

EIGHTH YEAR.

NELSON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAMESON'S LUCKLESS RAID

Tied the Government's Hands.

LONDON, January 30.—The duke of Somerset, in the house of lords today, eulogized the loyalty of the colonies, especially that of Canada, and strongly deprecated the adverse criticism of general Buller, his remarks in this connection being cheered. He said he had every confidence in general Buller and in lord Roberts.

The earl of Shaftesbury, Conservative, emphasized the debt of gratitude which Great Britain owed to her colonies, and expressed his satisfaction with the settlement of the Samoan question.

The Liberal leader in the house of lords, earl of Kimberley, followed. He said he was glad to learn that Great Britain's relations with the other states were friendly, and added that he believed the term could be justly applied to the relations with European governments and the United States. He deprecated the giving of undue attention to the attacks of the foreign press. He congratulated lord Salisbury on the conclusion of the agreement with Germany, but strongly disapproved of the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. In this connection, however, he paid a warm tribute to the conduct of the soldiers on the field, and to the loyalty of the British colonies. Continuing he said that although the moment was one of deepest gravity, he would entirely abstain from criticism of the conduct of the generals. It was the duty of the government to select men to conduct these operations, and it was their duty to support the government. It was, therefore, unwise to criticize the generals in these operations. He did not mean to imply that the generals were not doing their utmost to fulfill their arduous duties, but the government would be wise if it made every effort to prepare thoroughly for what might occur in the future. "We must meet a period of disaster, and although our relations with the other powers are friendly, it would be well to consider the possibilities of the future, and it would be well if the government prepared for all eventualities and all dangers, and be ready with the means to surmount them."

In concluding, lord Kimberley said the government did not seem to have been aware of the scale of preparations of the South African Republic. He expressed the opinion that the government ought to have been aware of the importation of arms into the Transvaal, and ought to have informed the Transvaal that unless it desisted it must result in Great Britain sending a large force to South Africa. He could not believe that the members of the government were so ignorant of the preparations of the Transvaal as they professed, and they could not divest themselves of the responsibility.

Baron Balfour of Burleigh in reply said the Jameson raid had closed the mouth of the government, and prevented it from protesting against the arming of the Transvaal. But, he added, the government must have known that armaments were accumulating to an extent unjustified by any fears of another raid. It was the duty of the government to communicate with the Boer government on the subject of increased armaments, but as the first step it ought to severely punish the raiders. The country had not reached a pass that if the government appealed to it it would not have supported the government in any preparations it thought necessary. He would do nothing, however, to prevent the government from carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to the early of Kimberley, asserted that there was nothing in the stipulation of the convention to limit and hinder the importation of arms and ammunition into the Transvaal through Lorenzo Marquez. Continuing the premier said: "We must join together and exercise all our powers in extricating ourselves from a situation full of humiliation and not free from danger. I will not say the danger may not have been easily exaggerated. Other countries have commenced war with difficulties of the kind we experienced. We have only to look at what the northern states of America went through, at the beginning of the civil war, to see how easy it would be to draw a mistake

an inference from the reverses we have met at the outset. We have every ground to think, that if we set ourselves heartily to work, and exert all the undoubted instruments of the power we possess, we shall bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. We have work which appeals to us as subjects of the queen, and it must throw in the shade all thought of party expediency." Lord Salisbury then said he regretted that lord Edmund Fitz-Maurice, in the house of commons was about to bring this great issue into party controversy, adding that the only place where his action would meet with sympathy was Pretoria. "Our efforts," the premier continued, "must be to retrieve ourselves from the present situation which cannot be allowed to last. This empire is a valuable and splendid, but responsible possession. We must concentrate our efforts. If we do not tame all the smaller passions into one great duty, we run the danger of convulsions which will tarnish the empire's lustre, and perhaps menace its integrity." Continuing the premier said: "Why were we to know about the importation of arms? I believe guns were introduced into the Transvaal in boilers, and ammunition of war in piano cases. We had a small secret service fund. If you want much information you must give much money. Consider the enormous amounts spent by other governments, and especially the Transvaal, which, I have heard on high diplomatic authority, spent £800,000 in a single year, and the small sums spent by England, making it impossible for us to have the omniscience attributed to us by lord Kimberley. I am glad he has not pressed an immediate inquiry into the action of the military authorities, at a time when our generals in the field, and many of those who could give valuable information, are unable to appear. We should defer an inquiry to a more convenient season." Later the premier admitted the deficiencies of the existing system, remarking that the treasury had acquired a power which was not to the public benefit. He had not thought of looking into past history, or examining the amount of blame to be attached to this or that minister.

