test this claim of the tax purchas thin fourteen days from the date of th ult of a caveat of certificate of lis pen ens being filed within such period, you ill be forever estopped and debarred setting up any claim to or in respect said land, and I shall register Agnes Dated at the Land Registry office Nelince of British Columbia, h day of March ,A.D., 1906.

H. F. MACLEOD District Registrar

TIMBER NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after permission to cut and carry away timfrom the following described lands encing at a post marked "W. H Krey trail from the mouth of 6-Mile creek hence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south; thence 30

to commencement point. Dated Dec. 19, 1906. W. H. KREYSCHER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days af:e special license to cut and carry away ber from the following described lands n West Kootenay: Commencing at a post lanted 20 chains west of the nor heas the Kaslo and Slocan railway ary of W. H. Whimster's South African Scrip purchase, thence east 20 chains; hence south 40 chains; thence east 4 hains: thence north 40 chains; thence eas chains; thence north 40 chains; thence place of beginning, containing 640 acre Daed at Cranbrook, B.C., this 20th day

Nov. A.D., 1906. THOMAS W. LEASK. V. F. GURD. Solicitor.

OTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon Chief ommissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away aber from the following described lands in West Kootenay: Commencing at a post marked "Geo. A. Hunt N.E. corner," situed on the west side of J. T. Burges mber claim on Russell creek, thence soul 60 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence uth 100 chains; thence west 20 chains ence north 160 chains; thence east 60 hains to place of commencement Dated this 17th day of November, 1996.

GEO. A. HUNT, Kitchener NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days adnief Commissioner of Lands and Works or a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described ands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "Bowman Lumber Co.'s S.W. corner post," planted at the northwest corner of lot 789, about nes half mile north of Kcotenay lake, thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 hains; thence north 40 chains; thence east chains; thence south 120 chains; thence

Dated Jan. 4, 1907. THE BOWMAN LUMBER CO. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF

LIQUOR LICENSE intend to apply at the expiration of 30 days from the first publication of this otice to the Board of License Commissioners for the Ymir License District, for a transfer of my hotel license to sell intoxi-cating liquors under the provisions of the

Falls Hotel," at Slocan Junction afore-said, to Napoleon Mallette and Peter John-Dated the 5th day of October, 1906.

in that behalf, in the premises known and described as the "Kootena

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the Ymir License Ditrict will be held at Provincial Constable's Office at Nelson, B.C., on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to neider the application of J. for the transfer of the license of the Koot enay Falls Hotel at Slocan Junction afore-said, to Napaleon Mallette and Peter

W. H. BUILOCK-WEBSTER, Chief License Commissioner, Ymir License Chief Constable's Office, Nelson, B.C.,

th October, 1906 CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

llie N. Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Koote-nay district, Where located: About four miles north of Erie, N.E. of the Aring-

ton mine.
TAKE NOTICE that I, J. D. Anderson, of Trail, B.C., agent for Andrew Sostad, Free Miner's Certificate No. B521, intend, 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above

And further take notice that action, er section 37, must be commen issuance of such Certificate of Imp

Dated this 17th day of December, 1906

J. D. ANDERSON GANS-BRITT FIGHT. San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Articles were signed last night for a fight to a finish between Joe Gans and James Briti Fonopah, Nev., on March 17, for a party of \$25,000. Both are to weigh pounds two hours before the The purse is to be divided 60 the winner and 40 per cent

FRED HUME FOR YMIR

Former Minister of Mines Returns to Provincial Political Arena

Kasio Liberals Unite on John Keen at Lardo Convention-General Election News

J. Fred Hume, ex-minister of mines was the unanimous choice of the Ymir liberal nominating convention that met

in this city last evening.

Mr. Hume accepted the nomination and declared his intention of at once entering upon a thorough canvass of the constituency. The delegates perrent at the conven-

tion were as follows: Ymir—W. S. T. Ross, A. B. Buckworth, J. Irwin, A. F. Dixon, G. H.

Salmo—G. D. Bell. Creston and Sidar-W. H. Crawford Fairview-G. H. Gilchrist, G. G. Mc Laren.

