DAILY EDITION BY MAIL
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

The Tribune

WEEKLY EDITION BY MAIL
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

EIGHTH YEAR. NELSON: MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRAMWAY COMPANY READY

To Commence Construction.

GREENWOOD, January 21—[Special to the Tribune].—All that the directors of the Greenwood-Phœnix Tramway Company are waiting for to start operations is the registration of the company under what is known as the Kellie Tramway Act. This accomplished, work will be started immediately in the clearing of the right-of-way and the building of the elsctric railway between this city and Phœnix. The company's charter provides for the building of other electric tramway branches to the various camps surrounding Greenwood. George H. Collins, one of the chief promoters of the undertaking, said: "All the money necessary for the purpose of the company has been subscribed. We only await permission to start work. This granted, it will be pushed as rapidly as possible, so that by the end of June we will see in actual operation an electric railway connecting Phœnix with Greenwood."

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Butcher Boy Gold Mining Company, of Spokane, was held here yesterday. The officers elected were: George Pahl, Spokane, president; J. E. Tormey, vice-president; D. H. McLeod, secretary; Frank Shoenwald, treasurer, all of Spokane; and Louis Blue of Rossland, resident director. John Mack of Spokane was appointed manager, and H. W. Warrington of Greenwood, superintendent. The company own the Butcher Boy claim in the north end of Deadwood camp, adjoining the St. Lawrence mine and the Primrose claim owned by the Mother Lode people. The claim has been surveyed and an application will be made for a crown grant. The surface showing is large, the ore body is typical of the Deadwood camp, measuring fully 250 feet in width. It is a quartzite, with copper pyrites and copper carbonates of a value sufficient to warrant extensive development. The management propose sinking a 100-foot prospecting shaft, with crossents through the ore body at the 50 and 100-foot levels. The shaft is now down 18 feet and the ore is well mineralized. Providing the values justify the company will continue the shaft to an indefinite depth and install a plant, which will be necessary after the shaft has reached a depth of 100 feet. There is a large amount of surface work on the claim consisting of trenching and the company has erected a comfortable bunk-house, 14x16 feet in size. At the mouth of the shaft is a blacksmith shop and a shaft house.

D. A. Cameron, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, has been visiting the mines in the vicinity of Chosaw in the Myers Creek district. He reports that the town is growing rapidly and that there are a number of mining men there looking over the camp. He speaks of the Review mine, which is owned by Greenwood people, as being a wonder. He was informed that the ore on the second level will average $14 in gold to the ton. The drift is in 97 feet with a full breast of blue colored quartz in the face. When in ten feet a crosscut will be made from the foot, which was followed in the drift, to the hanging wall. In the upper level a similar crosscut was run and the ore body was found to be 42 feet in width. This of course was not all pay ore and might have been a swell in the vein. The Poland China, he says, is looking fine. It is under bond to George B. Mechem and his Montreal associates, and a considerable sum of money is available for development purposes.

The Montague's Powerful Machinery.

LONDON January 21.—The new battleship Montague, now in course of construction at the Devonport dockyards, will be equipped with the most complete propelling machinery ever placed in a modern man-of-war. The engines will be of 18,000 horsepower, or 3000 in excess of the engines of the other ships of bulwark type, they being the largest and most powerful in the service of Great Britain.

Sending Out Fire Engines Now.

LONDON, January 21.—A manufacturing firm has just shipped to South Africa, under an order from the government, nine fire engines and six miles of hose. These are to be employed at the different camps for bringing water from the various sources and forming reservoirs for the use of the troops. The engines are mostly of a type weighing about seven hundredweight. In all cases they have been fitted with rings bolted to the tops of the boilers, so that if necessary the engine may be detached from the wheels and carried by the men with poles slipped through the rings to wherever the plant may be planted.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN TALKS

Of the Transvaal War.

LONDON, January 21.—General sir W. R. Green, the noted Crimean veteran, who saw long service in India, says in an interview today: "One thing this South African war has brought out clearly is that India can never be invaded. We have learned more during the last few days of defensive work than we ever knew. Britain has almost invariably in her wars had to do the attacking, and the tactics of the defender have never been so skillful as those of the Boers.

"Russia may talk glibly of marching on the Indian frontier, but as she would have to extend her lines of communication nearly 300 miles, over ground including two deserts, we could build fortifications that would be impossible of being rushed long before a Russian army could get near the frontier. Ladysmith should be relieved in less than a week. Warren's mission will be to to strike at the railway near Culworth, and if he succeeds he will force the enemy to retreat east of Ladysmith. The sick and wounded and the military stores could then be got out of Ladysmith, temporary possession of which by the enemy would not effect the ultimate issue of the situation. Indeed, an advantage would be gained by having the Boers in possession, as a goodly proportion of the enemy would be in a position harmless to England, and useless to themselves. You will find there will be no more big fight. Buller will make no further frontal attacks. He will manoeuver until he outflanks the enemy, forcing him to surrender. The war should be over in less than six months."

Provincial Police Blameless.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The state department has been notified that the state of Washington will examine into the allegation that the officers of that state were responsible for the kidnapping of an American named Everett, and if it is borne out the men will be punished. The state has called for the report made to the department by the United States consul at Victoria as a basis of action. This report shows that Everett, who was charged with stage robbery, was spirited across the line from Washington into British Columbia, where he was held by the authorities, but that the blame lies upon the Washington officers instead of upon the British Columbian police, as was at first supposed. The man is still under arrest, and his case is the subject of correspondence between the state department and the Dominion government, through the British embassy here.

Kruger Will Welcome Davis.

LONDON, January 21.—The publication of the fact that president Kruger is sending a private car to take Webster Davis, secretary of the interior in the United States cabinet, from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria, is causing considerable speculation as to whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding denials from Washington, has not some sort of official mission. It is thought rather singular that a simple traveler, even though an official at home, should receive so much attention. The subject is attracting continental papers, which are enquiring through the London representatives whether the British government has information with regard to the object of Mr. Davis.

Tried to Scare the Creditors.

LONDON, January 21.—Joseph C. Lyons, a Dublin clubman and a noted huntsman, has been restrained by injunction granted by the vice-chancellor of Ireland, from going to the war. His life is insured for $50,000, for the benefit of his creditors, and the policy would lapse if he went to the war. He informed his creditors that unless they advanced him $2500 he would enlist in the yeomanry, but the law defeated his scheme.

STORMY SESSION PROMISED

When Parliament Meets.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, commenting on the approaching session of the Imperial parliament, says: "The cabinet has made final arrangements for a session of parliament, which will be devoted almost entirely to war measures. The ministers propose, but Buller and Joubert dispose. A victory on the Tugela, and the relief of Ladysmith will clear both the military and the political situation. Buller's defeat and the downfall of Ladysmith will render the reconstruction of the ministry inevitable. Indeed, it is not improbable that there may be a change in the war office, even if Buller's strategic combination be carried out with substantial success. Mr. Balfour has been loyal to lord Lansdowne and has accepted without reserve the constitutional theory of the collective responsibility of the ministry, but he cannot be blind to the dangers and inconvenience of parliamentary discussions upon the conduct of the war and public criticism of military methods.

Lord Lansdowne can ease the burdens of the government by consenting to exchange seats with one of his colleagues, and Liberal-Unionists journals like the Spectator are urging him to take this magnaminous course. Lord Lansdowne, is however, a better martinet than martyr. He knows that many of his colleagues cannot dispose of him for their own convenience, and expects his devoted friend, George Wynham, to make adroit speeches in the house of commons, in defense of the war office.

The Liberals are anxions to leave the ministers to stew in their own juice. Sir Charles Dilke has sent up a trial balloon in his notice of an amendment to the queen's address, which will open up the subject of the conduct of the war. The Liberals are not likely to favor this course, and much pressure will be brought to bear upon him to withdraw the amendment as an untimely attack.