Lord Rosebery, who followed lord Salisbury, spoke with great force and earnestness. He asked why the premier made it so difficult for the man in the street to support his policy. The past conduct of the government would come up for investigation he hoped, adding: "We have the right to know if, before the crisis, the intelligence department supplied the government with sufficient information. If not, dismiss the department. If the government possessed the information, their responsibility is heavy. I hope that when the time for the investigation arrives, those who have served the queen will be covered with such glory that the eyes of the investigators will be dazzled. I was appalled at the nature and style of lord Salisbury's speech. We have now 120,000 men in South Africa, yet we are with difficulty holding our own. The attitude of foreign nations is described as friendly. But that does not strike me as being so amicable as the word would imply. I deem it necessary to know what the government is going to do. Lord Salisbury said the cause of our disasters was the smallness of the secret service fund. But what is the government's duty? Some form of compulsory service must be introduced to meet the growing exigencies of the empire, and I am sure the nation will not shrink from either that or any other sacrifice to preserve the empire's pre-eminence. That we should shrink from sending away vast masses of troops situated as we are, in the center of a universe by no means friendly to us, without having a hint from the government of the military measures it proposes taking to face the disasters we have met, and the sacrifices we have made, is one of the most extraordinary features of the British constitution. I agree with lord Salisbury that the country can carry this thing through, in spite of all the impediments of men and methods that have shackled it in the past. But I venture to say it will have to be inspired by a loftier tone and truer patriotism than shown by the prime minister."

The marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, followed. He said he was prepared to make a statement at a future date. The government he added was not prepared, and had excellent reason for

not announcing its arrangements further.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was then adopted.

MONTAGUE WHITE'S OPINION

Of the Transvaal Trouble.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Montague White, who was consul-general of the South African republic in London until the outbreak of the war, contributes an article to the February number of the North American Review, which may be regarded as a statement from the Boer point of view, of the influences and forces which brought about hostilities between the South African republics and Great Britain. The circumstances commonly held to be responsible for the present situation he merely glances at. Among these he points to the discontent of the British element in Johannesburg, the clumsy diplomacy of Mr. Chamberlain, the activity of Mr. Rhodes, whom he describes as "a disappointed capitalist politician who had ruined his career as a statesman by an act of mad folly, and who was burning to be revenged on those whom he had bitterly wronged." In his opinion there were three immensely powerful, but unavowed forces, namely: greed of gold, lust of empire, and a thirst for revenge. Mr. White devotes very particular attention to one influence, which has commonly been overlooked, namely: the growth of personal rule as embodied in the high commissioner of South Africa.

FRENCH HAD A SKIRMISH

It Resulted in Nothing.

RENSBURG, January 26.—General French reconnoitred yesterday beyond Bastard Nek with a force of Hussars, Inniskillings, four guns of the Royal Artillery, mounted infantry, the Yorkshires, Wiltshires, and a portion of the Essex regiment. Turning to the northwest, he approached the Boer position at Rietfontein, nine miles beyond Colesburg on the wagon bridge road, which the enemy has been fortifying with a view of falling back when they evacuate Colesburg. Cautiously approaching, general French shelled the enemy, who replied with artillery and infantry fire. The British, who were well protected, suffered but little. An officer and nine men were wounded, one of the wounded has since died, and three men are missing. As the Boers were found in great force, confirming the reported reinforcement, and in strong position, general French discontinued the attack and returned to camp.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, January 20.—Special despatches from Pretoria, dated Thursday, January 25th, report that a collision occurred at Crocodile pool, between Boer outposts and the British who were in overwhelming force. The burghers drove the British from their positions. The Boers had two wounded.

SUPREME COURT CASES

At the present time only four cases are entered for trial at the sitting of the supreme court, which opens at Nelson on February 13th. These are:

Kaslo & Sloan Railway Company vs. Alexander, Wheeler & Martin (Kaslo) for plaintiffs; J. S. Alexander (Kaslo) for defendant. This is an action to enforce the terms of agreement or recover \$10,000 damages for breach of same.

Oppenheimer vs. Brackman & Ker Milling Company Limited, Elliot & Lennie for plaintiff; Taylor & Hamington for defendants; action to recover \$1025 claimed to be due plaintiff on a business transaction.

Thurston vs. Tattersall, Elliot & Lennie for plaintiff; Macdonald & Johnson for defendant; action to recover commission on sale of Chapeau mine. Plaintiff was to receive ten per cent on the sale price \$30,000, and sued to procure his commission on payments made to date.