Erie-J. E. Read Trail-L. B. Reynolds, A. Dickson, J S. Brandon.

Pass Creek-R. McGuire. Granite—A. G. Shaw.
James S. Brandon, of Trail, acted as

chairman and J. Irwin, of Ymir, was the secretary. After a few remarks by the chairman

explaining the object of the meeting, the delegates proceeded to nominate their candidate. This was very quickly disposed of. Every delegate present was for J. Fred Hume and his nomination was declared unanimous amid hearty In a few minutes Mr. Hume had been

notified of the action of the convention and was in attendance to accept the profered nomination. Mr. Hume's arrival was the occasion for another outburst of applause, testifying to the high esteem in which he is held throughout the riding which he has been called upon to contest in the liberal interests.

in his speech of acceptance Mr. Hume assured the convention that he would at once commence a vigorous campaign and devote his whole time until election day to a thorough canvass of the riding. He expressed his desire for a clean campaign and believed that this would be the wish of every elector in the Ymir district. Mr. Hume went on o say that he had felt at one time that would be impossible for him to take any active part in the present campaign. His business engagements were such that to devote much time to politics had seemed to him to be out of the question But the leader of the party, J. A. Macdonald, had urged upon him to accept nomination if offered and in deference to his wishes and in the hope of streng-thening his hands in the interior he had consented to allow is name to come up consideration. Having accepted the nomination he promised the delegates that he would spare no effort to carry liberal standard to victory. He was the fight heart and soul. He believin the fight heart and soul. ed that a government under the leader-ship of J. A. Macdonald would make for the best interests of British Columbia, and as a loval British Columbian

he was prepared to do his part to bring about so desirable an end. Brief addresses followed from each of the delegates in at endance and some time was devoted to devising plans for an aggressive campaign. Before closing the convention adopted a resolution of confidence in liberal leader J. A. Mac-

J. Fred Hume is probably known persolally by the vast majority of electors in Ymir riding. Wherever he is known he is liked and respected. He has a record of past legislative service that will stand him in good stead in his canvass. As a former minister of the crown Mr. Hume brings a ripe experience of political affairs into his present campaign and it may be taken for granted that the Ymir electorate will rally to his support no matter who his opponents may be.

(Special to The Daily News) Lardo, Jan. 9.—The convention to se-lect a liberal candidate for the Kaslo riding was held here today and was thoroughly representative. H. Burns of Gerrard was elected chairman and Messrs. Griffith of Trout Lake and P. McGregor of Kaslo scrutineers. On motion of the delegate from Ferguson, seconded by John Keen the name of A W. Goodenough of Kaslo was placed in nomination, and on motion of John Me-Donald, seconded by A. J. Curie, John Keen of Kaslo was also nominated. The resulting vote being so overwhelmingly in favor of John Keen Mr. Goodenough's proposer moved, under instructions from his precinct, to make the nomination

manimous, which resolution was enti-usiastically carried. After a short strong speech from the candidate, who assured his hearers of his earnest intention of working not only for election in the liberal cause but when elected in the interest of the entire riding without sectional prejudice or class distinction, the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for J. A. Macdonald and John Keen. A noticable

of the gathering at the town stic spirit of the liberals, contrasting the Trout Lake delegates to the ret conservative convention at Kaslo, sent on their way home. It was ev-

resentative conservatives from Trout the time mentioned.

PIERCY FOR SAANICH (Special to The Daily News) Victoria, Jan. 9.—At a well atende convention of Saanich liberals tonight John Piercy, the well known dry goods merchant of Victoria, was chosen as the standard bearer to contest the constituency in opposition to former attorney-general D. M. Eberts, the conservative nominee. Piercy is looked upon as a

IN LILLOOET AND CARIBOO.

(Special to The Daily News) Ashcroft, Jan. 9.—Mark Eagleson the liberal candidate in Lillooet, is engaged in an active canvass of the constituency. He is personally very popular and in any event would be fairly confident of success, His prospects of capturing the seat have been materially mproved, however, by the entrance into the campaign of Denis Murphy, the popular young Cariboo lawyer and orator Denis Murphy, at the instance of lead er J. A. Macdonald, will devote his whole time from now until election day in stumping the Lillooet and Cariboo districts for the liberal candidates.