The tactics which sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is believed to favor are more cautious. He believes that the Unionist members, like their press, have developed strong critical faculties respecting the management of the war, and that they will harass the ministers if left to themselves, whereas they will rally to the support of the government if the signal for attack be raised from the opposition side. The best speech made from the open ranks was that of Herbert Gladstone last night at Leeds; he identified himself with the cause of Liberal imperialism, of which lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith are the chief exponents, and repudiated Mr. Balfour plea that the hands of the ministers were tied by the Jamieson raiders. He asserted that no British Liberal would have obstructed necessary precautionary measures last July if the government had stated plainly that the military preparations of the Transvaal constituted a grave danger to the empire. There was a suggestion in this speech for an adroit turning movement of the ministerial position. President Kruger brought on the war by an ultimatum which forced England to fight, but we would have been more cautious and less aggressive if the ministers had begun to prepare for an emergency in June, and had arranged a really formidable scheme of defence.

Telegraphers on the Field.

LONDON, January 21.—The British government's post telegraph departments have already contributed to the army in South Africa nearly 500 men, of whom more than 200 were skilled telegraphers who could be ill spared from the already undermanned service. Reports to the war office state that the telegraphers have rendered splendid service. It is said that the use of the wheatstone automatic system on the field of battle is the first in the history of warfare. Moreover, it was worked duplexed, which at the outset was prophesied to be impossible under the rough conditions of campaigning. At Modder river, the telegraphers were under fire for a whole day. They had worked through the night on official and press messages. Later, despite the rules limiting the number of correspondents, and the length of a message each man can send, the operators sent 100,000 words. The total after the Magersfontein battle was much greater, but the operators got it through without a hitch at the high average speed of about 200 words per minute. Delays invariably occurred after the dispatches reached the coast. A majority of the telegraphers are volunteers, members of the 24th Middlesex Post Office Rifles.

DRIVING THE BOERS BACK

In Front of Ladysmith.

LONDON, January 21.—The war office, shortly after midnight, posted the following from general Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, January 20th, evening: "General Clery, with a part of general Warren's force, has been in action from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. today. By a judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge for about three miles. The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main forces are still in front of them. The casualties were not heavy. About 100 wounded had been brought in by 6:30 p. m.

LONDON, January 21.—The war office has received the following from general Buller, dated Spearman's camp, January 21st: "In order to relieve the pressure on general Warren, and to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the position in front of Potgeiter's drift, general Lyttleton made a reconnaissance in force yesterday. This kept the enemy in their trenches all day. Our casualties—Third battalion King's Royal Rifles, two killed; twelve wounded and two missing."

The war office has posted this dispatch from general Buller, dated January 21st: The following were wounded in action near Venlor's Spruit yesterday—Officers: Staff, colonel B. Hamilton and major C. McGregor; 2nd, Lancashire Fusileers: captain R. S. Blunt and second lieutenant M. G. Crofton and E. J. M. Barrett; 1st Border rifles: captain C. D. Vaughan and second lieutenant Murier; 1st York and Lancashires: second lieutenant A. H. Kerrey; 2nd Dublin Fusileers: captain O. A. Hensley (since died), and major J. English; 2nd Gordons: second lieutenant D. P. Stewart, and 270 officers and men."

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, January 21.—General Warren's engagement continues. He has forced the enemy from three positions. The Lancashire and Irish brigades are advancing steadily. The fire is very severe occasionally.

LONDON, January 21.—General Buller cables as follows to the war office: "Spearman's Camp, January 21, 9 p.m.—General Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult, and as the fighting is all the time up hill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

PRETORIA, January 19.—Captain Bates Dennison and 133 prisoners of the Kuruman garrison have arrived here. It appears that six Boers were killed and 18 wounded during the fighting at Kuruman.

DURBAN, January 21.—The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's camp, dated yesterday: "General Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spoin Kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually replied with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly, and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

General Hildyard drew the Boers from a splendid position, drawing a feeble fire from their Nordenfeldts and rifles. The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches, with excellent effect, and many Boers were observed bolting. The British artillery completely silenced the Boers fire and at nightfall the British infantry occupied an excellent position."

More New Zealanders Sail.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, January 21.—The second New Zealand contingent sailed for South Africa today. The premier, in a speech to the troops said that if necessary he knew every man capable of bearing arms would volunteer. By helping the empire they were securing New Zealand, and upholding the queen, the country and the constitution.

ROBERTS TAKES CHARGE

Tries to Conciliate the Dutch.

CAPE TOWN, January 20.—Lord Roberts, proposing not to alienate the Cape Dutch, and to see that military respect the rights of non-combatants, regardless of race or sympathy, has issued through lord Kitchener, his chief of staff, the following order: "The commender in chief wishes to impress upon all officers, who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached commands, the grave importance of doing all in their power by good and conciliatory treatment, and of securing compensation for the people of the country in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops. In all cases where supplies of any kind are required, these must be paid for on delivery and a receipt for the amount taken. Officers will be held responsible for the observance of the rule that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses, or to molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatever, and every precaution must be taken to suppress looting or petty robbery by persons connected with the army.

"When supplies are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may, after having satisfied themselves by careful personal investigation that such supplies are necessary and available, order such case to be taken by force, full receipts therefor being given."

NOTHING DECISIVE AS YET

From Two Days' Fighting.

LONDON, January 22.—The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement general Buller's latest dispatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves able to outman œuvre the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own. The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores and ammunition quickly and to entrench new positions.

Secrecy regarding general Buller's progress, therefore, is essential and the public here is quite content to wait patiently. From the information which the censor has allowed to pass, it is as yet impossible to form a correct notion of the British tactics. One thing, however, is quite clear. The British commanders have profited by experience, and are now avoiding infantry charges, giving preference to the more judicious use of artillery. The general idea is that sir Redvers Buller, with some eight thousand men and eighteen field guns, is holding the northern bank of the Tugela at Potgiester's drift, while Sir Charles Warren, with about 12,000 men, 30 guns and a large force of cavalry, is working around the right flank of the Boers right, or ten miles away.

One account of Saturdays fighting says that the British had few killed. Little reliance can be placed upon these reports, and although the main position of the Boers had not been attacked, and nothing is known as to its strength, Saturday and Sunday's fighting, which can hardly be described as more than outpost affairs, evidently entailed serious losses. The Boers are following their old time tactics, making a show of resistence and then retreating in good order to prepared positions, and as they are working from the interior of their lines, they may be able to bring strong forces to defend the main position.

Nothing is heard regarding any counter attack by sir George White from Ladysmith, and general Buller's statement, "I think we are making substantial progress," remains the last word. This shows that there is still some very hard work in front of the British forces. The news from other points is of slight interest. General Kelly has been sent by general Gatacre to form an advanced base at Rosmead junction.

The Methuen Story Denied.

LONDON, January 21.—Sir Charles Dalrymple, a relative of the late general Wauchope, denies, on the authority of lady Wauchope and the war office, that either got the letter alleged to have been written the night before the battle by the general, stating he was going to his doom owing to Methuen's foolish plans. A considerable sensation had been created here by the publication of the gist of this imaginative missive.

BRITAIN SOLID FOR WAR

Peace Has No Advocates.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The London correspondent of the Herald cables as follows: "To be able to appreciate the vast wave of patriotism, which entirely dominates Great Britain today, one must absolutely live here. The war fever was strong before, but the calling out of the yeomanry, the militia, and the pick of the volunteers, brought the war still more actuely home to every household. Even suppose that they never come into action, the calling out of the citizen forces has made the war so popular that the whole nation has gone war mad. Let there be no illusions, the ministry is today as firm in its position as a rock. Mr. Chamberlain may have been too talkative, Mr. Balfour may have spoken too flippantly to suit the conservative element, but the war is so popular that the ministry stands today firmer than ever. Attacks on the war made in the papers fall flat. The Englishman, in his methodic way, says: "All right; but this is not a moment to criticise."

There is not a man here today who dare say in any place, "Stop the war," but all say, "Pursue the war; keep it up to the bitter end." Yesterday I was talking to prince Borit Czetverninski, a Russian, and an African explorer and big game hunter. "You have been to Pretoria?" I asked. "Twenty times at least," he replied. "And the war?" I asked him. There can only be one end to it," he replied. "The English are bound to win."

A couple of weeks ago I told you the opinion of a man who knew the Boers well, and who said there is no people in the world for knowing so well as the Boers when they are beaten. In this prince Boris, who has passed the better part of his life in South Africa, absolutely coincides. He said: "Let the English get but one victory, and you will see the entire appearance of the Boers change. They are not a people who can keep up a protracted campaign. People who talk of their holding out very long are to my mind mistaken in their calculations. It is quite true that president Kruger is obstinate and can be personally relied upon to protract matters to the extermination point, but he is not so very popular, and the Boer people may have something to say."

