—to the liberals.

A. S. Goodeve is unquestionably the strongest candidate the Rossland tories could have placed in the field, and his selection was a wise move, but he is not as popular a man as ex-governor Mackintosh, who was defeated by Smith Curtis at the last general elections, and if the liberal nomination, which is to be made tomorrow evening, falls on J. A. Macdonald, as it is generally supposed it will, he should be able to as satisfactorily defeat Mr. Goodeve as Curtis did the ex-governor.

Referring to the weak defence put up by premier McBride for his hurried change of the election date, the Victoria Times very aptly says: The only defence which the government organs have advanced for the change in the date of the provincial elections is that it will abbreviate the period of political unrest incident to the campaign, and hence will be welcomed by the business community. While a protracted campaign is rarely desirable, unless the issues involved like those just raised by the colonial secretary in the old land, are radical departures from national tradition and policy, a sudden change in the date is even more objectionable for the reasons set out in the issue of the Times of yesterday. The main objection is not that the campaign is to be restricted to less than four weeks but that this restriction is enforced after all arrangements are complete for a campaign of twice that duration. There is a vast difference between the two cases.

When you do not relish your food and feel dull and stupid after eating, all you need is a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will make you feel like a new man and give you an appetite like a bear. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

HINTS FOR ADVERTISERS.

What Windows and Interior Displays Should Show.

It is an established fact that a merchant must advertise to do business these days; but don't run away with the idea that all you have to do is to insert an advertisement in your local paper and sit down and reap the results. You may—and you should—put the most attractive and convincing advertisement in your paper, but if the store does not correspond with the advertising it will be so much valuable space wasted. A merchant should pay special attention to the window and store displays.

The opinion that window displays are primarily to attract attention is only half right. A live monkey might attract attention to a store but would it sell refrigerators? A display's most important function is to call attention to the fact that certain lines are carried. Further, it may tend to create a want.

Neat, serviceable fishing tackle or easy appearing hammocks will often cause a person who had no previous intention of procuring such articles to come into the store and make a purchase. An exhibit of nails and barb wire would be of little value because it is taken for granted that a general store sells both.

But there are many things in a general store about which the average customer does not know. Should he be in need of such he will be at a loss unless he learns through displays or other advertisements, where those articles are on sale. For example, if a man wants a chandelier and does not know just where to go for it, the first store he sees displaying chandeliers will probably sell them. Avoiding staples, we should fill our windows with novelties, lines frequently not carried by country merchants and goods which sell only during a certain season of the year.

The last requisite of display is that it makes a good impression. To do this only one line of goods, and only the best grade of that, should be shown. A window full of cheap cutlery might cause quite a run on those articles, but would do so at the expense of the store's reputation. Suppose a stranger in town should want to buy a set of tools and be referred to a store making such a display would he not think "That is the place where I saw those bargain knives?" And would he not also think that if the knives were cheap the tools would be the same?

In addition to advertising the lines exhibited in a window display should benefit the whole store. If the best goods are used, if the arrangement is such that they are shown to the best advantage, and if the window as a whole, is neat and clean, this will be the result. If not, the window display has fallen short of the usefulness it should possess.—Hardware and Metal.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create makes one feel joyful. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

BRITISH TRADES CONGRESS.

Leicester, England, Sept. 12.—The Trades unions' congress closed its session here today with the election of two delegates to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

GOLDHILL

WILL HELP RADICALS.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The keeper of the restaurant attached to the Royal opera-house at Dresden, which he has occupied for fifteen years, has been refused a renewal of his lease because he sold chocolate bearing pictures of ex-crown princess Louise of Saxony, who eloped with the French tutor Giron.

BE QUICK.

Not a minute should be lost after a child shows symptoms of cholera infantum. The first unusual looseness of the bowels should be sufficient warning. If immediate and proper treatment is gven, serious consequences will be averted. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the sole reliance of thousands of mothers and by its aid they have often saved their children's lives. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Ask for CASCADE Beer.

DOWNES' HOTEL, CRANBROOK
New, up-to-date sample rooms.

The best hotel in Midway is Crowell's

SUBSCRIPTION $3 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

THE MINING WORLD

THE ONLY PAPER GIVING ATTENTION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

A voluminous weekly journal, abundantly newsy and informatory. The printing is neat and clear. The paper good, and the pabulum of great interest and vigorously written. The gold mining intelligence is plentiful, carefully collected, and discriminately presented to the public. Its whole get-up vouches for the vast amount of pains that have been taken in its compilation. Supplies exactly what residents in this country, as well as the Easterners, whose interests are wrapped up in gold, silver, lead, coal, and iron, are desirous of learning on these matters The contributions from correspondents, and the emanations from the editorial brain pan are always readable, generally terse, and to the point.

WILL PUSH BRITISH COLUMBIA'S INTERESTS

in the great world's arena of competing claimants for capital. Inquiries at our head office from interested parties upon the merits and demerits of Western Stocks are this year more numerous than ever.

I will disseminate exact information regarding mining ventures, protecting the outside investor from having unpayable properties foisted upon him by unprincipled promoters. Such information is unavailable at present, and

THAT IS THE WHOLE SECRET

of disinterested capital.

The Mining World must be well received and supported, to the extent that an office be maintained here. Send $3.00 today, and it will be mailed you weekly for one year.

Advice on Washington and British Columbia Stocks given free. Good prospects written up. Terms from $500. Ask for particulars.

Box 680, Nelson, B.C., and 526,
Peyton Block, Spokane, Wash.

G. RAYMOND PAYNE
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

IMPORTANT SPECIALS

In Men, Boys' and Children's Wearing Apparel

BROWN & CO.

These will be eventful days, both in the high grade of goods on sale and the remarkable chances for money saving that the low prices make possible.

BOYS' CLOTHING

We are the acknowledged headquarters for Boys' Clothing.

Two-Piece Suits from .... $2.50 to $5.00

Three-Piece Suits from ..$3.50 to $6.75

A few left, Boys' Serge Suits, reduced to $1.00; sizes 2 to 8 years old.

The latest styles, the best fitting suits. Bring your boy to us and we will show you how cheaply and fashionably we can fit him out.

A personal visit to our store we know will mean money saved to you on every purchase.

Men's $7.50 and $9.00 Suits for $5.25
Mens' Fine Serge Suits for $7.50
Men's Fine All-Wool Suits $14 and $15 Suits for $11.75
Men's $4.00 and $4.50 Trousers for $3.50
Mens' Pants at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00

Mens' Furnishing Bargains

Cotton Underwear for ..... 50c suit
Balbriggan Underwear for .. 75c suit
All Wool Light Underwear for $1.50 suit
25c. Ties. We are raking over our stock of Ties with a view to reducing it. As a result, you get our 35c and 50c ties for 25c. All good styles and best patterns.

Some bargains in Shoes to clear this week. Prices the lowest.
Buy where your dollars do double duty.

Hat Snaps

Take advantage of our big Summer Hat Sale. Straws at half price. Men's Fedoras, in Black, Brown nd Grey, $2.50 and $3.00, reduced to $1.50.

BROWN & CO.

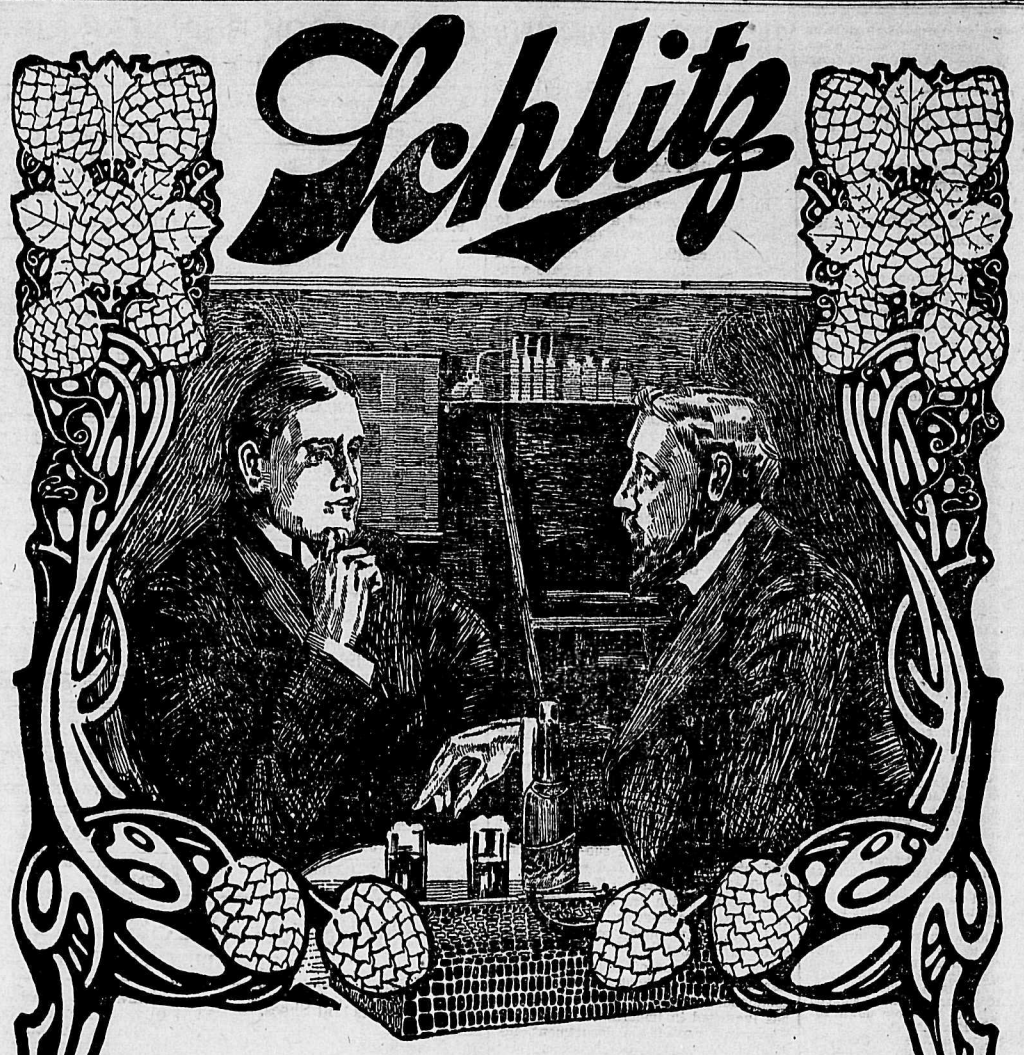
USE

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Mail us 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, and in return we will mail a Beautiful Picture, size 19x20; or for 25 Wrappers your choice of over 100 books. Drop us a post card asking for a catalogue of premiums to be had FREE for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers. Address:

The Royal Crown Soap Co
LIMITED,
VANCOUVER, B. C.



A Doctor's Reasons

Patient: "Why do you say Schlitz beer? Isn't any other beer as good?"

Doctor: "Perhaps; but I don't know it. I do know that Schlitz beer is pure."

Patient: "What do you mean by pure?"

Doctor: "I mean free from germs. Impurity means bacilli; and in a saccharine product like beer bacilli multiply rapidly. I do not recommend a beer that may contain them."

Patient: "How do you know that Schlitz beer is pure?"

Doctor: "I have seen it brewed. Cleanliness is carried to extremes in that brewery. The beer is cooled in plate glass rooms, in filtered air. The beer is then filtered. Yet, after all these precautions, every bottle is sterilized—by Pasteur's process—after it is sealed. I know that beer treated in that way is pure."

Patient: "And is pure beer good for me?"

Doctor: "It is good for anybody. The hops form a tonic; the barley a food. The trifle of alcohol is an aid to digestion. And the custom of drinking beer supplies the body with fluid to wash out the waste. People who don't drink beer seldom drink enough fluid of any kind. A great deal of ill-health is caused by the lack of it."

Patient: "But doesn't beer cause biliousness?"

Doctor: "Not Schlitz Beer. Biliousness is caused by 'green' beer—beer that is insufficiently aged. But Schlitz beer is always aged for months before it is marketed."

Ask for the brewery bottling.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 3rd, 1903.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Manifesto Issued to the Electors of British Columbia by the Executive of the Provincial Liberal Association.