In Cariboo the conservatives have nominated ex-attorney-general Charles Wilson, of Vancouver, and D. F. J. Caribooites resent the idea of Wilson's intrusion, more particularly in view of the fact that his resignation from the McBride government is still unexplained. Cariboo people feel that whilst Wilson was afraid to tackle a city constituency he thinks he can jolly country electorate into ignoring his past record. Reports received here from up the road indicate that Mr. Wilson vill fare no better in Cariboo than he would have had he manfully faced his

SWANSON'S PROSPECTS GOOD.

(Special to The Daily News) Kamloops, Jan. 9.-John D. Swanson the liberal candidate, may prove a more formidable opponent than attorney-general Fulton bargained for. Mr. Swanson is receiving support from quarters that indicate a marked change of opinon in certain sections of the electorat Moreover, the liberal party is locally working in greater harmony than ever Mayor Gordon, whose strength is in this city, is actively supporting Mr. Swanson and this means that the city vote will probably split even. In that event Swanson is a sure winner as country districts have given the liberal candidate a substantial majority.

THE C. & W. LAND GRANT

MeBRIDE GOVERNMENT'S GIFT TO THE C. P. R.

CONCISE REVIEW OF ALL FACTS IN THE CASE.

The Columbia & Western Railway ompany was incorporated by the legislature of British Columbia in the year 1896, with power to build a line of rail-way from Trail, on the Columbia river, Okanagan lake, and from Trail to the international boundary line in a southeasterly direction.

The promoters then asked the legislature for a land subsidy, amounting, for a broad gauge road, 20,000 acres

These promoters represented to the members of the legislature that im-mense bodies of low grade ores existed in the district to be traversed by this road, and that the construction of this oad would afford the requisite transportation facilities necessary to allow these immense ore bodies to be mined and smelted in British Columbia, and that by connecting this road with steam barges upon Okanagan lake, and these barges again with the Shuswap & Okan-agan railway and the main line of the P. R., a new and more direct route in the Boundary creek district and the this new route and the increased traffic which would undoubtedly result would make the Shuswap & Okanagan railway a paying instead of a losing concern. In addition to this, that it would lead to the settlement and improvement of all the available lands not only contiguous to the railway itself, but also the lands surrounding the Okanagan lake, and would provide the very best possible market for the agricultural products the Okanagan and Spallumacheen

To summarize the benefits which were to be derived from the construcion of this rai way, they were: The development of our mineral re-

The smelting of our ores in British The development of our agricultural resources, from the Columbia river through to Sicamous, converting the Shuswap & Okanagan railway fro 1 a

losing to a paying investment.

Diverting to the coast cities the trade which was going south to the United

Upon these representations, and hav ing in view the attaining of the above results, the legislature in 1896 passed an act to subsidize the Columbia & Western railway to the extent of 19.240 per mile for a narrow gauge road, or 20,000 acres per mile for a standard gauge road, for that pertion of its road from Trail to Okanagan, "upon the conditions of their constructing the said Columbia & Western railway within the time and according to the terms of their act of incorporation," to use the words of the act itself,

It will be observed that the granting Lardo was the enthusiasm and opiti- of the subsidy was conditioned upon two essential points, namely: The completion of the road to Okanagan lake that being what the act of incorporation and within the time mentioned, which was five years from the

nt that the action of R. F. Green and Kaslo machine in forcing on that vention his personal nominee and henchman to the exclusion of Trout Lake's popular local candidate, F. C. Elliott, was not to the liking of the replacement of the company were required to give security to the extent of \$50,000, which was to be forfeited to the province in case of failure to build within

The subsidy was made payable from time to time as the work progressed. Thus the lands earned by the constru tion of sections one and three were pay able when these sections were built: the subsidy for section four was pay able when section five was built and the subsidy for sections five and six when the whole road was completed, but no land was to be granted that had not been surveyed according to the land laws of the province.