Prince Boris is going back to Rhodesia. Of that country he expressed himself in enthusiastic terms. He says that there coal, gold and almost all the minerals are found, and that, further, it is a wonderful country for pasture.

Effects of War in Britain.

LONDON, January 21.—Among the peculiar side results of the war, the scarcity of meat in Scotland has already been noticed. There are others in London as peculiar. In the poor districts there is a decrease of distress, and the unemployed are far fewer than usual owing to the berths opened by the calling out of the reserves and militia. Labor is also wanted on war supplies. One or two philanthropic shelters for the destitute have temporarily closed for want of clients. In the west end the tradesmen are suffering. One well-known tailor has already had sixty-seven customers killed, and several fashionable restaurants have closed one or more dining rooms, so many of the men who were regular customers are now at the front. The complaint of the west end cabmen is piteous, and for once well founded.

Danish Sympathy for Britain.

LONDON, January 21.—A committee of Danish farmers has sent to the princess of Wales twelve thousand boxes of choice butter for the British soldiers in South Africa. She has accepted the gift in the name of the sick and wounded, and has returned a complimentary message which concludes with the phrase: "Especially as it is a present from my native country, Denmark."

MAFEKING FULL OF FIGHT

Rhodesian Force Advancing.

MAFEKING, January 6.—Via Lorenzo Marquez, January 21st.—We concentrated our artillery consisting of a seven pounder, a Nordfeldt and one little old ship gun on January 3rd, emplacing them during the darkness so as to bear on the enemy's big siege gun. We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon, when, after the enemy had fired a couple of shells, we let loose all our pieces, firing and loading as fast as possible. One of our shots must have thrown the enemy's siege gun out of position, for it ceased firing. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly reinforcing at that point. The next day they moved back their guns 700 yards. They emplaced a five pounder and proceeded to drop shells regularly into the market square. We have made up our minds to stick it out, and have food for another three months. The whole garrison is enraged at the enemy for firing on the womens' laager.

MAFEKING, January 20. — via Gaberones via Lorenzo Marquez, January 21.—The enemy continues to bombard with field guns, and an occasional hundred pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting any one.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, January 21.—A dispatch from Gaberones says: "Colonel Plumer has worked down this far, toward Mafeking, with three armored trains and a relieving force. The bridge is being rebuilt so that he may proceed."

LONDON, July 21.—The war office has received the following from lord Roberts, dated Capetown, January 21.—"General French reports a demonstration with cavalry and two guns, toward Hobron, on Friday, but otherwise the situation is unchanged."

A third supplementary list of the British casualties in the attack upon Ladysmith on January 6th, was published by the war office today. It shows 20 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and five dangerously wounded. This brings the total of casualties in that engagement to 188.

HONORED THEIR CHIEF.

The members of the L. O. L., No. 1092, took occasion the other evening upon the installation of the officers of the lodge to place upon record their appreciation of the services rendered to the lodge by the retiring master John Toye, and at the same time presented him with a handsome pastmaster's jewel. The address accompanying the presentation was as follows:

Dear sir and brother—It is with the sincerest pleasure that we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for your counsel and wise direction during the past two terms that you have so ably filled the chair of the Nelson L. O. L., your punctuality, patience and faithfulness in the discharge of all business connected with your office, have been living lessons which we trust we may never forget. We recognize that it was largely through your efforts and influence that the lodge was first established here, as well as brought to its present state of efficiency. Your aim has ever been to make it what it should be, and keep it from any blot that would sully its beauty or destroy its influence in the city. The highest principles have never been sacrificed for the sake of numbers or show. Hence it is for your sterling worth and the lessons you have imparted to us, that we, a few private persons of this lodge request you to accept this pastmaster's jewel as a token of our appreciation and regard. We trust that whenever you look upon it you will not only remember the friends of Nelson, but also be encouraged to do more faithful work as opportunity may afford.

Father Chiniquy's Will.

KANKAKEE, Illinois, January 21.—The will of father Chiniquy, the famous ex-communicated priest, who died in Montreal last year, was filed yesterday. Father Chiniquy, in his will says he dies in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

Rossland Defeated at Hockey.

The league hockey match at Rossland on Saturday night resulted in the defeat of the Victorias by the Boundary team. The score was 2 goals to 0.

Overalls and Jumpers

We have just received a large lot of overalls, smocks and jumpers. Overalls with and without bib. Extra values.

Baker Street, Nelson, B. C.

J. F. WEIR, Men's Outfitter.

The Tribune.

THE members of the provincial legislature have before them a resolution, the object of which is to keep alive all mineral claims held by men who have volunteered for service in South Africa. This very thoughtful suggestion has been made by Mr. Deane of Kamloops, and in the form submitted it is proposed to keep such claims alive from the present time until twelve months after the conclusion of peace. It is safe to say that this is one recommendation of the government party which the opposition will not oppose.

THE Semlin government has been roundly abused for sheltering Martin, Higgins and Prentice, three men who appear willing to smite the hand that succored them.

WHENEVER a member of the mine owners' association manages to secure an alien willing to work for $3 a day, he always manages to secure the services of a provincial constable to "protect" the alien worker from outside influences. Provincial constables would be better employed in protecting the Canadians who pay the taxes out of which the provincial constables draw their salaries.

THE Rossland Miner, in discussing the fire insurance rates in that town, cites ex-alderman Lalonde as authority for the statement that rates are higher in Rossland now than they were before the town had either water works or a fire department. In block 20 in that place, the rate was 6 per cent in 1895 when the town had no water supply or other fire-fighting appliances than a hook and ladder company in name only. The rate in the same block is now 7 per cent.

PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at Sherbrooke, Quebec, last week. The difference in the tone pervading the prime minister's address from the tone of deliverances which the people of Canada have been treated to within recent weeks is very marked. Alluding to Canada's position in the empire, sir Wilfrid said:

The mother country is engaged in the greatest war, perhaps, that it has been engaged in during the century, the war with the Transvaal republic. We believe it our duty as a British colony to take part in this war and to permit 2000 Canadian volunteers to enlist in the English army and to fight for the mother country. We did it because we believed it our duty to do it in response to the unanimous sentiments of the people of this country. We are a free country; ours is a constitutional government, and our duty is to put into execution the popular will and the moment the popular will was known to us we had but one duty to discharge, and we discharged it of our own free will. There was no power to constrain us to act as we did; but in the plenitude of our legislative independence we had the right to reply to the popular will, manifested to us. We did not do it for the purpose of lending England a material which she did not need, but we rejoiced at the opportunity of giving to the world a spectacle never seen before—the spectacle of the colonies, behind the mother country—and that we could not remain indifferent when England had a war with one of her enemies. We showed the world that the British empire was above all a land of liberty, and that there was enough liberty in that empire to make it the duty of every citizen to affirm its unity when occasion presented. We are told that French-Canadians have nothing to do with that war. Gentlemen, I am here to speak no language but the language of the truth. I am not here to say anything which I would not wish to repeat elsewhere. This war does not affect English and French-Canadians in the same way. With Canadians of English origin it was the voice of the blood that spoke, the most powerful voice that can appeal to the human heart. When Canadians of English origin knew that their brethren were fighting in Africa their blood boiled and they burned to go to their kindred's aid. It was not the same voice that spoke to us of French origin; it was the voice of gratitude, the voice of national solidarity, which summons us all to be united under the flag of the country in which we live.