To the Electors of British Columbia:

At a liberal convention held at the city of Vancouver on the 6th and 7th of February, 1902, the following platform was adopted:—

1. The immediate redistribution of the constituencies of the province on the basis of population but allowing a smaller unit of population per seat for the outlying districts.

2. Government ownership, Dominion, provincial and municipal, of public services of utilities is sound and should be carried out in British Columbia.

3. Should it be advisable at any time to grant aid to a railway company such shall be in cash and not in land and no bonus of any kind shall be given without definite and effective means being taken to safeguard the interests of the province in the management of the road, control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liability against it except for actual cost.

4. Immediate construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway; the Cariboo railway, the extension of the island railway; a railway from Alberni to a point on the east coast of the island; a road in the northern part of the province from the coast to the eastern boundary with an extension to the northern boundary; the railway from Vernon to Midway by north fork of Kettle river; with necessary branch lines, ferries and connections.

5. The enforcement of the act now in force compelling the scaling of logs by government scalers.

6. That such legislation should be enacted as will result in making the lands included in the various dyking areas available for cultivation as quickly as possible and secure prompt payments of assessments when due.

7. That the government should keep in touch with the conditions in connection with mining, protecting said industry against combines and trusts and if necessary for the purpose build and operate smelters and refineries. No radical change should be made in the mining laws without full notice to all parties interested, giving full opportunity for discussion and criticism.

8. As the province can only advance by the settlement within its borders of thrifty and prosperous citizens, and as Orientals never become citizens in any proper sense of the word, we declare it to be the duty of the government to discourage Oriental immigration and employment by every means within its power, and we appeal to our fellow liberals throughout the Dominion to aid us in our efforts to protect ourselves against the ruinous competition of men having a standard of decency and comfort immensely below that of civilized peoples, and who shirk every duty and obligation of citizenship which the law will allow them to escape.

9. The government ought to prevent the waste and suffering caused by strikes and lock-outs, and an earnest effort ought to be made to provide some means of preventing such strikes and lockouts, and we approve the adoption of compulsory arbitration.

10. The fiscal system of the province stands in need of revision. Taxation should bear upon privilege rather than upon industry, and no addition should be made to the debt of the province except for public works properly chargeable to capital.

11. The retaining of the resources of the province as an asset for the benefit of the people and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain except for actual bona fide business or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

12. The construction and maintenance of roads throughout the province to aid in the development of the mining and agricultural districts.

The first plank of the above platform refers to a subject which, though not a live issue now, was so when the platform was adopted. In this matter the rights of the people have been substantially secured by the efforts of a handful of liberal members who, holding the balance of power during the session of 1902, compelled an unwilling administration to pass the present Redistribution Act.

The executive of the British Columbia Liberal Association desire to call your attention to the following:

The province is on the eve of a general election, and for the first time in its history the contest is to be conducted upon party lines.

Hitherto contests in the province have been carried on between aggregations bound together rather by interest than by principle, by private arrangement rather than by public considerations. In the past the dominant influences in the several governments of the province have been conservative. The Prior, Dunsmuir, Turner, and previous governments have been almost entirely composed of conservatives, supported in the house by conservatives. The present government, of which the Honorable Richard McBride is premier, is the natural successor in tradition and policy of that mischievous series of personal governments which has made this province, although the richest of any in natural resources, the least prosperous in the Dominion. With our vast mineral and other resources the progress of our development has been slow and entirely unsatisfactory. Unwise legislation, principally in the interest of speculation, not of industry, is responsible to a very large extent for this condition of affairs. The public assets, valuable franchises and monopolies, have been given away to favorite persons and corporations, instead of being utilized for the benefit of the people at large, and this has been going on for so long a time that the province now finds itself compelled to exact from industry that revenue which, had our affairs been wisely conducted, could easily have been obtained from our squandered heritage.

The last conservative government, owing to its maladministration of the public affairs of the province, was, through the efforts principally of a small band of liberals, dismissed from office, and accident and the introduction of party lines has placed another conservative government in power, and has placed at the head of that government a man who was not only an ardent supporter of past conservative administrations, but was himself a member of one of them, and shared fully in the responsibility of an attempt on the part of that government to give away to a railway corporation, in direct defiance of the instructions of the legislature as expressed by statute, two large blocks of enormously valuable coal and oil lands in Kootenay.

It is the aim of the liberal party to place in the field at the coming election men pledged to remedy the evils from which we have so long suffered.

Among the matters requiring immediate attention are the following:—

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—(a) By taking care that the staff of officials shall not be maintained beyond the actual requirements of the service; (b) by making good conduct and efficiency the conditions of tenure of office; (c) fitness, not favoritism, to govern appointments.

FISCAL REFORM.—(a) By keeping expenditure within revenue, borrowing money if at all only for works properly chargeable to capital; (b) wise and provident administration of the natural riches of the province, so as to bring into the treasury that revenue which should be derived from our great and varied resources; we declare our conviction that the proper taxes, rents, and royalties, can, and ought to be, levied and collected in such a way as to encourage industry, and at the same time provide sufficient revenue and enable the government to repeal in whole or in part certain taxes which now hamper industry, arrest development, and create dissatisfaction among the people.

(c) In this connection the taxation of mines will receive that consideration which the importance of the mining industry to the province demands. It is not claimed by those engaged in mining that their property should be exempt from taxation, but they do claim that the present system of levying taxes is unfair, and tends to discourage the investment of capital and the employment of labor in mining enterprise, thus not only retarding the development of our mineral resources, but also impeding the prosperity of the mining community, and preventing the enlargement of sources of revenue to the province itself. The present system imposes a tax on wages as well as on profits, and should be readjusted so as to bear upon profit only.

REFORM IN LAND ADMINISTRATION.—(a) We denounce absolutely the conservative policy of land grants by way of bonus to railways, and also the reservation of large tracts of land which has obtained in the past.

(b) We declare it to be our policy to hold the public lands in trust for the promotion of settlement and encouragement of industry. In the case of agricultural lands, we favor free homesteads under conditions which shall effectually secure the land to actual settlers.

(c) Full and exact information as to all public lands fit for settlement should be obtained by the government, and made available at every government office for the information of the people.

THE FARMING INDUSTRY—(a) Recognizing the importance of agriculture in the province, we are in favor of placing the agricultural department of the government on a thoroughly practical and efficient basis.

(b) The bad management and inefficiency of the governmet have imposed upon the owners of the dyked lands a much heavier burden than they should have been called upon to bear. We would enact legislation making the lands included in the various dyking areas available for cultivation as quickly as possible. This whole question calls for prompt attention and settlement upon a basis which shall be at once just to the owners of these lands and fair to the taxpayers of the province as a whole.

(c) In the interest of agriculture in what is commonly known as the dry belt, the question of the proper utilization of the water supply for irrigation purposes demands and must receive prompt attention from the government.

ROADS.—The present lack of system of constructing and maintaining roads and trails is productive of a serious waste of public money, and in this connection more can be done to open up new districts where roads are needed, and at less cost than what has been done in the past, under the wasteful and corrupt system which has been so long in vogue.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Health Act should be amended so as to meet the growing requirements of unincorporated districts in respect of sanitation and isolation, as to which no adequate provision is now found in the statutes.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.—Regardless of all question of party affiliation, the rights of the province under the constitution should be jealously guarded. While, from the point of view of Dominion politics, we heartily support the government now in power at Ottawa, we shall at the same time insist most firmly upon the protection of our people by the exclusion of Oriental labor, and we shall also insist upon the right of the province to make such provisions as it shall see fit in all contracts, grants, and leases under provincial control. We shall also strenuously press upon the Dominon government a readjustment of our financial relations, and we claim the full enjoyment of all rights given us by the letter and spirit of the constitution.

In conclusion, we appeal to all patriotic voters in British Columbia to seize the opportunity now presented to them to rid the province of that incubus which has been so disastrous to its progress, and to secure sane, progressive, and stable government by placing the liberals in power at Victoria.

Stuart Henderson, President.
T. S. Baxter, secretary.
Vancouver, September 4th, 1903.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF THE BOUNDARY COUNTRY

[Special to The Daily News.]

Greenwood, Sept. 12.—It is astonishing how little the outside world knows of this section of the far northwest, not one man in a hundred thousand could tell you whether Greenwood were in the states or in Canada, or in Alaska, and yet here are two great transcontinental railroads battling for rights-of-way all over this section. I can travel from here to Montreal in a palace car on the Canadian Pacific railway and 20 miles from here I can take a palace car on president J. J. Hill's railroad and run right through to New York. President Hill has not yet been able to get any of his lines into Greenwood. He is exceedingly anxious to, but sir Thomas Shaughnessy has for the present out-witted and out-generalled president Hill, and, on this war of the American and Candian railroad kings hangs a great story. Neither president Hill nor president Shaughnessy would be battling for rights-of-way up here in the mountains and glens or British Columbia, but that vast tribute were to be had from operations in progress here.

Take a new or old map of North America and pick out that spot on the right bank of the Columbia, where the Kettle river branches off to the west. Kettle river is not a very poetic name but if you have time and leisure and opportunity you can travel along the Kettle river from its junction with the Columbia to its source to the west and north and during that journey you will be constantly in touch with the most beautiful sylvan and river scenery in the world. For 300 miles along this enchanting river the sportsman can sit upon the bank and angle for the finest mountain trout or he can wait till the fleetest of deer comes to slake his thirst in the cooling waters of this crystal river or he can hunt those rolling hills for grouse or game and all the time if he be a lover of nature there will be rapture and delight at the sight of so much natural loveliness of hill and dale, of wood and river, of sky and mountain.

And its loneliness is equal to its loveliness. Sixty-five miles from the Columbia the valley widens out and rich meadows, grain fields, orchards and gardens vary the landscape. But further on the valley narrows again and the sloping forest clothed mountains come right down to the river and for twenty miles this glorious current glides along dark and lively in the shade of primeval cedar, pine and poplar. Then at Midway the valley widens out again and for a hundred miles to the west the Canadian pioneer is grubbing out the cedar and pine and planting the peach and the apple tree. The sunflower, the potato patch, and the grain field and the log cabin tell you that civilization is advancing and that enchanting natural beauty must give way to the requirements of a greedy and voracious age. The very sight of a steamboat in Venice filled Ruskin with horror, it broke the spell of the exquisite beauty of the queen City of the Adriatic, and the iron horse of civilization, belching fire and smoke and awaking a thousand echoes along the valley has not yet well nigh destroyed its charm for poets and dreamers.

This river drains a region not only of surpassing loveliness but of boundless mineral wealth. The north fork of the Kettle river meets the parent flood at Granby and there a smelter is treating 2,000 tons of gold and copper ore daily.

Twenty-five miles further west Boundary creek branches off and on that river are two smelters, the Boundary Falls smelter and the Greenwood smelter, each treating 700 tons a day of gold and copper ore.

There are at present 4,000 tons of gold and copper ore being treated daily by the smelters of this country. Within a year this can be increased to twenty or thirty thousand tons a day.

A ton of coke is needed for every 8 or 9 tons of ore, that is the only flux needed with this ore of the Kettle river country, and that means that in a little while the railroads wil be handling 25,000 tons of ore daily and will be hauling daily into this country 3,000 tons of coke. It also means hauling to New York 300 tons of copper every day for 365 days in the year.

That is the traffic that president Hill and president Shaughnessy are contending for, when the copper mines of Butte have been exhausted and Montana's great mining camp is as idle as Nineveh, this Kettle river country will be a teeming hive of industry, enrching the world with its gold and copper.

They do not mine for copper here, they simple quarry it out from the mountain side. The superintendent of the Granby is tearing out the rock with steam shovels and putting it on the cars at a cost of 25 cents a ton. He told me he was ready to get out 5,000 tons daily but his smelter can only treat 2,000 tons.

The Mother Lode, the great mine of the B. C. Copper company could be made to produce 5,000 tons daily but its smelter can only treat 700 tons.

The Oro Denoro can be equipped within 100 days to produce 5,000 tons but there are no smelters to treat the ore, and its output is only 100 tons a day.

The Snowshoe cannot get its ores treated neither can several other properties.