Bigelow vs. LaBau, Elliot & Lennie for plaintiff; Galliher & Wilson for defendant; action against Dr. LaBau as executor of the estate of the late Carrie Wilson to recover certain sums alleged to be due by deceased to plaintiff.

A VIGOROUS WAR POLICY

Demanded in the Commons.

LONDON, January 30.—In the house of commons today captain Pretymann, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne, expressed the deepest sympathy, which he said was shared by both sides of the house, for the sufferers from the war, and the sufferings in Natal. He further referred to the feeling of admiration for the gallantry of the troops which was felt by all parties, and remarked that additional common ground for pride was the gallantry and national spirit shown by Great Britain and her colonies alike. He also expressed the hope that after the war all race antagonism in South Africa would be obliterated. Continuing, captain Pretymann, who is a retired captain of artillery, said an inquiry was necessary as to how the requirements of the war had been under estimated. He then appealed for the union of all parties in support of the government in its efforts to satisfactorily conclude a just war.

Herbert Pike, Liberal-Unionist member for Darlington, seconded the address in reply.

The Liberal leader, sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then rose to reply, amidst cheers from the opposition benches. Sir Henry, commenting on the queen's speech, said he had seldom known so little to be said in such a large number of words, as the war advanced, however, it became more difficult and more critical, and he was not surprised that the government had not proposed a formidable programme of legislation. Affairs in South Africa, political and military, would undoubtedly engage the present parliament to a great extent. The war was uppermost in all minds when the members separated in October, and it was believed there were troops enough in South Africa to rapidly clear the queen's dominions, but their expectations had been sobered. Week after week had seen checks, disappointments and deplorable loss of life. In every instance the advance of the British troops had been stayed by larger bodies of the enemy. The country, however, had again and again gone through greater trials with courage and composure, and it would not now depart from its high traditions. The courage and fortitude of British soldiers was never more conspicuous, and they must associate with this the sons of the colonies, who had shown most extraordinary aptitude in this kind of warfare. He appreciated the gallantry and devotion which led their countrymen to volunteer, but he wished to know the reasons which necessitated this unusual method of reinforcing the army. He and his friends had resolved to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, that the integrity of the queen's dominions be speedily vindicated, and he imagined there would be no difficulty in obtaining the additional supplies necessary. "Here my agreement with the government ceases," said sir Henry. He then proceeded with a bitter condemnation of the administration, and the tone and temper in which it had approached the whole South African problem, saying that the narrowness of the government's provision for military requirements necessitated hostilities, and asserting that its policy made war probable. He believed this feeling was largely shared by the house, and was glad of the opportunity promised to express his opinion. He repudiated the idea that he should await till the end of the war before discussing the matter. The present was the very time, he declared, for effective criticism, and those wishing to disclaim responsibility should do so now. "The ministers tell us," sir Henry continued, "that this war was undertaken to secure equal rights for white men. I hope they will transfer this laudable doctrine to this country. Many instances might be applied where too little consideration has been shown, under Mr. Chamberlain's administration, to the loyal Dutch of Cape Colony. The Cape ministers, who are as much crown ministers as Mr. Chamberlain, treated them in a manner ill-calculated to allay doubts and fears. The recess brought many speeches on this subject and astonishment at their statements. They now declare that it was inevitable, which is obviously an ex post facto opinion, and if not the ministers

are hopelessly condemned and ought to be hurled from power."

Arthur J. Balfour, after a vain attempt to draw sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman into an admission that he did not advocate pushing the war into Boer territory, reproached him with waiting until the country had become involved in military difficulties, to bring a vote of censure on the colonial secretary, which might have been brought, Mr. Balfour declared, at any time since 1895. In a general defence of the colonial secretary, and the government's policy, Mr. Balfour said that at one time the government believed the war would be avoided, but it had subsequently become convinced that the Boer government, never from the first intended giving the franchise concessions, the withholding of which meant war. He denied that general Buller had expressed the opinion that the forces sent out were inadequate. On the contrary, general Buller held the common military opinion that the forces sent were quite sufficient. If the government had asked parliament, last August, to authorize the dispatch of a large army, it would have been not only extremely bad diplomacy, but it would have been impossible to persuade parliament as to its necessity. Replying to the direct question put by sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman: "Did general Buller go to Natal purely in the exercise of his military discretion?" Mr. Balfour answered in the affirmative. He then proceeded to rebuke the opposition for criticising the war office, declaring that it was solely due to the efforts of the government during the last three years that the army and armaments were greatly improved. "The opposition," said Mr. Balfour, "are apparently ready to take upon their own shoulders the government of the country and the conduct of the war. I wish them well through the task. The government has not disguised from itself the magnitude of the task, and if parliament should think it advisable to change the government at the present juncture, I can only say that I would support any succeeding government in the steps necessary to prosecute the war to the conclusion we all desire. But the government will endeavor to discharge the great responsibility so long as it retains the confidence of the parliament."