As for me, I have devoted my political life to a single idea. I may succeed or I may fail, but in any case when I am it my grave it can be inscribed upon my tomb: "Here lies a man who desired to make the Canadian family a united family under the same flag." (Loud cheers.) I do not ask my fellow countrymen of French origin to feel the same enthusiasm about that war as that which naturally inspires our fellow-countrymen of English origin. I know how to make the distinction; but I ask my French fellow-countrymen to do from a sense of duty what our English fellow-countrymen do under the impulse of enthusiasm. I have said that I have given my life to the realization of an idea. That idea does not originate with me. It commenced with a Liberal leader, Louis H. Lafontaine, who said before the act of union was passed: "Our safety is in the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and the union of French and English reformers. Need I recall? What feelings are stronger than race feelings? I am a British subject; but there was a time when our liberties were withheld, and when we had to fight for them. There are some here who came from the banks of the Chambly River, and who remember the battles fought in 1837 for our rights, and they remember that at the battle of St. Denis the commander was not a French-Canadian but an Englishman, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, and that at the battle of St. Charles he who commanded the rebel troops was Mr. Thomas Brown." I mention these to show that the cause of liberty is above distinctions of race and creed. It is said that the Boer war is an unjust war. I do no intend to examine the question. The war is going on; our mother country is at war; it is enough for me. If we go further we shall find that, after all, the origin of this war is simply a question of civil justice and religious and political liberty. If the Boers of the Transvaal had been willing to give what we in Canada give to all who come here—religious and political liberty—that war would never have taken place. I do not desire to speak ill of a brave nation. We all admire bravery, and the Boers deserve our admiration for their valor. I admire their courage, but I cannot help seeing that, brave as they are, nevertheless at bottom they have remained what their ancestors were in the seventeenth century—that is to say, they do not know what religious liberty is, and they cannot accord it. They are Protestants; it is their right; but they refuse religious liberty to the other nationalities and other creeds. Do you seek a proof? Something occurred lately, after the battle of Magerstfontein, which shows the intolerance of those people. After the assault of general Methuen upon the position occupied by the Boers there was great loss of life and the plain remained covered with dead. Among the British killed were some Irish and Scotch Catholics. Naturally these people had hoped that if they fell on the field of battle their burial would be conducted by their chaplain. General Methuen asked for an armistice in order to bury the dead. The Boers agreed, but they stipulated that no services should be conducted by a Catholic clergyman, but that only one Protestant clergyman should be allowed to officiate. Gentlemen, could intolerance go further? If that is how they treated the dead, what will they do with the living?

I am surprised at one thing. There is a paper called Le Semaine Religieuse, but which I have long known to be more political than religious, conducted in the interest of all that was most extreme in the Bleu party. I am surprised that a paper calling itself a religious paper should display so much enthusiasm as that paper has displayed in favor of the Boers. If the editor of that paper was in the Transvaal and published articles in such a strain he would be promptly shut up in jail, but it is the nobility and greatness of the British institutions under which the publisher of Le Semaine Religieuse lives that those institutions can be insulted with impunity. That is the difference between British institutions and the institutions of the Transvaal Republic. I do not intend to speak at greater length on this matter. I wished to explain in a few words the position we had taken.

And now may I say a word as to the attitude of the Conservatives on this question. On one side they say: "Laurier has not done enough; he is a Frenchman." On the other side they say: "He has done too much; he is an Englishman." Because I did my duty, putting aside questions of race and creed, I am attacked on both sides. But, in my turn, I am now before French and English Canadians, and to both I appeal to support the truly national, truly British, and truly Canadian policy we have inaugurated on that question. There, gentlemen, is the principal question I had to treat this evening. I have others which I shall discuss in the English language, but before leaving you, my fellow-countrymen, let me say this as a last appeal: You and I are of the same race; but you and I live with English neighbors on all sides. Is there not in this country enough liberty, justice and enlightment? Have not all an equal share of happiness and prosperity? Is there not room enough in this country for a great nation? Is there not room enough for each of us to preserve the pride of his origin and at the same time to aspire to great things in the future?

Sunday at Mafeking.

Cape Town Argus.

Sunday at Mafeking is observed as a day of rest by mutual agreement. There is but little question that this day off is a remarkable boon to the inhabitants. Our outposts converse in a curious but friendly manner with those of the enemy. We ourselves indulge in baths, shaves, clean shirts, polished boots and other luxuries unknown during week days. One is able to go to church, if he be among the faithful, for the celebration is regularly said each Sunday by the rector and Roman Catholic priest. You may eat breakfast in comfort, and during the morning wander round snap-shooting, happy in the knowledge that shells or Mauser bullets will not interfere untimely with your comforts. Your lunch need not be gulped down in fear of a 100-pounder bursting through the dining-room window, and in the afternoon we play cricket matches, and the volunteer band discourses music in the market square. Let no one imagine that, because we have those interests of comfort, the siege of Mafeking is a pic nic. So far we have not been hurt seriously, because we have had the advantage of a man of great knowledge to command us, but as the days wear on, and the enemy more closely invests us, we begin to wonder whether the end may not be really serious.

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Having received our complete stock of Ladies' and Children's Whitewear, Table Linens, Sheetings, Toweling, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, etc., we are in a position to offer at exemely low prices these lines. No charge for Heming Table Cloths, Napkins, Sheets, Towels, Pillow Slips, etc., during the Sale.

Children's White Aprons, 40c up
Children's White Pinafores, 50c up
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Ladies' White Aprons, 25c up
Ladies' Corset Covers, 20c up
Ladies' Drawers, 25c pair
Ladies' Night Dresses, 50c up
Ladies' White Skirts, 50c up
Children's Corset Waists, 50c up

White Table Damask from 45c up
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Red Table Damask from $1.00 up
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White Circular Pillow Cotton
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Swiss, Nainsook and Lawn Embroideries from 2½c per yard up

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS from 35c yard up; CARPETS from 60c yard; odds, ends and remnants of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, RIBBON, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CARPETS at less than half price. Ladies' D. & A. CORSETS (special) at 50c per pair

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Nelson, August 19th, 1899.

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Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned formerly carrying on business as Saloon Keepers in the City of Nelson in the Province of British Columbia, under the firm name and style of Johnson & Smith, have this day by mutual consent dissolved the said partnership. The said business will be continued by the undersigned, Robert E. Smith, who will pay all outstanding liabilities of the said firm and to whom all accounts due the said firm are payable to.
Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 23rd day of December, 1899.
A. N. JOHNSON,
Witness: W. A. GALLIHER. R. E. SMITH.

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CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID.

TRANSVAAL'S OPEN DOOR.

New York Sun.

There has been mention of late in the newspapers of the great delay in deciding the Delagoa Bay railroad arbitation case, a matter now running back as far as 1890, and of its importance in diplomatic circles, owing to the general belief that England will come into possession of Delagoa Bay when the case is ended. As is well known, the railroad was constructed by colonel Edward McMurdo, an American capitalist, who for years was well known in the London financial world.

Colonel Edward McMurdo, a Kentuckian living in London, a man of great energy, had his attention drawn to the richness of the Transvaal long before Britishers took any interest in Oom Paul's country. Colonel McMurdo was the son of a well-known clergyman. In the civil war he was noted for his bravery, and came to be a protege of general Grant. In London he had a great business success. His home in Berkeley Square was the seat of a generous hospitality.

Many of the Englishmen who in the early 80's went to South Africa were in the pay of colonel McMurdo. While sir Thomas Tancred and his staff of engineers were building the Delagoa Bay railroad, capable agents were scouring the Transvaal and neighboring regions then under native rule, seeking for mines and tracts of territory capable of development by colonizers. So little did financial London know of the Transvaal and its resources in those days that it is told of colonel McMurdo that he actually had men give free lectures, illustrated by lantern pictures, which persons from every walk of industrial life were asked to attend. McMurdo was recognized as the great pioneer of South African development and enterprise. Cecil Rhodes, Barney Barnato and Beit followed the way blazed by the American.

At the time of his death, in 1899, colonel McMurdo was chief owner of the St. Augustine diamond mine in Kimberley, and controlled many other promising ventures in South Africa. He was building the Tehuantepec railroad across Mexico, connecting the Gulf with the Pacific, and had just disposed of the controlling interest in the Financial News of London. With the loss of his master mind, many of his far away enterprises failed to thrive under the perfunctory management of his successors, and gradually passed to other hands. His genius told him that to control the railway connecting the Transvaal with its natural harbor, and consequently with the outside world, would amount to the control of a nation, and that nation occupying very rich soil. Colonel McMurdo thus foresaw the potentialities of Delagoa Bay. His named is affixed to the Delagoa Bay railroad, and it will probable always be known as the "McMurdo Railway," whatever its corporate title.

In the closing month of 1883, colonel McMurdo obtained a concession from the king of Portugal for the construction of a railway from Lorenzo Marquez to the Portugal frontier. At that time the condition of the Transvaal and the "hinterland" was widely different from what it now is. The existence of gold in payable quantities was almost unknown, the commercial and agricultural interests of the country were in a depressed condition, and the Transvaal treasury was empty. A concession had been granted previously by Portugal for the railroad, carrying a subvention, but it was so freighted with stipulations and conditions, stringent and ambiguous, as to keep people from embarking capital in the proposed enterprise.