The Oro Denoro was opened up by a railroad cut. A vein probably 400 feet wide, running north and south and dipping to the east was encountered. A mountain rises to the south of the railroad cut and the miners are quarrying the ore from the side of this mountain. This quarry, probably 400 feet wide is a lime dyke between granite walls. This dyke is impregnated with iron and gold and copper and sulphur. There is no zinc nor arsenic. There is very little silica and the iron runs to 40 per cent. The ore will run about 35 pounds of copper to the ton and from one dollar to two dollars in gold. It can be mined and put into matte for $2.00 per ton. Every ton of ore in that lime dyke, with copper at 12 cents could be made to nett $2.50 a ton, but that would require an investment of $1,000,000 in a reduction works to treat say 2,000 tons a day, but that would give a profit of $5,000 a day. The Oro Denoro needs a great smelting plant that will treat thousands of tons and when it gets that it will be another Rio Tinto. The Granby is one already. The Granby company own about a mile and a half on this lime dyke, on which the Oro Denoro is situated. The dyke is 400 feet wide and the values are the same wherever tested. There are other claims along this lime dyke, notably claims owned by the Mann and Mackenzie people, but Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie are too busy gridironing the wheat fields of Manitoba and the Northwest territory with railroads to busy themselves with lime dykes in British Columbia, even though they do contain fabulous wealth in gold and copper. It is four miles from the Oro Denoro to the Ironsides and the chances are that this dyke of iron, copper and gold ore extends that entire length. The intervening ground is unprospected, it is rough and mountainous and clothed with virgin forests, owned by the Canadian Pacific and F. A. Heinze.

The Mother Lode is another lime dyke, parrallel to this one and about six miles further west, but the values are similar. This ore is self fluxing. Nine or ten tons of this ore is put into a blast furnace with one ton of coke and a 50 per cent matte is the result. It ought to be matter for $1.25 working, of course, on an immense scale. From these figures it will be seen what the copper industry in this country can become. The extraordinary thing is that both capital and labor are badly needed, capital to build smelters and labor to mine the ore. Every smelter and mine in British Columbia complains of the scarcity of men, and labor is paid the same in this country as in Montana. That is $3 for surface miners, $3.50 for underground miners and an eight-hour day.

The smelters of this country get their coke for 25 per cent less than the smelters of Montana, but it costs double to ship the blister copper to the eastern refineries. F. A. Heinze was the first to realize the mining possibilities of the wonderful country and it was he that projected the Columbia and Western railroad to tap it. He received a land grant of 600,000 acres to aid him in building this railroad but he had hardly started to build when the legal warfare in Montana was begun against him and he had to sell out to the Canadian Pacific in order to fight his Montana battles. He still owns an equal interest with the Canadian Pacific in the land grant. Had he been unhampered by his enemies in Montana he would have unquestionably controlled the vast copper industry of this country. The hills and mountain slopes of the Kettle river afford good ranges for cattle, and the valleys from the Columbia to Okanagan lake 300 miles west, will grow every kind of fruit and grain and vegetable peculiar to any part of Canada. By extending the railroad to the west the entire food supply for the mining camps can be procured from the Kettle river country itself and the adjacent Okanagan valley, but that will, of course, necessitate the clearing of the virgin forests that crowd the valleys and the substitution of farms therefor. That means for generations to come active mining, lumbering, farming and manufacturing industry. It means, moreover, a rich and prosperous population inhabiting a region which I have never seen surpassed for the salubrity of its climate and for the picturesque beauty of its woods and lakes, its rivers and its mountains.

P. A. O'FARRELL.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, Sept. 12.—Now that the first rush of autumn gowns is over, it is well to consider the advance styles in fall and winter wraps. However unseasonable the all-white gown may seem for mid-winter, there will be little to counteract this appearance as far as wraps are concerned, for some of the smartest coats will be either of ermine or of white cloth trimmed with the light furs.

If the season could be judged by the window displays of fashionable shops, it would be mid-winter for interspersed between the new dresses are the most exquisite furs. Although it may seem previous, it is a fact that the new pelts and cuts have been on sale for the last fortnight and fur dealers are busier than ever this year.

One of the incongruities of the first models is fur appliqued with embroidered cloth The effect is very rich and pretty, but there are few women who would be willing to spoil an elegant piece of fur for the sake of a fleeting adornment, no matter how fashionable it might prove for the moment.

A smart example of this idea, however, is a grey suit, of rough surfaced goods, flecked with white silk hairs. The coat fits faultlessly and buttons tightly to the wrist, but has more than the usual allowance of fullness in the skirt, which falls to the knees. Opening over a vest of the same material are revers of squirrel appliqued with fanciful medallions of pearl grey cloth embroidered in silver. The same idea is carried out in the cuffs of the rather close-fitting sleeves.

The skirt proper is long and gracefully cut, although not very full. The big buttons with which fasten the coat are of smoked pearl.

Completing the costume is a small hat of dove grey felt, with a satiny gloss to it, turned up all around like a sailor, with a particularly high tilt at the left side. It is trimmed with soft grey and white feather pom-poms, the tips of one of the white ones being tipped lightly and delicately with silver.

Every imaginable decorative detail in tassels, twisted cord ornaments and fringe is to be combined with fur to make the stoles, pelerines and boleros of the winter. Buttons of gold and silver in the new art will be much worn on these garments and the prevailing furs wil be moleskin, squirrel and ermine.

A handsome blouse is made perfectly plain in front and back, with hip pieces depending from a detachable belt of moleskin, decorated with jewelled clasp. Instead of revers on either side of the opening are large grey silk frogs, the silk being entwined with black passamenterie, and the frogs having pendents of black and grey silk fringe.

The advantage of selecting one of the expensive furs, like sable, seal of ermine, is in the impossibility of entirely satisfactory duplication. All of the imitations, no matter how cleverly executed, have an all-but appearance to which an exacting woman can never reconcile herself. These three furs, especially, hold themselves in austere aloofness from the general public. Not so with mink and a number of other skins, which can be worn by every one. Squirrel and monkey come under this category and both, by the way, will be extensively worn. Chinchilla, which ranks with seal, sable and ermine and which many prefer to squirrel, will be used more as a trimming than for entire garments. It is most effective combined with unborn lamb and makes a pretty neck-piece finished with innumerable dangling tails. All of the animals born nowadays seem to have been blessed with an unusual number of caudal appendages, for it is not an unusual thing to see twenty or thirty tails to one stole, while half as many are used to trim the muffs which are larger than ever, but quite flat.

Fur and feathers combine smartly and will be used a great deal together this winter. If the fur is light, black tips are used, and vice versa; when light feathers are employeders are employed, however, marabout and coque take the place of tips. There is no particular reason for this except that it gives variety. Chiffon, plaited, and tucked here and there between bunches of black or white ostrich tips, also make a dainty trimming for fur pelerines for evening wear.

Two of the smartest dress materials to wear with fur wraps are sibeline and velveteen. Of the latter manufacturers advertise an altogether new production, warranted to stand seasonable wear without crocking or creasing. Dull green velveteen gowns will be all the rage and a pretty design has the skirt laid in shallow plaits forming a panel front.

The coat is long and half loose in front, with an invisible fastening. The flat collar is of green cloth and the full sleeves are gathered into cloth bands, which are fastened with two large velvet buttons. There are two outside pockets in the front of the coat, apparently buttoned to the garment with velvet buttons. Of course with such a coat a fur wrap is superfluous but for cold days the skirt goes handsomely with a sable or moleskin blouse.

A pretty red sibeline is shown with black and white in quite an irregular manner. The skirt is made with a wide tuck coming to a point in the front and sloping upward. There is then a space of about six inches, then a tuck. This forms the skirt which slopes outward over the feet and is very full, but not too long. A yoke disposes of the fulness over the hips and this trimming promises to be the most fashionable for stout women as it enables them to wear the full skirts which prevail. The round yoke, however, should be eschewed for the pointed model, and if the front be continued in a long panel, so much the better. A red satin blouse in the same shade as the skirt, has a deep yoke formed of row after row of shirring, with a tiny strip of twine colored lace between. This comes half way down the blouse front and back, and extends also quite low over the tops of the sleeves. The bodice buttons at the back and has a girdle of crushed satin. Over the suit is worn a broadtail blouse trimmed with chinchilla.

There is not a great difference between the neck pieces of fur of this winter and last; the general outline is the same, the variety being shown in the attention paid to shoulder effects and the flat appearance of the front. Le dernier cri in stole trimmings is chenille fringe, silk passamenterie or "drops." MAUDE GRIFFIN.

This is a "free country", still a law that compelled people to try Blue Ribbon Tea would do a lot of good

A WINDOW FULL OF

VASES

YOUR CHOICE FOR

25 CENTS

REGULAR 35c TO 60c VAULES.

Canada Drug & Book Co., Limited.

KNOWS A GOOD THING WHEN HE SEES IT.

and when a man has been in the habit of having his laundry work done up in the perfection of color, and finish you couldn't pull him away from the Kootenay Steam Laundry with a forty foot log chain. We make a study of our trade, and have attained perfection in it. Our prices are as white as our linen. Try the

Kootenay Steam Laundry

BAKER ST., NELSON, B. C.

APPLES

BOTH EATING AND COOKING

Kokanee Creek Ranch

C. W. BUSK, Prop.

Office and depot Baker street. PHONE 213. NELSON

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR FOR FALL.

New Goods and New Styles.

FRED L. IRWIN

The display of carpets here is a treat for lovers of beautiful things. We import direct from the largest factories in Scotland and England, with prices resonable.

See our newly arrived shipment of Go-Carts.

D. McARTHUR & Co.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers

A FEW TIPS ON TEA

25 CENTS will buy ONE POUND of pure, clean, fine flavored CEYLON-INDIAN TEA.

30 CENTS will buy one pound Standard BREAKFAST BLACK TEA. Purchasers of ten pounds or more, will receive one pound extra, for each ten pounds purchased.

Equal to an allowance of TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT, on these extremely low prices.

Prices on our regular lines of CHOICE TEA, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, and 60c per pound for Black, Green and Blended.

Telephone 177 P. O. Box 183

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

THE NELSON HOUSE

THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL IN THE CITY

Centrally Located

ACCOMMODATION UP-TO-DATE

BRIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED ROOMS.

The meals served in the Cafe second to none.

Bar in connection with all the choicest wines, liquors and cigars.

Bus meets all trains and boats.

NOTICE

H. Johnson begs to notify the public that he has opened a restaurant to be called the

ROSEMONT CAFE

in the Carney block, next door to the Athabasca saloon.

Meals served at all hours. Open day and night.

A call solicited.

THE LATEST OUT

THE GLOKAR

The Celebrated BBB Pipes

W. A. THURMAN

TOBACCONIST

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B.C.

Henry's Nurseries

100,000 Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Rhododendrons, etc.

TONS of bulbs to arrive in September from France Holland and Japan for fall planting.

Catalogue free. Less than Eastern prices

WHITE LABOR ONLY.

M. J. HENRY

3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

TREMONT HOUSE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN

MEALS 25c ROOMS FROM 25c TO $1.00

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors

Baker Street, Nelson.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

Opposite Court House and new Postoffice. Best 25c meal in town. European and American plan. Only white labor employed. First class bar.

THOMAS & ERICKSON, PROPS.

MISS ZARA LANE

(Pupil of Herr Pete Storck and Angelo M. Read, of Buffalo.)

Has opened a class in Music—Instrumental Only.

Teaches the Leschetizky Method.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address Post Office Box 594, City.

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 309. Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by Newling & Co., auctioneers, at the hall on Kootenay street, between Victoria and Baker streets, Nelson B. C., on the 17th day of September, 1903 at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property:

The most southerly 75 feet of lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 33, Subdivision of Lot 95, Group 1, West Kootenay District of British Columbia.

On the property is a substantial two-storey rough-cast dwelling house.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to GALLIHER & WILSON, Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated September 1st, 1903.

NOTICE

On account of a recent change in the partnership arrangements, and of the management of the firm, it is necessary that all accounts due the firm on the 30th of June last be settled at once. All those remaining outstanding on the 15th inst. will be placed with our solicitors (Messrs. Macdonald & Johnson) for collection.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

THE COMING EXHIBITION

NELSON FAIR ON SEPTEMBER 24th AND 25th.