The history of the road as to construction may be summarized thus: First section, Trail to Robson, built. Second section, spur to international oundary, not built. Third section, Robson to Christina lake, built. Fourth section, Christina lake to Midway, built. Fifth and sixth sections, Midway enticton, not built.

The company claimed and had grantd to it the land subsidy for section one and part of section three.

This land was not then, and is not

yet surveyed. The subsidy, while it might be earned as construction went on, was based upon the construction of the whole road to Okanagan lake, and no land was to be granted that was not designated and surveyed within seven years from the passing of the Subsidy Act (17th April, 1896). The company not having complied with either of these condition

The company claim that they were de layed on account of certain negotiation which took place in 1898, looking to the substitution of a cash instead of a land subsidy, and that an agreement was en-tered into in 1898-99 varying the original subsidy act, which is false, as the proposed agreement was never ex Martin, then attorney-general, by lette directed to the executive agent P. R., refused to ratify the propos ed agreement, the company had still four years left in which to make su

The company claim that they were further delayed in making their surveys on account of certain negotiations between them and the Dunsmuir govern ment in 1901 and 1902, looking to an xchange of lands in the Boundary creek district for lands in southeast Koot

This was the notorious attempt of the . P. R. to get the two immensely valuable coal and oil blocks in East Koot-enay, and which was frustrated by Messrs. Oliver, Curtis and others, in th ession of 1903. The various transactions which led up

to the transaction just mentioned which had for its object the spoliation of the province to an enormous extent were participated in by Mr. McBride who was then minister of mines. Th order in council giving these coal an oil lands to the company was passe at a meeting of the executive, where i appears to have been decided by Mes perts, Turner and McBride. Owing t the refusal of Mr. Wells to deliver th crown grants to the railway company and the passing of an order in counci cancelling the same, the railway company were foiled for the time b spoliation, and the influence exercise through ther executive agent, Mr. G McL. Brown, was such that the government at the 1902 session of the leg islature introduced bill 87, under terms of which not only would the company have been enabled to obtain the coal and oil lands in southeas Kootenay, but they would have bee able to choose choice lands to the extent of nearly two millions of acres anywhere in Yale and Kootenay districts. This bill was so strongly op-posed, chiefly by Curtis, Oliver and Kidd (liberals), that the government

withdrew the measure. It was in connection with this bil that the company set up a new and fic titious claim to the effect that in the year 1898, at the request of the government of British Columbia, the Columbia & Western railway company sur rendered their right to build tha tion of their road between Midway and etween the coast cities and the mines | Penticton (Okanagan laks), and conse ed to carry out the provisions of the subsidy act.

The investigation of 1903 completely now were it not for the fact that this false claim has been revived, and it may do duty as the main reason for the passing of the bill of (1906), granting to the railway company over 800,000 acres To mineral tax claimed as a balance of subsidy for sec-

tion three.
If the company surrendered its rights to build sections five and six, as claimed by the railway company ,and by the McBride government, then it follows that the company would have an equitable claim for the land subsidy for section four, and there can be no that the passage of the act of this session strengthens the position of the company if they should come again and claim a land grant on account of section. These mines are taxed a claim a land grant on account of sections per acre regardless of their value.

tion four. That it is the intention of the company and of the McBride government that the rallway company may come again in respect to section four, is evi-dently the fact that the government refused to allow an amendment to the act of this year to the effect that land granted should be in full of all that the railway company claimed

claimed last session, when the iniquitous bill to grant the railway company 800,000 acres was before the house that the terms of the original subsidy act had been varied by agreement betwee the railway company and the govern-ment in 1898-9. This is absolutely false. An agreement was proposed, a copy of which may be seen in the journals of the house (1903, p. 741), but the government refused to sign the agreem journals 1903, p. 749, 750). Yet in the face of these records the

was relieved of its obligation to comlete the road to Penticton. tained in the public records.

Again, in December, 1899, the railway

remier and his colleagues boldly made

company opened up negotiations with best class of men cannot move to Silver-Mr. Cotton on the same subject, but no agreement was reached.