McMurdo wanted a concession unhampered by conditions, one that would give the exclusive right of carrying passengers and goods across the Portuguese colony of Mozambique for ninety-nine years. He desired no subvention that would make of the Portuguese government a partner. He probably well knew of the shifty character of the Latin-descended Portuguese.

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At all events, he wanted a concession that would give him a free hand so long as its conditions were respected. This he secured direct from the king, carrying with it the exclusive right to fix freight and passenger rates, with telegraph privileges, the gift of an island in Delagoa bay, and a land grant calling for a goodly part of the now important part of the town of Lorenzo Marquez, as well as vast tracts of wild lands along the line of the road. Its terms were agreed upon in direct conference. The late John M. Francis of Troy, New York, then United States minister at Lisbon, lent colonel McMurdo all the assistance in his official power throughout the negotiations.

Colonel McMurdo and his associates in due time built the road from Delagoa bay to the Transvaal frontier. It was a most expensive line to construct. Bridges and ironwork were made in England and carried to South Africa to be put together there. A fleet of steamers disembarked in Delagoa bay the locomotives, cars, station buildings, in fact practically everything needed of a constructive character. Some of the ironwork and rails ordered by the Gladstone government for the Suakim-Berber military railway into the Soudan, and never used, was purchased by McMurdo and transported to South Africa.

The concession called for the making of a line terminating exactly at the Transvaal frontier, and the government furnished the constructors with maps on which the "frontier" was definitely indicated in commanding letters. To this point the road was built, under constant observation of military engineer officers of the Lisbon government. When declared by them to be completed, the road was formally opened with grand festivities. A holiday was decreed throughout the colony, a train filled with dignataries ran from Lorenzo Marques to the frontier, drawn by an engine named in honor of the Portuguese king, and the line was declared formally by the supervising authorities to be completed and open for traffic. A banquet was given at Lorenzo Marquez to the governor of the colony, the bishops, the superior officers of the local regiments, in fact all officialdom of a grade demanding attention on an occasion of that sort. Loyal toasts were drunk to the king, and congratulatory cablegrams were sent to colonel McMurdo in England. This was in 1887.

Six months after when the Transvaal was beginning to throb with business energy, and with the country becoming veined with railroads that must of necessity converge at the frontier and communicate with the sea and outer world by means of the McMurdo road, the Delagoa Bay enterprise was much to the fore in Europe, and had taken a commanding place in political talk at every capital of importance. It was conceded that the Delagoa railroad must in time play an important part in controlling the destinies of the hemmed-in Transvaal. From Pretoria to Delagoa Bay was only about three hundred miles, as against more than 1100 by way of Cape Town. The Boers had a dislike for everything British, and every road leading to the sea, save the Delagoa route, led across hundreds of miles of British soil. Political reasons were thus combined with facts of logic in naming Delagoa Bay as the natural point of ingress and egress for the Transvaal. It was natural, therefore, that the American concessionaire was recognized as one who could have an important word in all matters dealing with the South African Republic. As a fact, he sought only to make his venture a great success on legitimate lines. A year after his railway was open for business four governments—Great Britain, Germany, Holland and the Transvaal—were competing in their offers for his controlling interest in the undertaking.

Recognizing possibly the fact that its concession had been drafted in too liberal a spirit, Portugal was now treating the McMurdo venture in a manner portending no good. There was grounds for suspicion that the Boers and Portuguese were engaged in a conspiracy with a hope of forcing the railroad into their own hands. The Boers could furnish money in any sum. It is a fact, supported by documents that a continental banker tendered colonel McMurdo a certified bank check for about $5,000,000 for his interest in the road, acting obviously for the Boers and Portuguese. The offer was declined. Then following a threat to obtain the line by methods less honest than direct purchase. Disturbing as the threat was colonel McMurdo's belief was that the Portuguese would never dare attempt so high-handed an outrage as the dispossession of himself and his English associates from their legal rights. He set a very high value on United States citizenship.

The utter faithlessness of the Portuguese was made apparent in many ways. In 1899 the Lisbon government served notice on him that it had discovered that the railway was not finished to the frontier, and that the dividing line between its territory and that of the Transvaal was six miles further inland, and that if the railway was not completed to that arbitrarily-named place within four months the line would be seized by the government and the concession cancelled. Colonel McMurdo answered that to construct a railroad across ravines and over a range of mountains in four months was physically impossible, and said that if he had the necessary time he would build the six-mile addition gladly. There was no lack of money and other means on his part. The newly imposed condition was meant, obviously, to compel him to sell his interest in the enterprise. All engineers knew the additional six miles could not be built in the specified time, especially with the wet season just beginning.

The Portuguese invented this "movable frontier" to serve their own ends, and wasted no time in explaining why the originally-named "frontier" had been discarded. They had conceived a frontier on wheels, as it were, that could be moved about at will in their desire to dodge the terminus of the railroad. As an interesting fact, it was not until two years later that the frontier between the Boer republic and the Portuguese colony was fixed by convention between the two governments, and then quite a different frontier from either the one to which the road had been completed and the one six miles inland was agreed upon. Every previous attempt to place the dividing line had been mere guesswork.

In May of 1889 colonel McMurdo died suddenly at his London home of paralysis of the brain as a result of overwork and worry. The following month the property of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company was seized by Portuguese regiments, acting under orders from Lisbon. The outcry throughout Europe was very great. In England the feeling against Portugal was intense. Indignation meetings were held publicly, and a severance of all relations with Portugal was strongly advocated. It was even proposed to exclude Portuguese securities from dealings on the London Stock Exchange. A squadron of British warships was hurried to Delagoa bay with orders.

In America the affair was understood. The wife of colonel McMurdo, an inheritor of his estate, appealed to the state department at Washington to demand reparation and secretary Blaine, co-operating with the British government, promptly made demand upon Portugal for payment. Portugal chose to trade upon her weakness. Consequently, when the Lisbon government pleaded guilty and admitted responsibility by paying a committing sum on account, England and the United States were forced to give ear to her entreaty for a court of arbitration to fix the amount of indemnity.

Secretary Blaine favored compelling Portugal to make immediate reparation to Mrs. McMurdo, but yielded to a request for arbitration. He forced Portugal, however to abandon its charges of technical breach of contract, and confess unwarranted seizure, thereby reducing the arbitration to one of indemnity only. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, chief counsel for the American plaintiff, cooperated with Mr. Blaine in arranging the terms of submission.

In 1890 the president of the Swiss Republic appointed three jurists of his country to sit as a court to determine the value of the railroad, concession and lands and their future earning capacity, so that Portugal should at once pay the Englishmen and the Americans interested in the affair the value of their property. The arbitrators gave the interested powers to understand that its labors would be completed in eighteen months. Up to the appointment of the Delagoa court Swiss judges had done a good share of the work of arbitrating disputes between governments, but the almost criminal procrastination that has characterized the Delagoa case will doubtless cause litigating states to apply elsewhere to apply elsewhere to have disputes adjudicated. More than one secretary of state of the United States and more than one premier of England has besought the arbitrators to render their decision. No Portuguese official, presumably has desired to hasten matters, for to fall dishonestly into possession of a railroad, paying at these times a net profit of $400,000 a year is too excellent a proposition to tamper with. Portugal naturally is dreading to have payday come, and it will be awkward without outside help for the Portuguese government to raise the ten or twelve million dollars for its high-handed spoilation of other people's property.

A board of engineers sent to South Africa by the arbitrators reported the value of the concession alone to be, on December 31st, 1896, $9,000,000. Unofficial valuers said it was worth $15,000,000.

A dozen times the arbitrators have set a date for announcing their award; but something always intervenes, a holiday has to be taken, or an expert has to be sent to South Africa to value a pile of last year's railway sleepers. Meanwhile lord Salisbury's inquiry is permitted to remain for days untouched beneath an official door at Berne, before the arbitrators can find time to open and prepare it for pigeonholing.

Thus, in a moral sense, the Swiss arbitrators years ago became the allies of the Portuguese government, through permitting their dilatoriness to serve Portugal's aversion to paying for property deliberately stolen. In international arbitrations there is no statute or rule of limitation, and by constant trading on "official courtesy" decades may pass without the performance by an arbitral court of a title of the duty entrusted to them. The cause of arbitration has received a setback through the Delagoa arbitrators.