Lord Edmund Fitz-Maurice then moved the amendment to the address. "And we humbly express our regret at the want of foresight and judgment displayed by her majesty's advisers, as shown alike in the conduct of African affairs since 1895, and in their preparation for the war now proceeding." Lord Fitz-Maurice attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy, especially his failure to punish the raiders, and the retention of Cecil Rhodes as a member of the privy council, together with his irritating and reckless methods that plunged the country into war before any adequate preparations were possible. The debate was then adjourned.

OFFER NOT YET ACCEPTED

Trouble Over Transport.

VICTORIA, January 30.—[Special to The Tribune.]—When premier Semlin read to the members of the legislature today the telegram received from Ottawa, still further delaying the federal government's acceptance of the provincial contingent, colonel Baker, advised that permission be sought to organize pending the completion of arrangements for the transport of the men, since that appeared to be the trouble. Premier Semlin says there are now more than enough applications to complete the contingent.

Finance minister Cotton, replying to McPhillips today, said that the government did not feel called upon to refund any moneys which were paid into the treasury as a matter of precaution in the renewal of certificates by parties advised by the government that such renewal was unnecessary. This was in connection with the new regulations making all certificates cover a uniform period, and many whose terms had not expired at the date fixed were renewed to avoid possibility of forfeiture.

Messrs. Martin and Higgins were today added to important committees as representatives of the third party, commonly called the floggers. Attorney-general Henderson to-

day promised Joe Martin, that the reported, practice of small debts courts magistrates acting as collection agents will be firmly suppressed.

The negotiations for some time pending for the coalition government have collapsed. There was a very fair prospect of success for some time.

SUGGESTED INTERFERENCE

Prompts a Naval Demonstration.

LONDON, January 31.—It is now known that the cabinet devoted much of its discussion on Saturday to the mobilization of the fleet. Nothing was settled, except that until further security to the home coast has been obtained by naval preparations, the eighth division shall not be sent to South Africa. On Monday the admiralty issued orders that the Channel squadron, instead of leaving Portland this week for Gibraltar, as previously directed, shall assemble on February 5th off Eddystone, and proceed to Bantry for a fortnight's exercises off the Irish coast, thus keeping in home waters for a time. This decision to delay the eighth division at a time when reinforcements are so urgently required may only mean that transports are not yet available, and that the division will embark when the shipping is ready.

The mobilization of reserve warships, if such a course shall be determined upon, would be of the utmost importance. There is nothing in the intelligence possessed by the public to cause the cabinet's prolonged discussion of this matter, and the inference is that the fleet may be mobilized as a general warning to other countries to keep their hands off the Transvaal question, or the ministry may have definite knowledge that the neutral powers purpose to take some advantage elsewhere, while England is busy in South Africa.

GREENWOOD NOTES

GREENWOOD, January 30.—[Special to The Tribune.]—A telegram has been received in this city from Paul Johnson, at New York, who has had charge of the construction work on the smelter being built by the British Columbia Copper Company at Greenwood, advising that he had been appointed general manager of the smelting department of the company, and that he would be back here in three weeks. The cold weather for the past few days has made the ice at the rink fine, and the hockey boys and skaters have been out in force every evening. The next match to be played here under the auspices of the British Columbia Hockey League will be on February 3rd, when the Rossland hockey team will play the home team.

J. Roderick Pringle, father of Clive Pringle, barrister here, is visiting his son. Mr. Pringle, who is a hale old gentleman, figured prominently in the early history of Eastern Canada. In the sixties he was a member of the executive council in Ontario. He will remain here a few weeks.

Goebel Declared Governor.

FRANKFORT, Kentucky, January 30.—While William Goebel lay at point of death in his room, the contesting boards, which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat. The vote was a strictly party one of 10 to 1, and William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected governor of Kentucky.

Train Blown Off the Track.