SOME OF THE PRIZES ON THE PROGRAMME.

The first fair ever held in the Kootenays will be held at the exhibition grounds in this city on Thursday and Friday, September 24th and 25th, embracing the districts of East Kootenay, West Kootenay and Yale, under the auspices of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial association, of British Columbia.

Entries will close on Saturday, September 19th, 1903.

The mineral display at the fair will be under the direction of the Nelson branch of the British Columbia Mining Association. The collection of minerals on exhibit will be the largest and best that has ever been shown in the interior of British Columbia. Free milling gold ores from the famous mines in the Camborne, Ymir and Nelson districts. Gold-copper ore from the great Rossland and Boundary mines. Silver-lead ore from the Slocan and Lardeau. Peacock ore from the Silver King and other famous mines. Placer mining will be in operation on the grounds during each day of the fair. Rich deposits of gravel from Forty-Nine creek will be panned, put through rocker sluices boxes, etc., and the gold extracted. This will be a rare chance to see the methods by which the gold was taken from the various creeks of the Kootenays in the early days. Arrangements have been made with the manager of the Nelson smelter, so that any person wishing to see the process of smelting ore may visit the smelter, passes for which can be secured from the secretary on the grounds.

The special attractions each day include baseball, and lacrosse tournaments, drilling contest, firemen's races, balloon ascension. aerial acts, horse and pony races, etc., etc.

Single fare only will be charged for the round trip on all railroad and steamboat lines running into Nelson.

A prize list and program of special attractions has been issued and copies can be obtained upon application to J. E. Annable, secretary, Nelson.

Several divisions of the prize list have already appeared in these columns. Appended will be found some additional divisions:

Special prizes, diplomas and first and second prizes are offered.

Division A: Horses—Best draught team, general purpose team, dray outfit, including wagon and harness; carriage team in harness; carriage horse in harness, saddle horse, fastest walking team.

Division B: Cattle—Best herd of milch cows, not less than 5; best calf, 1903; best yearling, best two Jersey cows, cow giving largest flow of milk in one milking, best beef ox or cow.

Division C: Poultry—Best pair of turkeys male and female, bronze or black; best pair turkeys, male and female, white; best pair geese, male and female; best pair ducks, male and female; best pair dark Bramahs, best pair light Bramahs, best pair Puff Cochins, best pair Partridge Cochins, best pair Langshans, best pair Barred Plymouth Rocks, best pair White Plymouth Rocks, best pair Buff Plymouth Rocks, best pair laced Wyandottes, best pair white Wyandottes, best pair Golden Wyandottes, best pair black Minorcas, best pair white Minorcas, best pair Polish, any kind, best pair brown Leghorns, best pair white Leghorns, best pair Buff Leghorns, best pair Rose Comb Leghorns, any kind, best pair Hamburgs, any kind; best pair B. B. Red Game, best pair Cornish Indian Game, best pair B. S. Game, best pair Duck Wing Game, best pair Red Pyle Game, best pair Pit Game, best pair Andalusian, best pair Spanish, black; best pair young Turkeys, Geese or Ducks, best developed 1903 Chickens, any breed, not less than three being pullets. Four prizes.

Pigeons—Best pair of Fantails, white; best pair of Fantails, black; best pair, any other variety.

Cage Birds—Best Canary, green cock; best Canary, yellow cock free from black marks; best Canary, crested cock; best Canary, splashed cock; best other songster, best Parrot, best Cockatoo.

Ornamental—Best pair of Pheasants, any variety; best pair of Quail, any variety; best pair of Swans, any variety.

Sweepstakes—To the exhibitor showing the largest and best display of poultry.

Rabbits—Best pair Lop-eared rabbits, best pair common rabbits, best pair Belgian Hares.

Eggs—Best Hens' eggs, fresh, one dozen, white, heaviest; best Hens' eggs, fresh, one dozen, brown, heaviest; best Turkey eggs, fresh, one dozen, heaviest; best Duck eggs, fresh, one dozen, heaviest, best brooder and chickens.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

The following liberal and conservative candidates have been nominated to date:

Nelson—S. S. Taylor, liberal; John Houston, conservative.

Ymir—Alfred Parr, liberal; Harry Wright, conservative.

Grand Forks—W. H. P. Clement, liberal; Geo. A. Fraser, conservative.

Slocan—William Hunter, conservative. Kaslo—John Retallack, liberal.

Greenwood—J. R. Brown, liberal; Dr. Spankie, conservative.

Yale—Stuart Henderson, liberal; T. G. McNanamon, conservative.

Kamloops—F. J. Deane, liberal; F. J. Fulton, conservative.

Lillooet—Dr. Sansom, liberal.

Islands—T. W. Paterson, liberal; H. W. Bullock, conservative.

Fernie—E. C. Smith, liberal; W. R. Ross, conservative.

Cranbrook—Dr. J. H. King, liberal; T. Caven, conservative.

Similkameen—W. A. McLean, liberal; L. W. Shatford, conservative.

Chilliwack—C. W. Munro, liberal; J. L. Atkinson, conservative.

Comox—F. McB. Young, liberal.

Cowichan—J. N. Evans, liberal; E. M. Skinner, conservative.

Okanagan—T. W. Stirling, liberal; Price Ellison, conservative.

Newcastle—D. W. Murray, liberal; Andrew Bryden, conservative.

Skeena—P. Herman, liberal, C. W. D. Clifford, conservative.

New Westminster—W. H. Keary, liberal; T. Gifford, conservative.

Esquimalt—John Jardine, liberal.

Revelstoke—J. M. Kellie, liberal; Thomas Taylor, conservative.

Nanaimo—Edward Quennel, conservative.

Richmond—J. C. Brown, liberal; F. Carter-Cotton, conservative.

Cariboo—Archibald Knight and James Murphy, liberals; S. A. Rodgers and Wm. Adams, conservatives.

Rossland—A. S. Goodeve, conservative.

Delta—John Oliver, liberal; W. H. Ladner, conservative.

Dewdney—W. W. Forrester, liberal; Richard McBride, conservative.

The labor party have made the following nominations: Atlin, John Kirkland; Slocan, Wm. Davidson,; Kaslo S. Shannon; Vancouver, W. Davidson, A. G. perry, F. Williams; Nanaimo, Henry Shepherd.

The socialists have the following men in the field: Fernie, J. R. McPherson; Grand Forks, John Riordan; Revelstoke, John W. Bennett; Nanaimo City, J. H. Hawthornthwaite; Newcastle, P. Williams. Vancouver, A. R. Stebbings, E. Burns; Victoria, J. C. Watters, O. L. Charlton.

There are 34 constituencies all told and of these Vancouver city returns five members, Victoria city four and Cariboo two, all the rest one each making 42 members in the new house.

The 34 districts as now divided are as follows: Atlin, Alberni, Cranbrook, Cariboo, Chilliwack, Columbia, Comox, Cowichan, Delta, Dewdney, Esquimalt, Fernie, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Islands, Kamloops, Kaslo, Lillooet, Nanaimo City, Nelson City, Newcastle, New Westminster City, Okanagan, Revelstoke, Richmond, Rossland City, Saanich, Similkameen, Skeena, Slocan, Vancouver City, Victoria City, Yale, Ymir.

SLOCAN LAKE PROPERTIES

EXCEEDINGLY SATISFACTORY SMELTER RETURNS.

SEVERAL RICH DISCOVERIES ARE RPORTED.

Last week Ernest Harrop, one of the owners of the Alpine group, at the head of Lemon creek, had a little over a ton of ore from that property treated at the Hall Mines smelter. It returned $25 o ton in gold. The Alpine is a free milling proposition.

Joe Mamelin, foreman at the Speculator, is asking for more men to work on that property. The force has been increased to its old-time strength and will so continue all winter.

Every day inquiries come in to Slocan from the outside camps for men, testifying to the fact that the supply of labor is scarce. Men are wanted at the Enterprise. Wakefield, Ivanhoe and various other properties, but the local supply is exhausted. No man need be without work now in the camp.

Very satisfactory returns were obtained from the last carload of ore shipped by the Republic Mining Co., to Nelson. With silver at 55 1-8 cents an ounce, the returns totalled $68.47 per ton, with gold values of $13.60, making $82.07 in all. The ore was taken from an open cut on the Bell claim.

The owners of the Cripple Stick are exhibiting some wonderfully rich ore in town. It is contained in a honey-combed quartz, the cavities being filled by sulphurets. In silver the values run from 150 to 350 ounces, while the values in gold are surprising, the lowest return being $43 and the highest $150. The paystreak is 10 inches wide, constituting one of the richest things in the camp.

There is a deal in sight on the famous L. H. claim, on Eight Mile creek, famous in days gone by for its exceptional gold values. Parties connected with the Monitor mine at Three Forks, have been looking at the L. H. this week. A very nice strike of ore is also reported from the property. At one time the group was held at $250,000.

N. F. McNaught continues his development of the Hampton group and has taken out some very rich ore. A body of it struck during the week gave returns of 1,100 oz. in silver to the ton. The average of last year's shipments was 700 oz., while specimens went as high as 17,000 oz. silver. What ore has also been taken out this year is running high, and it will be shipped next month prior to the close down for the winter. The Hampton pays for its own development and a little extra besides.

At the Howard Fraction they have everything snug for the winter. Commodious camps and sheds have been erected, firewood and mining timbers hauled in, and water piped to the messhouse. The crosscut tunnel has reached bedrock and is making fast headway. Some exceptionally rich float has been found on the hillside, one piece giving $10,000 in gold and another $200 in gold and 1,400 ounces in silver. The crosscut will tap the leads where this float comes from.

Bob Milloy, one of the owners of the Monterey group, situated on the Ten Mile Springer divide near the Hampton has reported having made a good strike while doing assessment work. He traced the main lead to the end of the Monterey claim and in stripping it uncovered a paystreak of 10 inches of rich ore. It is identical with that found and worked on in another part of the claim last year. Assays have given 200 to 410 ounces in silver. Minneapolis people have become interested in the group and next summer they will work it on an extensive scale. The Monterey is in the same vicinity as the Riverside and other promising claims.

An important strike of ore has been made on the Riverside group on Ten Mile slope, and adjoining the Gatineau group on the east. The property consists of four claims and is owned by R. I. Kirkwood. Two leads had originally been traced on the ground and last year a third one was opened up. Having finished the assessment this season, resulting in a sprinkling of ore being found on the No. 3 vein, it was decided to continue working with two men. Another tunnel higher up the hill was commenced and ore was first encountered in the roof. Soon it appeared on the footwall, and is at present exposed there and on the footwall. It is six inches wide and of shipping quality. It contains some argentite, ruby and native silver, and sulphide of silver. The tunnel is in only 20 feet, and the ore is gradually widening. It will undoubtedly open into something pretty big.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

Why the Yankees are Worrying Over the Advance of Canada.

The New York Evening Post presents a striking parallel between the conditions at the port of Montreal and at New York. Export cargoes are plentiful at the former point; here the tramp steamer, the sure index of the state of trade, has almost disappeared and the few which do frequent our port must remain here idly for days, perhaps weeks, waiting to be chartered. For the week ending June 20, 1903, more wheat went from Portland, Me, than from New York. Less than 260,000 bushels came this way for export while more than 1,360,000 bushels went by way of Canadian ports and Boston. The same freight rates are offered by rail to Boston as to New York, though the distance is greater, and, besides this, free storage with insurance is provided in railway warehouses at Boston. The rates to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and other Atlantic ports south of New York are lower than to this port, the result of a traffic arrangement between the trunk lines. As to the decline itself, there is no possible doubt. The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shows that there was a total decrease in the foreign commerce of the city of New York, as compared with 1901, amounting to $43,198,000. The figures for 1901 show a decrease of $23,756,000 over 1900. Instead of sharing in the great increase in the nation's foreign trade, the port of New York has fallen behind Meanwhile, Montreal's exports have grown from $32,245,941 in 1880, to $64,040,982 in 1899, and her imports from $42,412,648 in 1880 to $65,018,544 in 1899. From statistics compiled by the New York Produce Exchange we learn that New York's percentage of the total exports of flour, wheat, and corn, in bushels, fell from 56.3 per cent in 1880 to 32.9 per cent. in 1899, while Boston in the same period increased her exports of flour, wheat, and corn from 7.9 per cent. to 13.3 per cent.; Philadelphia from 13.7 per cent. to 16.3 per cent; Baltimore from 22 per cent. to 26.6 per cent.; Norfolk from 1 per cent. to 2.8 per cent.; and Newport News from nothing to 8.4 per cent. Since these figures have been compiled the decline has been even more striking.