To show conclusively that the railway company were not released from the completion of the whole road by invithing which happened before 1901 the legislature in 1901 extended for three years the time for completion of sections five and six, the final section

In 1903 the exposure of the comsp acy between the government and the railway company took place, and the government met defeat as a result, and was afterwards dismissed from office In 1903 an act was passed cancelling he crown grants of coal and oil land which had been issued as a result of this conspiracy.

Mr. McBride, one of the guilty min

isters (see his own sworn evidence), who had previously left the Dusmuir government, and gone into opposition, was called upon to form a government In the general elections which follow of the C. P. R. Mr. McBride now se cures the passage of a bill to conve to the C. P. R. 800,000 acres of land which they were not entitled to under their contract (if they were entitled there would be no necessity for the bill). His followers, including the socialist nembers, voted down an amendmen o secure to the province the penalty pr vided for by the original subsidy ac His followers, including the two socialcure control of rates as provided for n the original act. His followers, inluding, of course, the socialist lown the amendment to make the ac

McBride, the minister of mines, gross sacrificed the interests of the provinc n 1901.

final settlement.

He admitted it under oath in 1903. In 1906 he (falsely) states to the leg slature that by legally executed agre ment the railway company surrendered its right to build sections five and six. This is the agreement the government refused to execute. He and his nond cript followers in 1906 vote the railway company 800,000 acres of land they were not entitled to. He refuses to exact the \$50,000 which the company had forfeited to the Province of British Columbia. He refuses settlers their rights guaranteed by the law and refers them

to the railway company.

The province has paid in deficits on the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, caused by the failure of the C. & W. to arry out its contract, the sum of \$158. 000 during the last six years, and thi

loss is a continuing one.

The province has not got the antici pated benefits in any respect owing to the failure of the railway company to carry out its agreement.

MINING AND TAXATION NOMALIES AND INJUSTICE OF TH

TWO PER CENT TAX

SUGGESTIONS FOR FAIRER SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT

Editor, The Daily News:-At the presen uncture, it is apportune to discuss the uestion of mines' taxation and to ascertain whether or not some better and faire system than the one in force cannot

I propose to not only criticize the tw cent tax ,but to suggest a just and Let us then examine the working of the two per cent tax and see wherein it fails ples of taxation. We can get plenty of llustrations from well known properties in this neighborhood. I maintain that the two per cent tax is unjust, because the output of a mine is a very uncertain index its value. For instaance, we all rememer how a few years ago when the pric of silver had fallen below 50 cents an og worked energetically and in several case a large output of ore was maintained. bu were insufficient to meet expenses

Now, will anyone maintain that a mine 000 worth of ore at a cost of \$120,000, 1 worth \$200,000 in hard cash; or that it i fair to tax it as heavily as another min proved the faisity of this claim, and it would not have been worth mentioning 100,000 at a cost of \$22,000 per againg? Each

By ore produced 2,000 To mineral tax\$ 22,000

The other balance sheet To working expenses ...

Now, having examined the gross injus tice of the two per cent tax on mines that are working, let us next examine our method of taxing mines that are shut down A claim worth \$50,000 pays the same game as one worth \$5000. If this is a sound thod of taxetten, why not apply it to Nelson? Why not assess the best business blocks on Daker street at the same rate as those far up the mountain beyond the ach of the tram line? It is costing the wners of the Alpha mine, near Silverton \$13.00 per annum to keep that mine shut down. It has been shut down for morthan 11 years and I do not think you could buy the Alpha for \$50,000. I have no peronal feeling against the fortunate owners of this valuable property, but must con-gratulate them on being able to hold a mine worth \$50,000 idle for ten years for the paltry sum of \$130; even the school tax which fines a man for building a hous and buying furniture cannot affect them. Could you hold \$50,000 worth of property in Nelson for \$130 for ten years?