St. John's, Newfoundland, January 30.—During the tornado last night an express train on the Newfoundland railway was lifted off the track and deposited in a bog some distance away, the engine holding to the rails. The track was not disturbed. The baggage car was burned with the whole colonial mail for Canada and the United States. Nobody was injured.

Big Dynamite Explosion.

DETROIT, January 30.—Five hundred pounds of dynamite exploded at the stone works of the Sibley Quarry Company, near here today. Nelson Burbe, an employee, was killed by the explosion, and Mrs. Thomas P. Fitzpatrick badly injured. A region of fully ten miles was shaken by the shock.

HIS NAME WAS WADDELL

Tramway Victim Identified.

The mystery of the identity of the man killed on the Hall Mines tramway on the 9th instant has been solved at last through the efforts of the provincial police. He is John Waddell, a miner who came into the province from the direction of Northport.

When constable Kelly arrived home from Sandon yesterday he found awaiting him an official communication from constable Forrester at Ymir, in which information was given establishing the dead man's identity. Constable Forrester stated that on December 30th John Waddell and a partner named Fraser came to Ymir and worked for a day or so at the Ymir stamp mill. Soon after they left a variety of articles were missing from the bunkhouse, including a red sweater, pair three buckle overshoes and a black sateen shirt, all of which were included in the list of the dead man's belongings, as circulated by constable Kelly. Furthermore Waddell bought a pair of blankets, a red and white towel, and a suit of underwear from the Ymir storehouse, and these were found with the body.

The clues which led to the solution of the problem consisted of a vaseline bottle bearing the name of a Ymir druggist, and a poker chip bearing the letters "J. Waddell, Porto R." the latter referring to Frank Noll's hotel, where Waddell had apparently stopped. The outcome does infinite credit to the acuteness and patience of the constables who worked on the case.

JAMES MCGREGOR ARRESTED

For Alleged Safe Tapping.

James McGregor is in custody upon the charge of robbing the safe at Hyde & Tittsworth's store yesterday at noon. Four or five hours later he was arrested at Robson. This covers briefly the details of an interesting incident which transpired in Nelson yesterday.

At Christmas Hyde & Tittsworth engaged James McGregor, who had been in the city only a short time, to drive their wagon and be generally useful. He was a middle-aged man, somewhat given to intemperance, but otherwise satisfactory. Yesterday at noon the store was left in his charge while the proprietors went to lunch. On their return McGregor was missing. This fact roused suspicion, and a scrutiny of the cash was made. The sales register was untouched, but a glance at the safe disclosed that a sum of money, supposed to be about \$80, had been taken therefrom.

The police were notified, and while the patrolmen instituted a search about the city chief Jarvis wired a description of the missing man to provincial constable Forrester at Robson, if having come to his knowledge that McGregor was seen going towards the depot.

When the Nelson train pulled into Robson constable Forrester boarded her and the first passenger he saw proved to be the man he wanted. "How are you, McGregor," said the officer. "My name's not McGregor," was the prompt reply, but the constable transacted his business just the same. Later the prisoner acknowledged his identity. At 10:10 p.m. constable Forrester brought McGregor to the city where he was turned over to chief Jarvis and placed in the cells. It was a decidedly neat piece of police work.

The prisoner will be brought before magistrate Crease this morning. When searched about \$40 was found on his person.

Americans Ambushed and Killed.

MANILA, January 30.—A scouting party of the 25th infantry, while operating near Subig, were ambushed by the insurgents and a lieutenant and three privates were killed, and two or three privates wounded. A company some distance in the rear, on hearing the firing, hurried to the scene and recovered the bodies.

Cotton Operators on Strike.

MONTREAL, January 30.—Seven hundred employees in the Montreal Cotton Company's mill at Valleyfield, went out on strike this morning, a demand for an increase in wages having been refused.

\$5-Spring Suits-\$5

Now is a good time to select your spring suit or overcoat. It may seem a little early, but better buy early than wait until lines are broken. We have just received a large shipment of suits and light overcoats, and will sell you serge and tweed suits for men from \$5 up. See our Regent Street suits for young men, the newest thing out.

Baker Street,
Nelson, B. C.

J. F. WEIR, Men's Outfitter.

The Tribune.