CASCADE Beer pure as a dewdrop.

THEIR RECORDS COMPARED

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES ON LABOR.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN PAST YEARS.

In 1886 the conservative government of the day appointed a commission to deal with the subject of the relation of labor and capital. That commission took about three years to prepare a report, which cost the country over $81,000. The chief recommendation contained in the report was that a bureau of labor for the dominion was urgently needed. An act was passed establishing a department of labor just previous to the election of 1890, but after the return of the conservative party to power in that year, nothing ever was heard of the act, and no department of labor was established.

Prior to the election of 1896 the conservative party appointed a commissioner to investigate the alleged existence of the sweating system in Canada. This commissioner reported that there did not appear to be any sweating system in the Dominion.

When the liberal government assumed office in 1896 they at once directed their attention to the condition of labor in the dominion. They had every evidence to believe that notwithstanding the report of the commissioner appointed under the previous conservative administration, that the sweating system had gained a very strong foothold in the Dominion. The present minister of labor appointed a special commissioner to investigate this matter, and he reported to the government that in practically all of the clothing contracts which had been executed for the government during the preceding ten years a system of sub-contracting had prevailed, which had resulted in sweating in its extreme forms. It was this report which led the government to adopt its anti-sweating regulations and fair wages policy, which it has since carried out.

The department of labor was established in 1900 without any special recommendation from a commission, and has increased in importance ever since. The total cost of the department, including the salaries of all its officers, the printing, binding, and distributing of the Labor Gazette, the travelling expenses of the conciliator engaged in the settlement of strikes and all other departmental expenses have come to about what the onservative government paid for its commission on capital and labor, which extended its work over a similar period of time, and from the work of which there have been absolutely no results.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Some Questions Answered by the Mexican Monetary Commission.

The concluding portion of the report of the Mexican Monetary Commission, the opening paragraphs of which have already been published, relate chiefly to the export of American silver dollars. This has always been one of the most interesting phenomena in international currency problems. The four last paragraphs of the report are as follow:

10.—What quantity of Mexican dollars is exported? And of such exports what amount is melted down again for industrial purposes or for recoinage into the money of other countries, and what part is used as coin in some nations of the Orient?

We estimate at $15,000,000 the annual exportation of Mexican dollars, though it rose to $17,621,700 in 1902. Out of said amount barely ten per cent. of the pesos exported to London are melted down, and the balance of the pesos shipped to London and all the pesos shipped to the United States are re-exported to India, the Straits Settlements, and the Chinese empire. The pesos which reach India are melted down, whereas in the other oriental countries to which they are shipped the Mexican coins are used as currency, though British dollars also circulate in the Straits Settlements, and American dollars in the Philippines.

11.—What has been the volume of the demand for Mexican dollars in the far East in former times, and what is its volume at the present time?

The Spanish dollar coined in Mexico during the seventeenth and eighteenth century was, par excellence, the dollar of commerce, because it served as the money of almost all the nations of eastern Asia, and even of the British possessions in North America, the Spanish West Indies, and other countries; and it was also the money of the United States at the time of the declaration of their independence. During the second half of the nineteenth century its use as money has gradually been reduced, and at the present time it only circulates in that capacity in the Straits Settlements, in the Malay States, the Philippine Islands, and the Chinese empire, all of them countries of the far east of Asia. It will soon cease to circulate as legal money in the first three countries, and while it will continue to be used as a trade dollar in the Straits Settlements, and in the federated Malay States, it will retain its role as money in the Chinese empire only. It is to be feared that in the course of a few years our dollar will also cease to circulate in the Chinese empire, and in that event it would also cease to circulate as a trade dollar in the other countries mentioned.

12.—In what proportion would the production of precious metals diminish if a situation were to arise in which the value of a given quantity of silver would not be approximately equivalent, as at present, to the number of dollars that can be coined therefrom?

We believe that production would be curtailed. Said curtailment would be due to the paralyzation of mines whose sole or main output is silver, and to the stoppage of work in silver mines being opened up. The question can only be answered in general terms, seeing that the greater or lesser reduction in the output of precious metals would depend on the nature of the situation's change.

13.—What might be the effects on the production of the precious metals and common metals in Mexico of any change in legislation that might take place?

In answering the foregoing question we have studied the estimated reduction in the output of precious metals from the mines. This reduction would for the most part consist of silver, but to a less extent the production of gold and common metals would be curtailed, owing to the stoppage of work in silver mines containing small alloys of those metals.

MOBILES FOR MAIL DELIVERY.

London, September 5.—The London Post Office authorities are engaged in an interesting experiment with a view to determining whether motor mail vans can be depended upon to give a more efficient service than the present horse-drawn vehicles. So far the experiments have proceeded it is evident that the horse will be slowly but surely superseded by the motor. The first motor van to be called into requisition was an electrically propelled vehicle, which was utilized to carry parcels from the General Post Office to Redhill. After some initial trouble, the service was maintained in an admirable fashion. A petroleum driven vehicle was also put on a trial route, and so far has not given the slightest trouble. The officials state this experimental service will undoubtedly lead to something permanent, although years may elapse before the horse vans are entirely superseded. As to the merits of electricity and petroleum for the vehicles, it is evident that both are equally reliable, so far as the post office experience goes.

CRANBROOK BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING BUSINESS FIRMS

BOARD OF TRADE

W. F. GURD, Secretary.

BAKERIES

CRANBROOK BAKERY, A. Chartrand.
CITY BAKERY, C. W. Wilson, Phone 54, P. O. Box 156.

CONFECTIONERS

G. P. TISDALE, Phone 56.

DENTIST

DR. F. E. KING, Phone 68.

DRAY AND EXPRESS

PERRY & FITZGERALD.

DRESSMAKING

MISS A. E. CARDIFF.

FOUNDRY

THE STEEL AND IRON WORKS.

GROCERS

G. T. ROGERS, Phone 23, P. O. Box 34.
KING MERCANTILE CO., Phone 8, P. O. Box 2.

HOTELS

CRANBROOK, James Ryan, Proprietor.
DOWNES' COSMOPOLITAN.
WENTWORTH, Rollins & Dickinson, Proprietors.
CANADIAN, G. Brault, Proprietor.

HOSPITAL

ST. EUGENE, (Sisters of Charity).

JEWELERS

W. F. TATE, P. O. Box 105.
W. H. WILSON.

LEGAL FIRMS

E. H. THOMPSON.

MEAT MARKETS

P. BURNS & CO., P. O. Box 3, Phone 10.
HARRIS & JOLIFFE.

MERCHANT TAILORS

McSWEYN & GRIFFITH, P. O. Box 56.
LEASK & HENDERSON, P. O. Box 156.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. J. H. KING, Phone 2, P. O. Box 28.
DR. F. W. GREEN, Phone 2, P. O. Box 28.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PREST PHOTO CO, P. O. Box 125.

PAINTERS AND DECORATERS

A. NEIDIG.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

BEALE & ELWELL.

SECOND HAND STORES

L. SAGE, P. O. Box 205.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

CHAS. CAMPBELL, Phone 45.
THE MACCONNELL FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING COMPANY.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS

McDERMOT & BOWNESS, P. O. Box 17, Phone 17.

FERNIE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING BUSINESS FIRMS.

Boots and Shoes.

H. A. SENKBEIL.

Breweries.

FORT STEELE BREWING CO.

Cigar Factories.

CROW'S NEST CIGAR FACTORY.

Drugs and Stationery.

FERNIE DRUG STORE. N. E. Suddaby.
A. W. BLEASDALE. Box 263.

Dentists.

DR. BARBER. Opposite Royal Hotel.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CHARLES RICHARDS. P. O. Box 245.
CROW'S NEST TRADING CO.

Hotels.

ALBERTA HOTEL. J. L. Gates, Prop.
VICTORIA HOTEL. FERNIE. S. Manahan, Prop.
QUEEN'S HOTEL. Chenette & Ross.
MUSKOKA HOTEL. J. Bulko, Prop.

Hardware.

ELLIOTT & SHEPPARD. Box 275.

Legal.

ROSS & ALEXANDER.

Merchant Tailors.

F. J. MITCHELL.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

MRS. E. TODD. Box 328.

Real Estate and Insurance.

CREE & HUTCHISON, P.O. Drawer 17.
F. J. WATSON. P. O. Box 235.

Restaurants.

T. H. ELLIOTT. Opposite rear of Depot.
UNION RESTAURANT. Geo. K. Ichikawa, Prop.

Watchmakers.

C. H. DEMAUREZ.

SPOKANE. OCTOBER 5 to 13

Tenth Annual

Interstate Fair

MORE THAN $30,000 IN PREMIUNS

Greatest Attractions and Biggest Amusement Features Ever Secured

Agricultural Exhibits, Stock Show, Fruit Fair, Mining Department, Fine Arts Display.

EIGHT DAYS RACING

Over 300 Horses Entered, Big Event Every Day, $10 000 in Purses

Down Town Street Carnival Every Night, Vaudeville Specialties and High Class Circus Features

SPECIAL LOW RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

Concession Privileges for Sale. Write for Premium List. H. G. STIMMEL, Sec'y and Mgr.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

A. G. GAMBLE

WANTED—Three furnished houses

Turner-Boeckh Block, WARD STREET, NELSON, B.

It is in the Combination

The skilled workmen, the high class of material, that makes the

Mason & Risch Piano

the best Piano in Canada today. It is the only Canadian made piano sold in the United States.

MORLEY & CO.

NELSON, B. C.

Famous Luminous Baits

JUST TO HAND.

A large shipment of Luminous Baits. All sizes and colors. A sure killer. Call or write for one.

Nelson Hardware Co.

P. O. Box 631, Nelson, B. C.

The Mines Exchange, Ltd.

MINING BROKERS, PROMOTERS AND FISCAL AGENTS
MINES AND MINING STOCKS

ASK US FOR REPORTS AND QUOTATIONS.

K. W. C. Block, Nelson, B. C.

Other Offices:
Chicago, Ill.
Duluth ,Minn.
Calumet, Mich.
Salmon, Idaho.
Camborne, B. C.

Official Brokers for the Calumet and British Columbia Gold Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability (Eva Mine) and The Atlin (Ymir) Gold Mining and Milling Company, Limited.

The first 100,000 shares of the latter Company are now offered to the public at 5 cents per share. Ask us for particulars.

The HALL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, Limited

Purchases

Lead, Copper and Dry Ores

NELSON, B. C.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

SCOT'S PLACE IN CANADA

LORD DUNDONALD TALKS TO THE MEN OF GLENGARRY.

STIRRING ADDRESS FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

The earl of Dundonald, commanding the Canadian militia, was the guest of Scots of eastern Ontario at Alexandria last week and in the course of his reply to an address of welcome the general made a length reference to the Scot's place in Canadian history.

After thanking the citizens of Alexandria, the people of the county of Glengarry, and the other prominent Scotsmen present for the address, lord Dundonald spoke as follows:

"No one could come into this historic portion of Canada, nor could anyone have witnessed what I have seen today in this great assemblage, without being deeply moved. It is as if a portion of Scotland had been detached and placed down in the middle of the new world, but inhabited by the descendents of the bravest of Scotland's sons, the men who helped to create the British empire. Fellow-country men, your history and your glorious traditions are of romantic and absorbing interest. Your ancestors, after fighting for the ancient and royal house of Stuart, when the cause was hopeless, thronged the Highland regiments and fought for, and were largely instrumental in building up the British empire in various parts of the world.

"Coming here at the close of the American revolution, you settled in this beautiful portion of Canada. You were joined a few years afterwards by a Glengarry regiment of Highlanders, who had been raised to fight for Britain in the old world.