Delagoa Bay admittedly is the front door to the Transvaal, more than merely the key; and the Delagoa railway is the most valuable sixty miles of trackage in the world. Its potentialities of value in time of war are now recognized, and, the present conflict over, it will be worth twice what it was a year ago, for it will carry a nation's traffic. Under British rule Delagoa Bay would soon become one of the busiest harbors of England's great empire.

CHAIRS(?)

Well, rather. We received an entire car, (1300) of chairs last Tuesday, containing fancy diners (in suits or otherwise), fancy rockers in cobbler seat or wood, cheaper dining chairs finished in golden oak and cheaper ones still suitable for either dining room or kitchen. There are a few office tilters in the lot. So you can'tstick us on chairs, either in design, quantity or price.

D. McArthur & Co.

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B C.

Broad Was the Victor.

NEW YORK, January 19.—At the Broadway Athletic Club tonight "Kid" Broad, of Cleveland, defeated Joe Bernstern of this city in what was one of the hardest twenty-five round goes that ever took place in the clubhouse.

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Which is Bobs,
Rides the tallest 'orse he can—
Our Bobs.
If it backs, or kicks or rears,
'E can sit for twenty years,
With a smile around both 'is ears—
Can't yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
'E's our pukka Kandaher—Fightin' Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
'E's the Dook of Aggy Chel;
'E's the man that's done us well,
An, we'll follow him to 'el—
Won't we, Bobs?

If a limber's slipped a trace,
'Ook on Bobs;
If a market's lost is place,
Dress by Bobs.
For 'e's eyes all up 'is coat,
An' a bugle in 'is throat,
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

'E's a little down on drink,
Chaplin Bobs;
But it keeps us outer Clink—
Don't it Bobs?
So we will not complain,
Tho' 'e's water on the brain,
If 'e leads us straight again—
Blue-light Bobs.

If you stood him on 'is head,
Father Bobs;
You could spill a quart o' lead
Outer Bobs.
'E's been at it thirty years,
An' amassin' souveneers,
In the way o' slugs and spears,
Ain't yer Bobs?

What 'e does not know 'o war,
Gen'ral Bobs,
You can arst the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?
Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An'—'e—does—not—advertise—
Do yer Bobs?

Now they've made a bloomin' lord
Outer Bobs,
Which was but 'is fair reward—
Weren's it, Bobs?
An' 'e'll wear a coronet
Where 's 'chief used to set,
But we know you wont forget—
Will yer Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
Pocket-Wellin'ton an' 'arder—Fightin Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
This ain't no bloomin' ode,
But you've helped the soldier's load,
An' for benefits bestowed,
Bless yer, Bobs!

Sherman for Secretary.

NEW YORK, January 19.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: It is now believed certain that at the republican senate caucus to be held on Friday representative J. S. Sherman of New York will be declared to be the candidate of the party for secretary of the senate—which, of course, is equivalent to an election—and that his formal acceptance of the honor will be announced.

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25 CENTS TO $1

321 to 331 Baker Street, Nelson.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

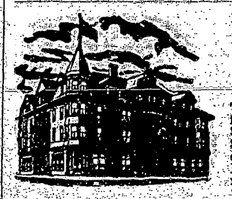
Lighted by Electricity and Heated with Hot Air.

Large comfortable bedrooms and first-class dining-room. Sample rooms for commercial men.

RATES $2 PER DAY

Mrs. E. C. Clarke, Prop.

LATE OF THE ROYAL HOTEL, CALGARY



HUME HOTEL

The finest hotel in the interior. Sample rooms. Steam heat and electric light. Modern in every respect.

Corner Vernon and Ward Sts., Nelson. H. D. HUME, Mgr.

Madden House Baker and Ward Streets, Nelson

The only hotel in Nelson that has remained under one management since 1890.

The bed-rooms are well furnished and lighted by electricity.

The bar is always stocked by the best domestic and imported liquors and cigars.

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

B. C. HOTEL ERIE, B. C.

First-class in every respect. Choicest wines, liquors and cigars. Every comfort for transient and resident guests.

HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION MEN.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

A Big Schooner

OF BEER OR HALF-AND-HALF

ALWAYS FRESH 10c ALWAYS COOL

The best glass of beer to be had in Nelson is at THE CLUB HOTEL

Corner Silica and Stanley Streets. E. J. CURRAN, Prop.

A. R. BARROW, A.M.I.C.E.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

Corner Victoria and Kootenay Streets.
P. O. Box 559. TELEPHONE NO. 95

Austria's New Government.

VIENNA, January 19.—Emperor Francis Joseph today accepted the resignation of the ministry of Dr. Von Wittek, and entrusted to Dr. Von Koerber, who was minister of the interior in the Clary administration, the task of forming a new ministry.

Will Review the Case.

BERLIN, January 19.—Emperor William has ordered that a special report be prepared for him in the case of prince von Arenberg, recently court-martialled in German South Africa for killing a subordinate without provocation and sent to Berlin for sentence.

Wholesale Houses | NELSON B. C.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO.—Corner Vernon and Josephine streets, wholesale grocers and jobbers in blankets, gloves, mitts, boots, rubbers, mackinaws and miners' sundries.

KOOTENAY SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED—Vernon street, Nelson, wholesale grocers.

JOHN CHOLDITCH & CO.—Front street, Nelson, wholesale grocers.

COAL.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY.—Wholesale dealers in coal and coke. Charles St. Barbe, Agent. Baker street, Nelson.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

H. BYERS & CO.—Corner Baker and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in hardware and mining supplies. Agents for Giant Powder Co.

LAWRENCE HARDWARE COMPANY—Baker St., Nelson, wholesale dealers in hardware and mining supplies, and water and plumbers' supplies.

VANCOUVER HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED—Baker street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in hardware and mining supplies, plumbers and tinsmiths' supplies.

ÆRATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

THORPE & CO., LIMITED.—Corner Vernon and Cedar streets, Nelson, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in ærated waters and fruit syrups. Sole agents for Halcyon Springs mineral water.

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.—Corner Baker and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in assayers supplies. Agents for Denver Fire Clay Co. of Denver, Colorado.

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.—Corner Vernon and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in liquors, cigars and dry goods. Agents for Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee and Calgary Brewing Co. of Calgary.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

H. J. EVANS & CO.—Baker street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in liquors, cigars, cement, fire brick and fire clay, water pipe and steel rails, and general commission merchants.

FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING COMPANY LTD.—Front street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in flour, oatmeal, etc., and hay and grain. Mills at Edmonton, Victoria, and New Westminster.

CIGARS.

KOOTENAY CIGAR MANUFACTURING CO.—Corner Baker and Hall streets, Nelson; manufacturers of "Royal Seal" and "Kootenay Belle" brands of cigars.

PAINTS AND OILS.

NELSON HARDWARE COMPANY—Baker Street—Wholesale dealers in paints, oils, and brushes of all kinds. Largest stock in Kootenay.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

P. BURNS & CO.—Baker street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in fresh and cured meats. Cold storage.

POWDER, CAPS AND FUSE.

HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY—Baker street Nelson, manufacturers of dynamite, sporting, stumping and block blasting powders, wholesale dealers in caps and fuse, and electric blasting apparatus.

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY—Vernon street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in provisions, produce, and fruits. Agents for Swift & Co. bacon and hams.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.—Corner Vernon and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in provisions, cured meats, butter and eggs.

F. R. STEWART & CO.—Warehouses on C. P. R. track, foot of Stanley street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in provisions, produce and fruits. Cold storage. Agents Armour & Co.'s bacon, hams, lard and other products.

MANITOBA PRODUCE AND COMMISSION CO., Ltd.—Nelson branch, Hall street. Wholesale dealers in butter, eggs and cheese.

SASH AND DOORS.

NELSON SAW AND PLANING MILLS LIMITED—Corner Front and Hall streets, Nelson, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in sash and doors; all kinds of factory work made to order.

WINES AND CIGARS.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY, LIMITED—Corner Front and Hall streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in wines (case and bulk) and domestic and imported cigars.