The statement of the trade of the Dominion, for the last six months of 1899, shows an increase of which all Canadians may well feel proud. Its publication, however, has been the signal for Liberal journals, from one end of the Dominion to the other, to contrast the fat year under Liberal administration with the last lean year under Conservative rule. The total increase is brought out, and then proclaimed as the advantage accruing to the Dominion as the direct result of a change of government. As Canada enjoyed an unprecedented spell of prosperity during the latter half of the past year, the Liberal organs are thus enabled to make a wonderful showing. The sum total of trade for the six months under review was \$208,431,615, as against \$129,514,870 for the latter half of the year 1898. This gives an increase for the latter half of 1899, over the corresponding period of 1898, of \$78,916,745, or an advance of within a fraction of sixty per cent. Liberals of the Dominion, who allow the party organs to do their thinking for them, are asked to believe that this increase is due chiefly, if not solely, to the fact that Canada has a Liberal instead of a Conservative administration. The party organs go further, however. They cite the fact that the increased revenue would have been greater, but for the changes in the tariff. They point out that during the Conservative administration the duties levied upon imports averaged 30.8 per cent, whereas under the revised tariff of the Liberal party the duties levied upon imports averaged but 27.9 per cent. This means, if it means anything, that after all the shouting about free trade, and the crushing of Conservative fed monopolies, the free trade fad, the reciprocity fad, and the free trade, as we have it in England, fad has had the effect of reducing the Canadian tariff but 2.9 per cent. Liberal journals are evidently not striving to maintain the integrity of the party's leaders.

Men who profess to be able to size up the political middle at the capital, predict that the Semlin government will be able to pull through the session. It is to be hoped that in addition to pulling itself through the government will be able to give the province a fair redistribution measure. If this is done the people will put it out of the power of several who are now in the legislature to further disturb the business of the province.

Canadian News in Brief.

Charles S. Jackson of Bridgeburg, Ontario, was awarded a verdict of \$4,000 damages against Fred V. Young by a jury of the supreme court in Buffalo. Jackson bought a grocery store from Young for \$5200, the latter claiming that it contained a stock valued at \$8000. Subsequently it was found that the stock was in reality worth but \$1200, and Jackson sued Young for the balance of the purchase money. S. D. Vallieres, one of the candidates for alderman in Montreal, makes a serious charge against his opponent, alderman Proulx, of offering him \$500 to leave the field, accompanying the offer with the assurance that he would endeavor to have Mr. Vallieres elected two years hence for the same seat by acclamation. The Ontario municipal auditor has recommended that an audit be made of the accounts of the late Mr. Cowan, treasurer of Carleton county, and the county council will meet on Tuesday next to consider the matter. There has not been a special audit of the accounts of Carleton county for 27 years. Herman Molson of Petawawa township, county of Renfrew, Ont., went to the bush in company with another man, to follow up some deer tracks which Molson had seen

the day previous. While pulling his gun out of a thicket where he had it concealed, it went off and shot him in the head, killing him instantly.

John Meyer, one of the largest farm owners in the county of Waterloo died at his home near Hespeler, from cancer of the throat. An order has been granted at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for the payment to the children of the late John Siever of Welland of \$144 with interest, which has been in court for 20 years.

ATTEMPT TO KILL GOEBEL

In Kentucky's Capital.

FRANKFORT, Kentucky, January 30.—William Goebel, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor in the late state election, and who is now contesting the election before the legislature, was shot and very seriously injured at ten minutes after 11 o'clock today, while passing through the state house yard, on his way to the capitol building. Mr. Goebel in company with colonel Machin and warden Eph Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary, was walking up the sidewalk leading from the street to the capitol building, Goebel being on the right. When the three men were two-thirds of the distance from the street to the capitol building, a shot was fired from the third story of the building, occupied by the offices of the governor, the secretary of state and other leading officials. The ball struck Mr. Goebel in the side, and he instantly dropped to the pavement. Machin and Lillard seized him, Machin saying as they did so: "I guess they've got you, Goebel." "Yes," replied Mr. Goebel, "I guess they have got me for sure."

While Machin was holding the wounded man, supporting his head in his arms, four more shots were fired at the little party. All of them struck close, making the dust fly from the brick pavement. Neither Machin nor Lillard moved until the firing ceased, when Lillard ran for help. An examination made by Dr. Hume, and several other physicians, resulted in the announcement that the wound was not necessarily fatal, and that Mr. Goebel had a chance to recover. The ball, it was found, had inflicted a wound which was somewhat of a glancing nature, and had not gone through the lung in a direct line as Dr. Hume had thought upon the first examination. Had the ball struck the chest, one half inch to the right it would have caused certain death.