"In all of the fighting which has taken place in Canada the members of this military colony have ever been in the forefront. You have provided Canada with many of her most distinguished statesmen, soldiers, priests, and divines. One has only to recall to your memory such noted Canadians as Col. John Macdonell, who died at Queenston Heights; his brother Col. Hugh Macdonell, the first adjutant general of militia for Upper Canada, who I may say in passing, served with my grandfather, lord Cochrane, in 1810; the great bishop Alexander Macdonell, from whom this town takes its name; bishop Strachan, Dr. Bethune, Sandfield Macdonald, and many others.

"In eighteen hundred and thirty-seven when a rebellion broke out in this country his lordship bishop Macdonell, who raised the Glengarry Fencibles, and brought then out to this colony, with that indomitable spirit of loyalty which actuated him, sent around the fiery cross and the clansmen assembled to a man to uphold the British crown. I remember my father who was fighting here at that time, telling me many years ago that one of the most wonderful sights he had seen in Canada was the Macdonell and other Glengarry clansmen formed up as volunteers, fathers in front, with their sons behind. When I heard him tell me this story I little thought that one day I should come out here and be in command of the descendents of the very men whom he so admired in 1837.

"I have inspected your 59th regiment at Kingston camp, and again have had the pleasure of seeing a portion of them today. I must congratulate you on the sons being worthy descendents of their fathers. I hear—indeed it is unnecessary for me to say that I hear—for the air is surcharged with the feeling that the Glengarry men want to wear the dress of their fathers. They do not ask for an expensive uniform. I hear that they are quite content with the simple kilt and bonnet such as their ancestors wore at Culloden. I hear that they want this, and mean to have it for their regiment. Well, all I can say is, gentlemen, that they won't find the general officer commanding the Canadian militia, standing in their way. And I hope some day to come again amongst you, and to find the tartan plaids of your different clans represented on your pipes. There were, some short time ago, fully thirty-one Scottish clans represented in this locality. The Macdonells and the MacDonalds, numbering over three thousand; the MacLennans, MacLeods, MacMillians, MacKinnons, Campbells, Camerons, McRaes, and Frasers, all going into the hundreds; besides other well known historic clans and Scottish families. My mother, I may say here, was a MacKinnon, of Skye, that little island which has sent more fighting men forth than any similar sized portion of the British empire, and which is largely represented by those here today. I think that we Scotchmen ought to be all deeply grateful to the various Scottish societies in Canada, such as the Sons of Scotland, the society under the auspices of which we meet here today, the St. Andrew's society, the Caledonian society, and other associations of Scotchmen, for the way in which they have worked to perpetuate our sacred traditions.

"Travelling as I do over Canada, and seeing what I see, I cannot but feel pride in the great work which Scotsmen have carried on in developing this country. Take the fur traders of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay, with their forts, the earliest outposts of our civilization. Who organized these association? Who commanded their forts? Who were their rank and file? Scotsmen! Who founded the great Allan line of steamers? Who was it built the great Canadian Pacific railway of Canada? Who founded our chief universities over the country? Who established our splendid banking instutions, which have become bulwarks of our commerce and examples of honorable dealing? To a large extent Scotsmen. Turning to statesmen, who stands higher in the hearts of the Canadian people, and not only the Candian people, but the British race over the world, than that great empire builder sir John A. Macdonald, prime minister of Canada, a Highland Scotsman; than Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, prime minister of Canada when lord Dufferin was here, also a Higland Scotsman. Then have we not still with us that great Highland Scotsman, lord Strathcona, who at his own expense sent a magnificent regiment out to South Africa, who by their gallantry in the field splendidly fulfilled their mission and carried out the great ideas of this patriotic Scotch-Canadian.

"Gentlemen, people are influenced largely by what they see. Who, for example, can enter an historic house and pass along the portrait galleries representing men who took their part centuries ago in the history of their country, without being deeply impressed? Who can see a Highland regiment march on parade with pipes playing, without thinking of the glorious past? Thus it will ever be.

"Those who cannot be moved by pride of country, and pride of race are inaccessible to those great sentiments which stir men to great deeds. Men may acquire gold, but they cannot take it to the grave. It may be squandered by descendents. it may even do harm, but personal service to the state such as was given by the Highland soldiers of Glengarry has a firmer foundation.

"Fellow-countrymen, the glorious traditions of your ancestors have survived the grave, and can neither be squandered nor lost. Yes, if I read aright the faces before me, your glorious traditions will never be allowed to fade, but will be perpetuated so long as Canada remains a country, and there are Scotsmen to stand by the old flag under which your forefathers fought and died, and for which you, their sons, are ready also to fight and to die."

The address was frequently applauded. In the evening a concert was held at which lord Dundonald spoke briefly.

THE PROPER TREATMENT FOR A SPRAINED ANKLE.

As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on crutches two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and it is usually two or three months before he has fully recovered. This is an unecessary loss of time, for in many cases in which Chamberlain's Pain Balm has been promptly and freely applied, a complete cure has been effected in less than one week's time, and in some cases within three days. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Treat your guests to CASCADE Beer.

JUST A FEW OF THEM.

The Boundary Times thus sums up some of the conservative candidates who are now in the field:

D. M. Eberts, who as attorney-general misled the house, wrongly advised the lieutenant-governor and almost succeeded in giving the southeast Kootenay lands to the C. P. R.

Richard McBride who took Eberts' word for it and who admits in his sworn testimony that he didn't take the trouble to look into the matter.

H. D. Helmcken who deserted the opposition that he might support giving away the northern portion of the province, to aid the construction of a railway which the dominion government is having built without alienating a foot of public lands.

Chas. E. Pooley, secretary of the Dunsmuir company, proclaimed friend of Chinese and an avowed enemy to labor unions.

A. E. McPhillips one of the three to oppose anti-Chinese legislation.

Price Ellison who would vote for anything and everything so long as he got a new jail for Vernon.

These are a few of the old gang. They have all rallied round BcBride. It is time for a change.

Dysentery causes the death of more people than smallpox and yellow fever combined. In an army it is dreaded more than a battle. It requires prompt and effective treatment. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery in the United States with perfect success, and has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

Curse -OF- DRINK

CURED BY

COLONIAL REMEDY

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

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

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

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

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

Sold in Nelson, B. C., by The Canada Drug and Book Co., Baker Street.

Sparkling refreshing CASCADE Beer.

MORE COAL CLAIMS.

Sixteen Located As Result Of A Trip Up The Elk Above Michel.

Messrs. Bleasdell, Dobbin, and Klingsmith have returned from their trip into the coal region up the Elk north of Michel, where, after several days' investigation and prospecting, in company with an expert, they gained a more intimate knowledge of the coal areas of that district. Not only did they satisfy themselves as to the quantity and quality of the coal on the claims belonging to the Fernie company that they represented, but they prospected for other claims on neighboring territory, and succeeded in locating 16 more claims, all of which possess excellent prospects. On this new property is one seam of 35 feet in width, and altogether there are between 15 and 18 seams. A 5 foot seam of cannel coal was discovered. This coal is of a dull lustre, cakes, and is valuable for the manufacture of oils.

Simple coking tests were made by the party with most satisfactory results. The coke is apparently of the same excellent quality as the Fernie product. Various samples were brought back by the party. The samples have all the appearances of first class coking coal, and there is little doubt that the find is a very valuable one.

Four men are at work, under the superintendence of J. Wilson, opening up seams and doing development work, and more will be heard of the property before the hills are covered with snow.—Fernie Free Press.

Amber colored, Glorious, CASCADE Beer

PROBLEM OF THE AIRSHIP.

How It is to Be Solved—The Natural Method.

The information which is attainable regarding the dirigible balloons which are to compete at the coming St. Louis world's fair, makes it evident that there will be a great increase of power over any other machines that have previously been tested.

This increase will introduce some problems of strength and resistance which the builders are liable to overlook. So long as motors ranged from six or eight to twenty horse power, the speed of the balloon was necessarily so low that the question of head resistance did not enter seriously into the problem; but with the introduction of more powerful engines and higher speeds, builders will do well to make provision against distortion of the front end of the cigar-shaped balloon, either by transverse buckling, or by the whole head being forced back and flattened upon the balloon itself. Moreover, should the cigar-shaped structure be suddenly deflected from its course when at high speed, the transverse strains would be so serious as to require especial provision of longitudinal strength in the body of the balloon. Just how to provide this strength in the silk and net-covered envelope is a question which is certain to occupy the attention of aeronauts very closely in the immediate future. We are aware that at present dependence is placed upon the longitudinal stiffness of the car or operating platform, which is usually built of a triangular cross-section with a view to its affording through the supporting stays and guy ropes, the necessary stiffness. Count von Zeppelin was working along the proper lines when he constructed his balloon entirely of metal, but like Brunel and the "Great Eastern" he was many years ahead of the art. His machine was altogether too large for the limited power it carried. Nevertheless the indications are that if the dirigible balloon is to be the type of airship of the future, some form of light but strong metal shell, provided with internal trussing, will have to be adopted in place of the present silk fabric. Such a balloon, built of the proper form and strength, in conjunction with a motor that weighed not over a pound to the horse power, would go far to make the dirigible balloon a practical and useful invention. But even when that time is reached, if it ever is, the perfected balloon will not be comparable in its speed or efficiency to a perfected airship of the aeroplane type, for the latter is Nature's own method of flight, and it has every scientific consideration to speak in its favor.—Scientific American.

GOLDHILL

DOWNES' HOTEL, CRANBROOK. New, up-to-date sample rooms.

DOWNES' HOTEL, CRANBROOK. New, up-to-date sample rooms.

The best hotel in Midway is Crowell's.

Chadbourn & McLaren

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE AND MINES

SAMPLING AGENTS

Ore shipped to Nelson will be carefully looked after, NELSON, B.C.

H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
BAKER STREET.

FOR SALE.

Two good building lots on Victoria street west of Kootenay street, in the best residential part of the city.

Seven roomed house on Carbonate street and two lats. Terms Cash deposit and monthly payments.

FOR RENT.

$10.—Four roomed cottage on Stanley street, close to Obesrvatory.

$8.—Four roomed cottage, corner of Ward and Gore streets.

FOR SALE
10 LOTS

In the new townsite of

POPLAR

Right in the business center. For price and location see

R. J. Steel

Outlet Hotel

THE SUMMER RESORT OF THE KOOTENAYS.

PROCTER, B. C.

FOR FISHING, BOATING, BATHING.

Rates $2 and $2.50 per day. Special reduced rates for families.

STOP AT THE

Hotel Allan

LEADING HOTEL OF ROSSLAND.

McLeod Hotel

CORNER FIR STREET AND SECOND AVENUE.

YMIR, B. C.

Centrally located, rebuilt and refurnished throughout.
All modern improvements.
Sample rooms in connection.
The only first-class hotel in Ymir.

RATES FROM $1.50 UP.
FINLAY McLEOD, Proprietor.

Madden House

Baker St. Nelson.

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.

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

Silver King Hotel

Under Old Management.

RATES $1 PER DAY AND UP

R. Reisterer & Co.

Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.

DROP IN AND SEE US.
Latimer Street — — — Nelson B. C

WALDORF HOTEL

YMIR, B. C.
G. S. COLEMAN . . . Proprietor.

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. Most comfortable hotel in the District. Sample room in connection. Everything first-class.

BARTLETT HOUSE

Formerly Clarke House.
The best $1 per day house in Nelson.
None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

MUSIC LESSONS

F. J. PAINTON, piano.—Royal Conservatory of Leipsic. Method after Bruno Zwintcher, also McDonald Smith's system, "From brain to keyboard." "The most striking discovery of the present generation for practical musicians."—Musical News. Complete course $10. Corner Hall and Silica street.

FOR SALE.

Twenty-seven thousand three hundred feet of best patent improved crucible steel wire rope, one inch diameter, 6x16 Manila core Lang lay. This rope was imported under specially favorable opportunities in a car lot and as it is not now required, it will be sold at a sacrifice.
HALL MINING & SMELTING CO., LTD
Nelson, B. C., June 20th, 1903.

F. C. GREEN. F. S. CLEMENTS.

GREEN & CLEMENTS

Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
P. O. Box 16. 'Phone 86.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

NELSON, B. C.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

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

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 88, telephone No. 31, Hoover street, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

HARDWARE.