LODGE MEETINGS.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Nelson Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Baker and Kootenay streets, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting Knights cordially invited to attend.
T. LILLIE, C. C. R. G. JOY, K. of R. & S.

NELSON LODGE, NO. 23, A. F. & A. M. Meets second Wednesday in each month. Sojourning brethren invited.

NELSON L. O. L., No. 1692, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Baker and Kootenay streets, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month. Visiting brethern cordially invited.
H. ROBINSON, W.M. W. CRAWFORD, Rec.-Sec.

NELSON ÆRIE, Number 22, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets every second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Fraternity Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
J. IRVING, President. J. R. WRAY, Secretary

NELSON MINERS' UNION NO. 96, W. F. of M.—Meets in miners' union rooms, northeast corner Victoria and Kootenay streets, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members welcome.
JAMES WILKES, Sec'y. CHAS. A. MCKAY, Pres.

THE regular meetings of the Carpenters' Union are held on Wednesday evening of each week, at 7 o'clock, in the Miners' Union hall corner Victoria and Kootenay streets.
R. ROBINSON, President.
JAMES COLLING, Secretary.

ARCHITECTS.

EWART & CARRIE—Architects. Rooms 7 and 8 Aberdeen block, Baker street, Nelson.

JUST RECEIVED

A DIRECT IMPORTATION OF

Brushes

BATH TOOTH NAIL HAIR

Baker Street, Nelson **W. F. Teetzel & Co.**

The Nelson Clothing House

A liberal discount will be given on Clothing to make ready for spring stock

A few nice overcoats left which we are selling at greatly reduced prices

J. A. GILKER 213-215 BAKER STREET NELSON

To the People of the Kootenays

A NEW YEAR AND A NEW IDEA

I had forgotten to mention to you before Christmas the following staple lines of goods.

The Karn Cabinet Grand Pianos
The best in Canada

Sewing Machines New Raymond, Wheeler & Wilson, White, Domestic and the Standard.
All good machines and guaranteed.

FLATWEAR
Knives, Forks, and Spoons, all 1847 Rogers
A full line of Bar Plate

Special Announcement

For watch repairing and jewelry manufacturing we have increased our staff and are prepared to make up chains, lockets, and rings at home without sending away for them.
I have a specialist who will test your eyes free of charge.
Mail and express orders promptly attended to.

JACOB DOVER, Jeweler, Nelson

Comfortable Footwear

SMALL SHOES for little chaps
STRONG SHOES for sturdy boys
STYLISH SHOES for their fathers
DAINTY SHOES for little girls and misses
ELEGANT SHOES for their mothers

We stand back of our Shoes
They are made in such a way, from stock, that there is no excuse for anything but satisfaction
We have a larger stock than you usually see and lower prices for the same quality than you ever run across
Shoes to fit all feet, in styles to suit every fancy, at prices mowed down to a minimum.

Neeland's Shoe Emporium

BAKER STREET, NELSON

W. P. DICKSON E. H. H. APPLEWHAITE J. McPHEE

Kootenay Electric Supply & Construction Co.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

Complete Electric Equipments for Electric Power Transmission and Lighting for Mines, Towns Electric Fixtures, Lamps, Bells, Telephones, Annunciators, Etc.

P. O. Box 606. Josephine Street, Nelson, B. C.

TENTS AND AWNINGS

Now isthe time to order your tents and awnings for the spring. Any size tent or awning made. The only factory between Winnipeg and the Coast.

224-226 Baker Street, Nelson. **THEO MADSON**

Free Water Connections

TO YOUR LOT LINE WE DO IT SEE US

GAS FITTING OUR SPECIALTY
PLUMBING OF ALL KINDS
Opera House Block, Nelson **STRACHAN BROS.**

Fred J. Squire, Merchant Tailor

FULL LINES OF WINTER AND SPRING SUITINGS

WEST BAKER STREET NELSON OPPOSITE SILVER KING HOTEL

The Cabinet

FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE NELSON CIGAR CO.

G. B. MATTHEWS, Proprietor

If you would enjoy a fresh and fragrant smoke don t forget the Cabinet keeps them

CITY LOCAL NEWS

The Chinese new year will be celebrated a week from tomorrow, and all Chinatown is agog over the preparations for the festivities with which the gala day is observed. The local Chinese stores are heavily stocked with firecrackers and pyrotechnical goods of every description.

The Chinatown scrap reported in Saturday's TRIBUNE resulted in Wong Hong, the defendant, being fined $20 and costs. Magistrate Crease administered the oath to the witnesses by having them write their names in Chinese characters on a slip of paper which was burned, the magistrate sternly warning the Celestial to adhere to the truth lest his soul should perish as the slip of paper had been consumed.

Samuel Miller of Ymir has sold a third interest in the Little Horn claim to W. C. Higgins of Ymir. The property is located on the divide between Hidden and Porcupine creeks, adjoining the Big Horn property.

William Brannan and Urice Daniel, who were hurt by a blast at Ymir, are convalescing rapidly at the general hospital and will be out in a few days. Both men are able to be about the hospital. Brannan had several pieces of rock removed from beneath his scalp, and his arm was painfully cut. Daniel was peppered from his shoulders to his heels with flying fragments, some of which were embedded three inches in the flesh. Had the blast struck the men in front both would probably have been killed.

Three men employed at the Athabasca mine were brought to the general hospital during the week suffering from acute rhuematism. The trip down the mountain was a painful ordeal for the sufferers.

At the present time sixteen patients are undergoing treatment at the general hospital. This is one more than the wards are intended to accommodate, but an extra bed was brought in and placed in the centre of the large ward. The opening of the new wing will relieve the pressure.

On Sunday morning next the services at the Methodist church will be specially for children. The music will be furnished by the members of the Sunday school.

The pastors of the Nelson churches offered special invocations last night on behalf of the Canadians who had gone to defend the empire in South Africa.

The tug Hercules will start down the lake today with a boom of 90-foot piles in tow. The piles will be driven by D. McArthur & Co. to reinforce the dolphins at the C. P. R. dock.

Public school inspector Burns left yesterday on a tour of inspection. He will take in Fernie and other points along the Crow's Nest road before returning to the city.

The services at the church of Mary Immaculate last night were of an interesting nature owing to the presence of bishop Dontenwill, who was paying his first visit to Nelson since the erection of the new church. His lordship celebrated the benediction and blessed the statues with which the church is adorned, explaining the significance of placing images in churches. During the service Miss Carrie sang a solo, Mr. Scanlan rendered "O Salutaris" and the choir contributed Weber's Tantum Ergo.

Bishop Dontenwill, who has been the guest of Rev. father Ferland for several days, left this morning on his journey to Rome. His lordship was delighted with his visit to Nelson and carried with him a Nelson souvenir spoon, which on his arrival in Rome, he will present to his holiness Pope Leo XIII.

H. L. West was arrested on Saturday by chief Jarvis charged with vagrancy. He was brought up before magistrate Crease and given a few hours to get out of the city, with the option of severe treatment if the warning was not heeded. West went east.

The first installment of provincial revenue taxes was collected on Saturday, when the employees of the gas works paid in $3 each. The only adults exempt from this tax are militiamen who are duly sworn in, have served for six months prior to the assessment of the tax, and who can produce a certificate to that effect from the officer commanding the company or regiment to which they belong.

Rev. C. W. Rose, pastor of the Baptist church, preached in Trail yesterday. His pulpit was occupied by Rev. H. Saunders of Trail.

A gang of men were at work yesterday gathering up the coal which went through trestle 63 last week. The trucks and platform of the wrecked car were also brought to the city.

The C. P. R. engineers who are working on the Balfour extension are through with their work about Balfour, and the camp will be moved to Ten Mile point today. The yard at Balfour will have two miles of switches. No word is expected regarding the contract until the end of this week.

An Eastern Canadian newspaper prints the following under the heading "Parson's Produce, Limited": Born in Exeter, Ontario, on the 13th instant, to the wife of Rev. James Cartwright, a daughter.

This morning work will be commenced to make the alleyway in block 5 passable for teams. It will necessitate the building of a 16-foot bridge 60 feet long.