Now, many thing that the loss of revenue represents the whole loss to the country. This is by no means the case, for each mine that is shut down makes it actually harder and more expensive for other mines in its neighborhood to continue working. For instance, the mine owners Their frenzy for giving away public of Silverton had acquired the shut down assets blind them even to the facts contained in the public records.

of Silverton had acquired the shut down habit to such an extent that the public school in Silverton had to be closed. Now that there is some revival of mining the

ton because such men have families and there is no school for the children. At ontime so little dynamite was used that our merchants had to buy it in small quantities and consequently could only afford to sell it at a great advance in price. Two years ago the Fisher Maiden mine, which les about nine miles up 4-Mile creek, atempted to run; the expense of hauling the re was certainly increased by the fact that that one mine had to bear the whole cost of keeping the nine miles of road

Suppose some big trust were to deter mine to corner the copper market and reduce the output; they might buy control of the Granby Mines at the cost of a fer million dollars, close them down and ho our greatest mines shut down for 25 cents per acre. If the St. Eugene company in duiged in lawsuits, etc, like so many of ou he Hall Mines smelter would have to close I believe, but the taxes on the mine wo never influence the shareholders to stor

The two per cent tax is unjust and mos njurious to the mining industry. It dis-riminates against the energetic and caable mine owners and makes it chean hold properties idle; the present state of the Slocan mining camp is eloquent of its disastrous effects. Would you like to see the school children of Nelson thrash rning their lessons and given candy fo laying truant?

We have to find a way to tax our mine on their value, any other plan will be found to be unjust and any injustice is injurious..

Can we get our mines assessed? That our problem; the assessment cannot be made in the usual way for obvious reasons; imagine your assessor groping about in the tunnels and on the dumps of the Hall Mines It is to the owners and to the people property that we are bound to turn to get the necessary assessment made: their es timates may be very wide of the mark b nevertheless they can be made to suit our purpose admirably. It is obvious tha every owner does place a value on his pro-perty; every quotation of stock proves that mines are valued, and if all mining property were held by joint stock companies and all stock had to be quoted on the pub lic market, all mining property would be assessed. Now, if we enact a law that mine owners must accept an offer to pur chase at the price which they themselve set as the value of their property, and or which they are prepared to pay taxes, we shall be able to get at the value of the mines and a perfectly fair and just system of valuation. A mine owner could no venture to undervalue his property or som one might come along and buy it up; whilst if he overestimates it he pays more taxes. Now, I am constantly being told that this

is monstrous and that nobody should be

ompelled to sell even at their own price

However, we constantly see long lists of property advertised for sale by the government for delinquent taxes and I would fa ather be sold up at my own price than by the government. Suppose that the rate of taxation were fixed at one per cent yo ould hold \$1000 worth of property for \$10 per annum. I naturally sympathize with all those who have to pay taxes, as often find it difficult myself, but the man who cannot dig up that amount of taxes or every \$1000 of property he is holding Now, mines fluctuate in value more ra pidly than any other class of property, the price of metals, improvements in metal-lurgy and transportation facilities all afect them, but the most startling variations are caused by the result of work done on the claims themselves or in their eighborhood; witness the rise in the price of Rambler-Cariboo stock when ore was struck in their long crosscut. We must make allowance for this variation in price. We ought to require all mining property to be reassessed yearly by the owner and he should have the right to increase his assessment at any time during the year, provided he pays his increased tax before my one else has made an offer to purhase and backed it up with a substantia rotect the men who are working their laims so that they may reap the reward We should not like to see an undignified race to the recorder's office between Mr. Rambler-Cariboo mine; the one intent on raising his assessment and the other to get his offer in first. Those who are working their claims should be allowed to ressess their property within certain limits ven after an offer has been made he rate of taxation on this increased as essment should be very high, otherwisproperty would be systematically under-valued. Suppose a claim that is being vorked is assessed at \$50,000, and a purchaser appears, but the owner thinks that the appearance of the property justifies im in asking more; he could do so, but he should pay a heavy tax on this increased assessment, at least 20 per cent. Some an endless buying and selling of mines but there is no reason to suppose that this would happen, for only those who really wanted to do something would buy. Others object that it would give no security to those who proposed to do extensive de-velopment work; but if the assessment