McLACHLAN BROS. — WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants. Logging and Mill Supplies, Stoves, Tinware, Agateware, Iron, Pipes, and Mining Supplies. Prompt attention to mailed orders.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and Provision Merchants.—Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall streets. P. O. Box 542. Telephone 28.

CAMP AND MINERS' FURNISHINGS

A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Jobbers in Blankets, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Boots, Rubbers, Overalls, Jumpers, Mackinaw, Oilskin Clothing, Camp and Miners' Sundries. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall streets. P. O. Box, 542. Telephone 28.

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted—Men to clear right-of-way. Swampers.

WANTED—Thirty machine men, wages $3.50 per day of eight hours underground. One hundred muckers, $3.00 per day, at Phoenix, B. C. Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.

WANTED—Experienced Waitress. Address Proprietor Armstrong Hotel, Armstrong, B. C.

WANTED—At Kootenay Lake General Hospital, a probationer nurse; for form of application apply to the Secretary.

WANTED—Ten first-class bush men, log cutters, and swampers. $3 per day. P. B. Winlaw.

A FIRST CLASS Woman Cook wants a situation either as cook or housekeeper. Apply X., The Daily News.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two Locomotive boilers on skids, 60 h.p., complete with mountings and in good working order. Manufactured by the James Cooper Manufacturing Co. Will be sold at a bargain. The Hall Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE—One Heinzman cabinet grand piano and an oak folding bed. Enquire at Silver King Mike's.

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNER—A practical piano tuner, Mr. James R. Muir, employed by the Mason & Risch Piano Co., will attend to all orders left at Morley & Co.'s. He is a resident of Nelson.

NURSE

NURSE—Open for engagements; maternity cases; do not mind light work besides. Charges moderate. Address, Box A. B., The Daily News.

FOR RENT

TO RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping on Victoria street, next door to Dr. Arthur's.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
OPERATING

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
9.00 a.m. Lv..KASLO...Ar. 3.15 p.m.
1.00 p.m.Lv.SANDON.Ar. 11.25 a.m.
(DAILY)

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND 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.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the steamer runs through from Nelson to Lardo and return.
Tickets sold to all parts of the United States and Canada via Great Northern and O. R. & N. Company's lines.
For further particulars call on or address.
ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson

Nelson Steam Laundry

Work done by hand or machine. Dyeing and Cleaning done. Flannels, Blankets., Curtains, Etc., a specialty. Goods delivered on short notice.

White Labor Only. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Office Baker Street opposite Queen's Hotel. Telephone 146B.

PAUL NIPOU,
PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

H. D. ASHCROFT

MINERS' LIVERY AND FEED STABLE
Teaming and Packing done. Saddle Horses for Hire. Hacks and buggies on call day and night. Stables on Stanley street, between Silica and Carbonate. Telephone 67. P. O. Box 153, Nelson, B.C.

Nelson Electric Tramway Company Limited

NELSON, B. C.

N. E. T. CO. TIMETABLE.
STANLEY STREET—
6.45 7.40 8.20 a.m.
9.00 9.40 10.20
Every 40 minutes until 10.20 p.m.
BOGUSTOWN—
7.20 8.00 8.40 9.20 a.m.
10.00 10.40 11.20
Every 40 minutes until 10.40 p.m.
REAL ESTATE—Lots. Warehouses. Offices. Apply A. V. MASON, Man. Sec. The Car Barn, Phone 162B.

TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East and West

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

VIA
SHORT LINE
TO
ST. PAUL, DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS EAST
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA
PORTLAND AND ALL
PACIFIC COAST POINTS
Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars.
2—FAST TRAINS DAILY—2
For rates, folders and full information regarding trips, call on or address any agent S. F. & N. Railway.
A. B. C. DENNISTON,
G. W. P. A., Seattle, Wash.
H. BRANDT,
C. P. & T. A., 701 W. Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY

EXCURSION RATES

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION WESTMINSTER

SELLING DATES

September 26, 27, 28

RETURN LIMIT

October 5

RATES FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS

Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Robson, Slocan City....$16.55
Rossland, Trail.....$17.20
Grand Forks.....$18.25
Greenwood $19.35

CORRESPONDING RATES FROM ALL STATIONS IN KOOTENAY

Through Coaches and Sleepers

will be run from Arrowhead.
Reserve berths through local agents.

Victoria Exhibition October 6-10

Westminster tickets will be extended 8 days on payment fare Vancouver or Westminster to Victoria and return.

For complete information write
E. J. COYLE, Vancouver.
J. S. CARTER, Nelson.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

C. P. R. ATLANTIC SS. LINE.
(From Montreal)
ALLAN LINE
Lake Champlain S 17 Mount Temple. S. 11
Parisian .... Sept 12 Pretorian .. Sept 19
DOMINION LINE.
(From Montreal)
Southwark ..Sept 19 Canada ..... Sept 26
(From Boston)
Mayflower .. Sept 10 Commonwealth S. 24
AMERICAN LINE.
New York .. Sept 16 Philadelphia ..Sept 23
RED STAR LINE.
Finland .... Sept 12 Vaderland ... Sept 19
CUNARD LINE.
Ivernia ..... Sept 8 Ultonia ..... Sept 15
ALLAN STATE LINE
Laurentian ..Sept 17 Numidian ..... Oct 1
WHITE STAR LINE
Cedric ..... Sept 11 Majestic ..... Sept 16
FRENCH LINE.
La Touraine ..Sept 10 La Savole ...Sept 17
Continental Sailings of North German Lloyd, H. A. P. and Italian lines on application. Lowest rates on all lines.
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. W. P. F. CUMMINS, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RY.

LOW RATES TO THE COAST
and Return
NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION

Selling Dates, Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29.
Return Limit October 6th.
From Nelson, $16.55; Grand Forks, $18.25; Ymir, $16.55; Sandon, $16.55; Rossland, $17.20; Kaslo, $16.55.

Tickets will be extended eight days for those purchasing round trip tickets, New Westminster to Victoria account exhibition OCTOBER 6th to 10th.

Passengers leaving Nelson 7.20 a.m. arrive New Westminster 4 p.m. next day.
Buffet and Sleeping Car service from Northport.

H. A. JACKSON, Gen. P. A. Spokane.
G. K. TACKABURY, City Agent, Nelson

TRUNKS
GRIPS
VALISES

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

Canvas Valises for 75c
Hand Satchels for $1.25

MORLEY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
NELSON, B. C.

COALT COAL

AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.

W. P. Tierney
Telephone 165.
Baker Street,

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, Sept. 12.—Bar silver 56 7-8; electrolytic copper 13 1-2; amalgamated copper 47 1-2.
(No London lead quotations are issued on Saturdays.)

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

H. and M. Bird yesterday put through the sale of two lots on Robson street owned by S. Y. Brockman to Robert Ritchie.

Secretary Annable of the fair says that entries of exhibits are coming in at a remarkable rate. Over two hundred were received yesterday.

T. S. McPherson has given the use of his Baker street windows to the Industrial association for a few days for the purpose of making an advertising display.

The C. P. R. wires were said to be down last night principally in the east. The chief dispatches which reached this city came via Portland, Ore., which accounts for the absence of general Canadian news today.

The ideal wind up to a hearty meal is a "Morena" cigar. The bigger the dinner the more you want a good smoke. It aids digestion. If it is a "Morena" it makes the man smoking it feel almost good enough to pay his long-standing grocery bill.

W. H. M. Andrews, of Colney Hatch, Norfolk, England, left yesterday on the steamer Nelson for Crawford Bay where he is going to spend ten days hunting cariboo. Mr. Andrews who has been in the city for some days stopping at the Hume, came from England for the purpose of getting a cariboo head.

The Phoenix fire team which defeated all comers at the Labor Day festival held in Phoenix has announced its desire to meet the Nelson team. They will come to Nelson and put up $1,000 against another thousand of Nelson money if a purse is offered. They want the contest to come off during the fair.

The latest addition to the Hume hotel fruit collection is a pair of enormous "Alexander" apples grown by A. W. Goodenough, of Kaslo. Putting fruit of this sort in a glass case is simply tempting Providence. There will be a badly wrecked cabinet at the Hume some fine morning.

The funeral of the late Alfred P. Ayers, who died on Friday at the Kootenay Lake hospital will take place at half past two this afternoon from the undertaking establishment of D. McArthur and company. Ayers was a member of Nelson Aerie, No. 22, F. O. E., and all members and visiting brethren are requested to meet at the Eagle hall, Fraternity building, at 2 p.m. sharp, to attend the funeral.

W. J. Davitt, provincial police constable at Trail, has written to Wing Lee and W. H. Bullock-Webster informing them of the disappearance of a China boy, Sam Fang, from the Maud S. mine, eight miles from Waterloo, on the Columbia river. Sam Fang went out into the forest some days ago and has not been seen since. He had with a black dog and a small rifle. Davitt obtained assistance and searched without avail. He asks Wing Lee and Mr. Bullock-Webster to endeavor to obtain news of the missing boy.

At the record office on Saturday the following locations were recorded: Reliance, on Sheep creek, about eleven miles from Salmon, September 3rd, by Frederick P. Drummond; Reliance at the head of west fork of Kokanee creek, adjoining the Rozontel mineral claim, September 2nd by John Riley. Certificates of work were issued to the Royston Gold Mines, Limited, on Gold Standard and to Frank Fletcher on Little Johnnie. A certificate of improvements was granted to Edward C. Arthur of Nelson on the Rapid mineral claim.

Mrs. C. G. Brown, at the head of the art department at the Spokane Interstate Fair has secured the assistance of Mrs. F. F. Emery, of the Spokane Red Cross Society, who will take full charge of the nursery, which is to be provided for the little tots and their tired mothers. This will enable the parents to leave the babies and children and to take in the various departments of the exposition knowing that their babies are being cared for by competent nurses. The nursery will be provided with cots, cradles, chairs, toys, rockers and with dolls big and little, enough to keep a host of babies happy for the entire afternoon. This will be provided from October 5, the first day of the fair, throughout the exposition. There will be a doll convention every day.

Robert Irving, Kaslo, Thomas Jones, Sandon, D. C. Johnson, Helena, and Geo. D. Potter, Spokane, were at the Strathcona last night on their way to Spokane. The party leave this morning on the early train.

William Thompson, manager of the Kootenay Mines, Rossland, accompanied by A. McLean, one of the directors of the company owning the property, are spending a few days in the city and are registered at the Strathcona.

A full rehearsal of the orchestra, caste and chorus for the forthcoming production of "Mikado" will be held in the opera house on Monday evening commencing at 8 o'clock. All those taking part are particularly requested to attend Monday evening's rehearsal.

Nelson is suffering from a horse famine at present, the amount of heavy draying work offering being too much for the number of teams available. The large number of horses being used in the Lardeau and the opening up of work at a number of properties through the Slocan, has caused the shortage.

Many of the sportsmen who were disappointed last Sunday and Monday by the unseemly weather for fishing and shooting will try their luck again today, the Moyie taking out half a dozen parties this morning. A couple of sportsmen who were out along the Granite road on Saturday brought in a few grouse, but they stated that the birds are not as plentiful in that direction as they were last season. Along the wagon road leading up Six Mile and Kokanee creeks are probably the best places for grouse within the reach of a day's trip from the city.

It is expected that work will be started up by Thursday next on the Star mine and mill, near Granite. This property which was purchased a fortnight ago by Messrs. Moyer and Stead, of Trout Lake, together with some Philadelphia capitalists is to be worked steadily and every effort will be made to have the work on the mill and mine so far advanced before the snow comes that no shut down will be necessary when winter really sets in. It is probable that Mr. Stead will be in Nelson in the course of a few days to make all arrangements for the opening up of work, the machinery for the mill now being on the way.

Besides filling in the trestles along the line from Nelson to Robson, the C. P. R. have now commenced the removal of the grade west of Kootenay crossing to Beasley, about fifty feet farther in from the river. This will entail an immense amount of work as there are cuts from thirty to fifty feet all along, besides some extensive fills. The work is being done under contract by W. P. Tierney of this city, who has had a large force of men employed at the trestles and straightening the curves since early spring. When all this work is completed the line between Nelson and Robson besides being one of the prettiest runs in the province will also have the best roadbed, as for nearly the whole distance it will rest on solid rock. There will be very few curves left, all the sharp ones having been done away with. The immense amount that the company are spending and preparing to spend on this section of their road shows what kind of traffic they expect to have over it.