A good yarn comes down from a neighboring mine, the gist of which is that a half-dozen men were discussing the South African war, when one of the party warmly denounced the British from her majesty down, and wound up by remarking that if he had sufficient funds he would cross the ocean and throw in his lot with the Boers. A loyal Scotchman heard the ebullition and quickly rejoined: "Ye'll no hae to cross the water to fight the British, mon." Then he turned in and gave the dissenter a jolly good licking.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place on Sunday at 2 p. m. in the vestry of the Church of Mary Immaculate, when William Davidson was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss B. Walsh, both of Sandon. The bride was assisted by Miss Vera Costello or Calgary, while the groom was supported by William Douche of Nelson. The bride was handsomely attired in a beautiful white silk dress trimmed with chiffon, while the bridesmaid looked charming in a pretty traveling costume of blue velvet. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. father Ferland.

It is expected that the local health authorities will receive word from the provincial health officer today as to measures to be adopted to prevent any possibility of the small-pox epidemic raging in Spokane penetrating to the Kootenay. A ridiculous rumor was afloat on Saturday that a case of smallpox had been discovered in this city, which was learned to be without foundation in fact.

The interior of the Hotel Phair is being refurnished and decorated.

James Kelly will be brought up again before judge Forin this morning to elect as to the manner of his trial. The matter may be postponed until Thursday.

Conductor Ed. Chesley of the Columbia & Western road has been notified of the death of his father at Woodstock, Ontario.

Eyesight Tested

If your eyes trouble you in reading or doing fine work, especially during these dark days, you need properly fitting spectacles — we have them. The best lenses only used. Gold and steel frames.

Canada Drug & Book Co.
NELSON

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Clothes cleaned and guaranteed. Also chimney sweeping on shortest notice. Orders left at Palace Bakery, next to Royal Hotel, Stanley street.

J. MOFFETT, Proprietor.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE PHAIR.—A. J. Marks, Hall Mines; Mrs. Arthur Clare, Ymir; Rev. H. Saunders, J. McCann, Trail; R. A. Murray, J. A. Ackerby, Rossland; A. Clark, Kamloops; D. M. McDonald, Revelstoke; J. Conlan, G. Collender, Toronto; Phil McArdle, Miller-Dervant, Spokane; G. B. Mann. St. Paul; L. Hamberger, New York; J. McKenzie, Moyie; Albert Swan, Cranbrooke.

AT THE HUME.—J. Miller, Vancouver; George Skinner, Winnipeg; Robert B. Rothschild, San Francisco; S. H. Hughes; W. H. Langridge, Montreal; George W. Lawson, Toronto; J. A. Harvey, Fort Steele; John Smetson, Seattle; H. C. Beach, Montreal; R. O. Jennings, Fort Steele; William Haupt, Fort Steele; Pedro Cherbo, Kuskanook; Robert R. Hammond, Sandon; Louis Hamburgh, New York; H. T. Tilley, Toronto; L. Davidson, Rossland; E. M. Monk, Rossland; G. R. Green, Victoria.

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL.—R. R. Roberts, S. Goldberg, Silver King mine; C. Henry, Dayton, Washington; H. A. Cook, Windsor; E. C. Pell, Fernie; C. E. Wolford, Ymir; A. B. Shannon, Ferndale; W. Paturel, Robson.

AT THE MADDEN.—A. Clark, J. L. McDonald, Forty-nine creek; L. C. Turcott, Mollie Gibson; A. Phillips, C. Roberts, Cranbrook.

AT THE SILVER KING.—W. Hill, Ottawa; S. Hayes, Camp McKinney; W. A. Hawkins, Grand Forks; Peter Snyder, Oklahoma.

BUSINESS MENTION.

Dry Wood.—If you want good dry wood go to Kelly & Steeper's.

The Tribune is contracting to supply all the leading hotels in Southern Kootenay and Yale with registers during the year 1900. Advertisements will be printed in these registers at the uniform price of $2 per square inch of space used. All the work of ruling, printing and binding will be done in Nelson.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Our friends and customers appreciate the values we are giving them in clothing. We propose to give them equal values all this week in furnishings.

UNDERWEAR.
All-wool ribbed underwear, per suit, $2.00
All-wool fancy neat stripes, per suit, 2.50

HOSIERY.
All-wool black hose, worth 40c, for 25c.

Shirts at greatly reduced prices. Neckwear of all kinds at special low prices.

Baker Street, Opposite Queen's Hotel. **BROWN & CO.**

CUT PRICES IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY

And I want to be in it. I have just received Fall samples of Suitings and Overcoatings, representing a $50,000 stock to choose from made to your order at prices never before heard of in Nelson. All the latest fads in Fancy Vestings for Fall and winter.
Ladies' tailoring in all its branches a specialty. Lowest prices. Rooms 1 and 11, Hillyer block.

STEVENS, The Tailor

Fine Tailoring

CLEANING AND REPAIRING

YOUR OWN GOODS MADE UP
OLD CLOTHES MADE GOOD AS NEW

ARTHUR GEE
Opposite Clarke Hotel. MERCHANT TAILOR

St. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

NELSON, B. C.

A boarding and day school conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace. It is situated at the corner of Mill and Josephine streets in one of the best residential portions of Nelson, and is easily accessible from all parts of the city.
The course of study includes the fundamental and higher branches of thorough English education. Business course—bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting. Science course—music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, etc. Plain art and needlework, etc.
For terms and particulars apply to the Sister Superior.

Men and Young Men

Do not spend every evening of the week in search of amusement, but give a little time to your own social and mental improvement.

NIGHT CLASSES

For all grades of scholars will be opened at the Business College.
Victoria street on January 3rd, 1900.
Avail yourselves of this opportunity.

RATTRAY & MERRILL

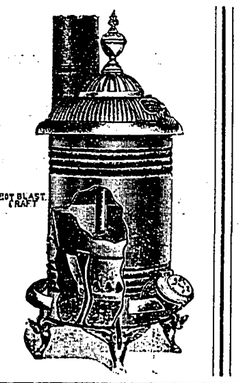
Miss Palmer

Will open her Kindergarten and primary school in THE ENGLISH CHURCH school room on the 2nd of January, 1900. For terms and all particulars apply to MISS PALMER, At residence of Mrs. J. R. Robertson, Baker Street West.

New Grocery Store

We are now open for business and are in a position to furnish you with good fresh groceries at lowest prices. Any orders you may favor us with will receive our careful attention and prompt delivery.
We are in no way connected with any house in the trade
Josephine and Silica Streets, opposite Methodist Church

PALTON & ENMAN



Stoves Stoves

We have the finest line of COAL HEATERS ever displayed in the district. We are sole agents for the famous COLE'S HOT BLAST HEATER Our claims for this heater is that it is adapted to any kind of coal. CROW'S NEST, LETHBRIDGE, or ANTHRACITE, burning all kinds equally well. Not requiring the attention of an ordinary coal heater. Economical, durable and simple in construction. See our Steel Ranges for hard and soft coal or wood.

H. BYERS & CO.

NELSON KASLO SANDON

WE HAVE STOVES

But while we are waiting for the cold weather we would draw your attention to our line of

NICKLED COPPER WARE

Including Tea and Coffee Pots, (several designs) Enamelled Handle Dippers, Pudding Dishes, Tea Kettles, etc., and the only place you can get them is at

LAWRENCE HARDWARE COMPANY

The Leading Grocers

Kirkpatrick & Wilson

Carrying a full stock of Groceries, Crockery, and Glassware, etc. Our Grocery and Provision Department is crowded with all the popular brands of edibles. A large consignment of fresh eggs has just reached us.

Crockery and Glassware

Kirkpatrick & Wilson

Phone 8. Box 57.

Monsoon

Is like all our goods **Reliable**

Monsoon Tea is always the same

For sale by

The Western Mercantile Co., Limited

Successors to M. DesBrisay & Co., Staple and Fancy Grocers BAKER STREET, NELSON

Groceries and Provisions

FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

Houston Block **John A. Irving & Co**

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE CELEBRATED

Rolled **B & K** Oats

The Best that Money can Buy. Take no Other

Manufactured by the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd. Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster, Edmonton, Nelson.

P. Burns & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Meats

HEAD OFFICE AT NELSON, B. C.

Markets at Nelson, Rossland, Trail, Kaslo, Ymir, Sandon, Silverton, New Denver, Revelstoke, Ferguson, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Cascade City, Midway, and Vancouver.

Mail Orders Promptly Forwarded

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON

Baker Street, Nelson **E. C. TRAVES, Manager**

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.