were raised in propertion to the increased erfect security. This system would greatly affect those who are holding on to more property than hey can do justice to, and there are a great many in this class. "Long Allen" who lived at 12-Mile, Slocan lake, once told me that he was interested in over 50 claims; he died hopelessly insolvent. Many-would have to part with some of their property to hold on to the rest and many who are hanging on to minute frac hope of being bought out for the sake of being got rid of, would find that game cease to pay. The obstinate partner, who will agree to no reasonable proposition would also have to pay for his obstinact in hard cash, and the system would tend to get all property into the hands of those who could make the best use of it. The advantages of such a system would

be very great. 1st, it would be absolutely just; everyone would pay the tax on what he himself thought was the value of hi property or sell out at his own valuation; 2nd, it would be collected with the mini-mum of trouble and expense; 3rd, each man would be his own court of revision; method for the transfer of mining propert; and many a ten per cent commission would

be saved to the prospector and miner; 5th, property to keep in close touch with their property, to think about it and value it many moribund companies would expire and be decently buried and the property be open to relocation by more

By wise methods of taxation large parts of the most valuable lands of New Zealan which had been granted to squatters, have been redeemed to more intensive farming and now support large numbers of prosperous settlers, where formerly a few shepherds could scarcely exist. On the same principles in Great Britain, the cities, headed by Glasgow, are trying to free them selves from the grasp of the land specula tors and to get room for their crowder populations on the surrounding lands which nitherto have been taxed on their agriculural value. And it is on the application of these principles that we may safely rely to bring about that healthy activity and prosperity to our mining camps that their resources justify.

New Denver, B.C., Jan. 4, 1907.

WANT MORE PUBLICITY EETING OF AGRICULTURAL AND IN-

DUSTRIAL DIRECTORS ENDORSE SCHEME TO PUBLISH FRUIT LAND INFORMATION

Yesterday afternoon the directors of th Nelson Agricultural and Industrial asso-ciation held a meeting in the secretary's office. There were present C. W. Bu resident, in the chair, W. W. Beer, J. J. alone, F. A. Starkey, E. C. Traves, G. A. Hunter, J. A. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Ir ng, A. D. Emory, and the secretary, Capt. D. C. McMorris.

The following accounts were approve and ordered paid: Canada Drug & Book Co, \$2.75; The Daily News, \$1.25; J. O. Patenaude, \$18.75; Cabinet Clgar store \$6.50; J. Ringrose, 50c.; Wood-Vallance Co., \$3; West Transfer Co., \$3.50.

A communication, already published in ese columns, was read from Theodore . Adams of Kaslo, declining to act as onorary vice-president for the Kaslo district Mr. Adams' refusal was accepted, and Alexander Lucas of Kaslo was apointed in his place.

The chairman stated that his excellency, he governor genenral had written James ohnstone saying that he regretted his inability to accept the position of honorary ident of the association tendered him s if he accepted in one instance he mus do so whenever asked to Lord Grey added that he took great personal interest in fruit growing in Kootenay and had demon strated this in a practical way by purchas ng a property on the Arm and arranging

o have it cultivated. Mr. Starkey thought in common polite-ness lord Grey should have replied direct to the secretary, Capt McMorris having notified him of his appointment as honor-ary president. He moved that the secretary write the governor general for a reply to the association's last letter. This was seconded and agreed to by the meet-

A suggestion which had been writte and handed in was then read It was a roposal shortly outlined in these column esterday that the directors should appo committee to collect and subsequently publish in the press and in pamphlet form, reliable data concerning Kootenay fruit ands, showing their reasonable value in an unimproved state and tracing the rise n up to the orchard bearing time, giving ost of clearing, cultivation, etc. It was also suggested that through its vice-pres dents in the different districts, the able information. The board of trade, the ssociated boards and the 20,000 club cor e relied upon to assist and to help in cir ulating the information when published It was pointed out that such informati would undoubtedly attract settlers and capitalists here and would induce eastern loaning companies to advance money on properties, thereby permitting settlers to clear their properties and get them under cultivation much more rapidly

The directors fully endorsed the proposition and agreed that it should be taken which to get out the proposed pamphlet. A motion carried unanimously endorsing the plan and asking the president to name committee.