Some few days ago it was stated in The Daily News that two men had cleared the road up to the Molly Gibson mine of fallen timber and that they had done this in six hours. It was further stated that the Molly Gibson company had asked the government for an appropriation of $250 to do the work in question. The latter statement was entirely erroneous. The Molly Gibson have never applied to the government for an appropriation to clear off the fallen timber. The Molly Gibson company last year expended $1,000 in constructing the main wagon road, and $385 on the new addition to it. The government contributed $500 for the work. W. C. Koch, who has the contract for hauling the ore from the mine, paid out last year $2,300 for road construction up to the mine, and all that the government has been asked to do now is to put the whole road in such a shape that it can be used for the purpose for which it was built, viz., to haul down the output of the mine, and this was to be done only if the management of the property started work again.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Items of Interest About Nelson's Coming Fair.

A meeting of the directors of the Agricultural and Industrial association will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The directors have decided to erect a second building in the fair grounds as it is now uncertain whether the five tents promised will be available.

A committee of four ladies will be in attendance at the fair building to receive and place the fancy work as it is brought in.

Several extra policemen and watchmen have been engaged and they will be on guard over the exhibits day and night. The directors have expressed their determination to take every possible precaution to ensure the safety of everything under their care.

A request will be made to the council on Monday night that in view of the fair the city provide the band free.

THE BABY SHOW.

The baby show of the exhibition will be housed in the building formerly occupied by A. Ferland in the Elliot block where proper arrangements will be made for the reception and temporary accommodation of the youngsters.

In the matter of prizes the prospects are bright for the winners. The St. Charles Condensing company has presented a gold watch, value $15, the Canada Drug & Book company has presented an infant's toilet set, value $8, and a child's tea set, value $2. J. J. Walker is to the fore with a special prize which the committee may select from his stock and many other citizens have promised to donate prizes.

It is announced that there will be a special class and prize for twins.

The judges have been selected. They are total strangers to all in Nelson.

THE HARVEST FESTIVAL.

The local corps of the Salvation army has almost completed the arrangements for its Harvest Festival sale which begins tomorrow. The festival itself was opened last night by a dedication meeting.

In the tastefully decorated barracks there is an excellent display of presents for sale, donated by the people of Nelson, which will be sold by auction tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Waterman has kindly given his services and will be on hand to conduct the sale. The barracks will be open all day Monday and the articles ticketed so that anyone may visit the display and make any purchases they desire.

Ensign Wilkins says that this year's festival will beat the record of previous years and there is every reason to expect that the $225 target aimed at will be struck.

NOVO

THE GREAT ANTISEPTIC

SOAP

For cleaning and removing stains from woolen and cotton goods, etc., used as ordinary soap.

FOR SALE AT

T. S. McPherson
Telephone call No. 10.

GOLDHILL

The new town of the Lardeau Gold Mining District, situate at the Second Crossing, about three miles south of Poplar. This new town offers all the inducements of investment and the best of prospects back of it. The townsite is now being surveyed and already several lots have been reserved.

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION AT ONCE.

Apply to

W. H. DOWSING
BAKER ST., NELSON, B. C.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

Tory Candidate Address a Gathering in the Committee Rooms.

At the conservative committee rooms last evening about seventy persons assembled to hear the speakers.

In the absence of W. Irvine, who was detained on business, the chair was taken by Fred Starkey, who is a few works introduced mayor Rose, as the first speaker. Dr. Rose in his remarks, dealt principally with dominion politics, concluding with a number of statements as to why the electors should support the party candidate in the coming election.

Mr. Houston in a somewhat lengthy speech reviewed the political history of the Kootenays, in the course of his remarks making the statement that he had done more for the Kootenays than any other single individual in the district. In support of this he detailed the different acts that had been passed in the last fourteen years, affecting the Kootenays, and the share he had in bringing the matters up, and getting them through the house.

He also said: "If you think Mr. Taylor is a man of greater force of character, cleverer, has more backbone, and will do more for the country in the legislature than I will, then by all means put him in. As far as the force of character and backbone are concerned, if any one here thinks I am not possessed of both let him get up and say so, and I will give him a heart to heart talk."

GOLDHILL

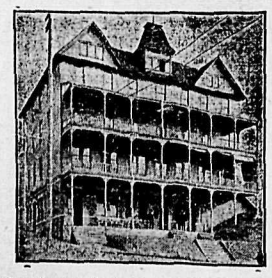
HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HUME HOTEL

NELSON, B. C.

Hume—J. A. Henderson, Hamilton; J. G. Bunyan, Poplar; C. W. Busk, Kokanee creek; W. F. Cottrell, Jackson, Mich.; O. H. Dingman, Vancouver; J. A. Fortier, E. L. Thomas, Winnipeg; W. D. Harding, Northport; H. C. Allen, Portland.

THE STRATHCONA
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)



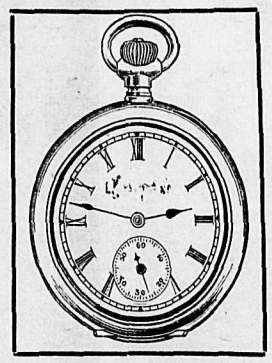
Strathcona—J. A. Hovey, Thos. Conlan, Toronto; J. F. Matlin, Vancouver; Mrs. Franey, New Denver; R. H. Jameson, Victoria; J. C. Vivian, Winnipeg; Thomas Jones, Sandon; Robert Irving, Kaslo; G. D. Potter, Spokane; A. C. Shaw, Chicago; E. C. Ovlatt, Butte creek; F. H. Clerf, Loomis; M. W. Huster, Montreal.

Nelson—E. Baumarm, A. Harris, C. Phillips; A. C. Turner, Cornwall; A. E. Curry, J. P. Flood, Spokane; T. McLaughlin, Northport; W. Frasside, Vancouver; R. Lawrence, Procter.

Grand Central—D. McLeod, Fred Hawkins, R. Evans, J. Farrell, Spokane; E. McInnes, J. Kollman, Montana; A. D. Lougheed, Salmo; F. Harrington, Ymir, J. C. Maer, Sandon; J. J. McEwen, W. Wilson, Springfield; W. A. Saunders, J. Hickey, Erie; C. Lawrence, Hamilton; W. Anderson, New Westminster.

Bartlett—W. Walters, Spokane; R. Wagner, Kaslo; T. M. Daly, Rossland.

Tremont—John McGuire, A. F. McKinnon, City; Alfred Olsen, Jas. Murdock, 49 Creek; Cris Passmenter, Ymir; Geo. Heath, Anaconda; W. Knowlton, Rossland.



Two Dollars

Will secure by mail or express one of our Boy's $2.00 Watches.

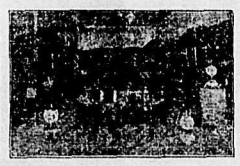
PATENAUDE BROS
Jewelers and Watchmakers.

D. J. Robertson & Co.

Our Picture Moulding is up-to-date and plenty of it. Call and see it. It is new and nice.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone 292 Day, 142 Night.



A DAINTY PURSE

gives the finishing touch to a lady's costume. You will see just what you want among the pretty and useful articles in our window marked 50c and $1.

Fine watch repairing. Mail orders a specialty.

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

FRED IRVINE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOL

UNDERCLOTHING

Having purchased the mill's samples of ladies' and children's Wool Vests, Drawers and Combination Suits, we will offer these for sale on Monday next at prices much less than the regular selling price

ALL NEW GOODS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS

EXCEEDED 9000 TONS DURING LAST WEEK.

SNOWSHOE HAS OUTDONE ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Sept. 12.—For the last seven days the ore shipments from the Boundary mines have run over nine thousand tons, although the largest shipping mines, the Granby group, have been sending up but little for a week or two.

Still once again this week has the Snowshoe exceeded all previous records for seven day ore shipments, and the tonnage from the Oro Denoro is also steadily growing each week.

The following are tonnage figures for the week from the several shipping mines of the district:

Granby mines to Granby smelter, 1148 tons.

Snowshoe to Sunset smelter, 3280 tons.

Mother Lode to Greenwood smelter, 3520 tons.

Sunset Mines to Sunset smelter 900 tons.

Emma to Nelson smelter, 264 tons.

Oro Denoro to Sunset smelter, 759 tons.

Athelstan to Sunset smelter, 180 tons.

Providence to Trail smelter, 21 tons.

Total for week, 9782 tons.

Total for year to date, 412,129 tons.

GOLDHILL

Mrs. Reid having been earnestly requested to repeat the entertainment given on September 1st., will again present it in the opera house on Wednesday the 16th inst. There will be an entire change of programme between the first act and the pantomime, which delighted the public so much at the former entertainment.

The best hotel in Midway is Crowell's.

B. A. Larned, stenographer, office Room 10, K. W. C. Block; telephone A104. All kinds of correspondence and mimeographic work executed.

Shorthand and Business School, Victoria street, opposite City Library. All branches of Business Education taught thoroughly. Custom Typewriting, best work in the City. M. L. Rattray.

Carbonate of lithia is more strongly recommended for rheumatism, indigestion, kidney trouble, etc., than any other mineral salt. It is more soluble in carbonic acid water than in any other fluid. "Thorpe's Lithia Water" is prepared as carefully and accurately as any mineral water in the world. Every small bottle contains five grains of lithia carbonate.

Watches for Boys

A good Nickel Watch costs from $2.50 to $7.00, and will be even more valued by The Boy than his first suspenders. It teaches responsibility, and inspires a sense of manliness.

For the older boy, who has had his first Watch, and knows how to take care of one, we have very serviceable timepieces in pretty, Gold Filled Cases, which are guaranteed to give him good service for 20 years.

We have given much thought to Watches for Boys, and you will like our selections.

EWERT BROS.

Nelson, Rossland, Trail — Jewelers and Engravers

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!

We have just received a carload of

Choice Chicken Wheat

and will be pleased to have your orders
PHONE, WRITE OR WIRE

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail, Hay, Oats, Wheat, Feed, Etc.

NEXT WEEK

Will be one week too late for THE BEST PEACHES. Buy now—New Lot just opened out. GREEN TOMATOES, 2c PER LB. Spices, Vinegar, Green Peppers, Red Peppers In fact everything you need for Pickling.

BELL TRADING CO.

PHONE 56 FOR PROMPT DELIVERY.

NELSON FAIR

September 24 and 25

First Annual Exhibition of the

Nelson Agricultural and Industrial Association

2 Solid Days of Sight Seeing and Sport, Magnificent Display of Fruits, Vegetables, Farm Produce, Flowers, Horses, Cattle, Poultry,, Dogs, and the Greatest Collection of Minerals ever Exhibited in British Columbia.

Lacrosse
Shamrocks of Montreal. Champions of the World, vs. Nelson, Champions of the Kootenay.

Rock Drilling
North Star Team vs Ymir Team for $1,000.

$500 in other prizes for rock drilling. Placer mining in operation each day.

BALLOON ASCENSION
and Parachute drop of 2000 feet each day.

Baby Show on First Day. Grounds and Buildings Illuminated Each Evening. Band Concerts. $1,000 Production of the Opera "Mikado" in the Opera House Each Evening

JAMES JOHNSTONE, Pres. — J. E. ANNABLE, Sec.

Porto Rico Lumber Co., Ltd.
YARDS AT NELSON AND YMIR. MILLS AT YMIR.

INSIDE FINISH, BAND SAWN AND TURNED WORK. WE ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF SASH AND DOORS.
AN UP-TO-DATE DRY KILN IN CONNECTION.

PORTO RICO LUMBER CO., Ltd.
Head Office: Hendryx and Vernon Streets, Nelson, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER
SHINGLES, MOULDINGS

Ladies' New Mantles

First shipment of Mantles ready for your inspection. They are stylish, up-to-date, fall and winter Mantles, at prices that will surprise you.

We are showing a very fine lot of New Choice Furs, the very latest, at close prices.

Our autumn Ready to Wear Hats are selling, and selling fast. You will find the latest fashions and most up-to-dat styles.

KERR & CO.

Baker and Ward Streets.