The president accordingly nominated F Starkey, A. D. Emory, John Hyslop the secretary and himself as the commit tee. A start will be made in the matter

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IN THICK OF FIGHT

Macdonald and McInnes Now on Tour of the Island

Dates of Mcinnes' Meetings in Kootenay-Mystery Surrounding Sudden Dissolution of Legislature

(Special to The Daily News) Vancouver, Jan. 9.-J. A. Macdonald eft for the Island, accompanied by W. W. B. Inness, this morining. After meetings there the leader will remain about Vancouver and on the main line, visiting the interior about the last of

McInnes' itinerary is as follows: Fernie January 16. Cranbrook January 17. Trail January 18. Rossland January 19. Greenwood, January 21. Grand Forks January 22. Nelson January 23. Revelstoke January 24 Vernon January 26. He will then return to the coast.

Cliver will remain on the lower main-Chiver will remain on the lower main-land for the present.
Out of 160 applications for enrolment on the local previncial voters' list, un-der the thirty day clause, all save eight have been rejected. Deputy attorney-general MacLean claims the clause only covers transfers. Among those left out is Kingsley, one of the socialist candidates. Lawyers are being consulted and a mandamus may be asked for.

(Special to The Daily News) (Special to The Daily News)
Victoria, Jan. 9.—J. A. Macdonald, the
liberal leader, returned from Vancouver
tonight and tomorrow evening will address a mass meeting at Duncans. He
returns to Victoria on Friday and addresses a meeting at Saanich on Friday evening.

Before leaving for the eastern part of

Before leaving for the eastern part of the province W. W. B. McInnes will do some effective campaigning on Vancouver Island. He holds a meeting this evening at Parksville, in Alberni, his old constituency, which is now being contested by H. Brewster, who has every reason to expect success. On Thursday Mr. McInnes will be at Alberni, and on Friday and Saturday evenings he will hold meetings in Cumberland and Comox, returning to Nanaimo on Sunday. Advices from Aberdeen, B. C., state that at the liberal convention held to that at the liberal convention held to-day at Port Essington to nominate a candidate in the liberal interests to contest Skeens, Dr. Kergin, was unani-mously chosen. Every advice from skeena shows Dr. Kergin's chances in a more favorable light. C. W.D. Clif-lord, who will probably oppose Dr. Kergin, has scarcely a chance for election. He was hurried y summoned back yes

terday by the Skeena conservative or-

R. L. Drury, speaking at the great liberal convention, was cheered to the echo when he assurred his hearers that the liberals would carry the country by at least 25 seats. In Vancouver never had they such an opportunity. He be-lieved that instead of a solid conservative five, there would be five liberals returned there. In W. W. B. McInnes, judge Henderson who was resigning his judgahip to offer himself as a candidate, in R P. McLennan and the others, they recognized this and would return them. In Ymir, Nelson, Slocan and Kaslo the liberal candidates would be returned. In Kamloops the liberal candidate's chances are most favorable. Marsh Gordon, the mayor, who was responsible for the return of the conservative at the last election, was this year sup-porting Mr. Swanson, the liberal candidate. In Skeena, Comox and Alberni, the liberals would be returned.

tories of Victoria at the disclosure of the fact that the legislature had ac-tually been summoned just previous to dissolution. It is now quite clear that the government had carefully computed the strength of the sentiment premier McBride's grand stand play on the ques-tion of better terms had created; that the decision had been reached that this feeling was not going to obscure the real issues of the day and avert the death of the administration; that the conclusion had been reached that it would not be expedient to proceed with the set program of dissolving the house just as the decision had been reached, some power which held the life of the government in its hands, laid before the remier its ultimatum; that the chief commissioner, who sup to a few hours before his resignation was announced had no intention whatever of retiring from the government, had to be thrown overboard on an hour's notice; and that in the midst of the panic which naturally followed the acting provincial sec-retary overlooked the fact that orders had been issued to his clerks to call the old house together. All this is borne out by the well known fact that the premier could not have been induced to part company with the one man in the government who possessed his personal friendship and absolute conlidence short

TRREE YEARS FOR FORGERY Morden, Man., Jan. 8-Bef re judge L eke yesterday, Ernest Cliseby was found guilty of uttering a check knowing it to be a forgery and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Cliseby is a your