The house was in session when the shooting occurred, and the senate was to meet within twenty minutes. The capitol building was therefore filled with members of the legislature, and to say that excitement followed is putting it mild. From both halls men ran wildly down the steps, without hats or coats, and one member of the house came out carrying in his hand a bill on which he had been debating when the shooting occurred. By the time the members of the legislature had reached the lower floor, however, Goebel was on his way to the office of Dr. Hume. The members hastily rushed back to their desks, adjourned with the most unceremonious haste and poured down into the streets again.

In a few minutes the crowd was hastening toward the capitol building from every direction. Within three minutes after the shooting, a line of men was thrown around the building from whence the shots had come. John W. Miles, an aged citizen of Frankfort, was standing at the foot of the stairway leading from the first floor of the office building to the west, when a man, evidently a mountaineer, came rushing down the steps. Miles instantly threw his arms around the man's body and held him until help came. Men closed around the prisoner on every side with drawn revolvers, and the slightest attempt at resistance would have resulted in his instant death. He submitted to arrest very quietly, exclaiming again and again that he had nothing to do with the shooting. He gave his name as Harland Whitaker, and said he had been in the state office building when he heard the shots and, believing the long predicted battle had come at last, he hastened

out to see what was going on. He was searched at once, and three large revolvers, all fully loaded, were taken from him. None of the cartridges had been exploded, and there was no sign of any of the weapons having been in use. He was hurried to the jail, three blocks away, with all possible speed, it being feared that an attempt might be made to lynch him if the crowd should be able to lay hands upon him. He was very quiet and did not lose his composure for an instant, notwithstanding the excitement around him. "I know no more about it than any of you," he said.

The Republican officials acted with the greatest promptitude. Adjutant-general Collier at once telephoned to the armory on the hill, where all during the gubernatorial contest the local company of infantry had been held in reserve, and within twenty minutes a company of infantry was drawn up in front of the capitol building. Guards were placed at every gate leading to the capitol grounds, and nobody was permitted to enter or leave. As soon as it had been noised around that Goebel had been shot members of the legislature made a wild rush for the telegraph offices, and filed voluminous messages to their constituents, and within an hour replies began to pour in, the general run of them having one tenor, which was: "We are coming." It was expected that fully 5000 men would arrive in Frankfort during the evening. All of the military strength of the state was to be called out and hurried to Frankfort.

The Democrats kept exceedingly close watch over the person of J. C. W. Beckham, the contestant for the position of lieutenant-governor. In the event of the death of Goebel, he would be their only hope, and they declared with earnestness that if Goebel should die, there would be no governor but Beckham. He was kept in his room at the capitol hotel, and will be guarded very closely until the trouble over. He declared that he needed no guard, but the Democrats paid no attention to his remonstrances.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.



INCORPORATED 1670.

Just Received

A CARLOAD OF CHOICE VEGETABLES.

Sweet Potatoes
Parsnips
Potatoes
Cabbages
Carrots
Turnips
Beets
Onions

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Telephone 13

That Cough

The first dose of our Syrup White Pine and Tar will relieve it—a bottle will cure it.

For the lungs and to build up the system take our EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, large bottles 75 cents.

Canada Drug & Book Co.

NELSON

Parson's Produce Company

WHOLESALE
Butter,
Eggs,
Cheese,
Green
Fruits,
Cured
Meats,
Vegetables

SHIPPERS OF THE EARLY BREAKFAST BRAND OF EGGS.

Full stocks carried at Nelson and Rossland. Mail orders solicited.

LACE CURTAINS

from

\$1.40 per pair up

FRED IRVINE & CO.

36 BAKER STREET

FREE HEMING

of Table Cloths, Sheets

Pillow Cases, Etc.

Annual January Sale

WHITEWEAR, LINENS, COTTONS, ETC.

Commencing Monday, January 21st.

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 extremely 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
Children's Slips, Night Dresses
Shirts, Drawers, Etc., 50c up
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
White Table Napkins from \$1.00 dozen
Red Table Damask from 35c up
Red Table Damask from \$1.00 up
White Cotton Towels, 15c large size
White, Plain and Twilled Sheetting
White Circular Pillow Cotton
Linen Toweling from 5c up
Swiss, Nainsook and Lawn Embroideries from 2c 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

We invite inspection of quality and prices

Ladies' and Children's
Woolen Vests and
Drawers, Reduced Prices

FRED IRVINE & CO.

Nelson, B.C.

All Carpets Sewed
and Laid
Free of Charge

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

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 Columbia 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.

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.

SMOKE

ROYAL SEAL
AND
KOOTENAY BELLE
CIGARS

UNION MADE

Kootenay Cigar Mfg. Co.

NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Book Binding

AND

Book Making

The Tribune has a thoroughly equipped Book Bindery in connection with its job printing department. All kinds of books manufactured to order, and any kind of binding or rebinding done on short notice.

The Tribune Association, Limited.

BURNS BLOCK

Kootenay Coffee Co.

NELSON, B. C.

Coffee roasters and dealers in Tea and Coffee. Offer fresh roasted coffee of best quality as follows:
Java and Arabian Mocha, per pound \$1.40
Java and Mocha Blend, 3 pounds 1.00
Three Santos, 4 pounds 1.00
Santos Blend, 6 pounds 1.00
Our Special Blend, 8 pounds 1.00
Our Rio Blend, 6 pounds 1.00
A trial order solicited. Salesroom 2 doors east of Oddfellows block, West Baker street.

The Nelson Saw and Planing Mills, Limited

Are prepared to furnish by rail, barge or teams

Dimension Lumber, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Local and Coast Ceiling, Local and Coast Flooring, Double Dressed Coast Cedar, Rustic, Shiplap, Stepping, Door Jambs, Pine and Cedar Casings, Window Stiles, Turned Work, Band-sawing, Brackets, Newel Posts, Turned Veranda Posts, Store Fronts, Doors, Windows and Glass.

Get prices before purchasing elsewhere

The Nelson Saw and Planing Mills, Limited

Office and Mills corner Hall and Front Streets, Nelson.

H. D. ASHCROFT

BLACKSMITHING
AND EXPERT
HORSESHOEING

Wagon repairing promptly attended to by a first-class wheelwright.

Special attention given to all kinds of repairing and custom work from outside points.

Shop: Hall St., between Baker and Vernon

WOOD FOR SALE

GOOD DRY FIR WOOD
ANY LENGTHS

Leave orders at Old Curiosity Shop, on Jones street.

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

PROVINCIAL
LAND SURVEYOR

Corner Victoria and Kootenay Streets,
P. O. Box 58. TELEPHONE NO. 95

Lethbridge Galt Coal

The best value for the money in the market for all purposes.

TERMS CASH. W. P. TRENNY, General Agent

Telephone 141. Office with C. D. J. Christie.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Rhododendrons, Roses, Fairy Evergreens, Magnolias, Bulbs, new crop Lawn Grass Seed for present or spring planting. Largest and most complete stock in Western Canada. Call and make your selections or send for catalogue. Address all nursery grounds and greenhouses, M. J. HENLY, 3005 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

JUST RECEIVED

A DIRECT IMPORTATION OF

Brushes

BATH TOOTH NAIL HAIR

Baker Street, Nelson

W. F. Teetzel & Co.

Fall and Winter

Footgear

Boots and Shoes in all the latest styles
and direct from the manufacturers
Don't fail to see our stock suitable for this winter

Maltese Cross Rubbers and Overshoes
Buy Maltese and get the best

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 in-
creased 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**CITY LOCAL NEWS**

No further effort has been made
by the friends of young James
Kelly to secure bail for the lad since
the sureties originally named backed
out, and it is presumed that the
matter has been dropped.

The tank of the gas company's
gasholder is growing rapidly, in
fact it is practically completed and
the workmen will shortly commence
on the holder, or inside compart-
ment. The balance of the appar-
atus for the works was received
yesterday. L. L. Merrifield, chief
engineer of the Economical Con-
struction Company, is expected in
the city this week to go over the
buildings.

A team belonging to the Mirror
Lake Ice Company ran away on
Ward street yesterday and created
some excitement along the route of
their wild gallop.

The steamer Kokanee took a
party from Kaslo to Mirror lake
last night. The excursionists en-
joyed a jolly night's skating.

The best point for skating about
Nelson just now is near the C. P. R.
dock, where there is a fine sheet of
ice. The frozen area was black
with skaters yesterday.

D. R. Dingwall, an extensive
manufacturing jeweler of Winni-
peg, is in the city on a tour of the
province. Mr. Dingwall is regis-
tered at the Phair.

Certificates of improvements
were issued yesterday to R. M. Mc-
Lean at Rossland in respect to the
Consolidated Alabama and Atlanta
mineral claims.

W. H. Swerdfefer has recorded
the transfer of his interests in the
Elk, Trumpet, Willie, Bellerophon,
Royal Arthur and Invincible claims
on the headwaters of Eagle creek
to Solomon Johns.

The C. P. R. location party work-
ing on the Balfour extension is now
camped at Nine-mile point, and the
engineers are working on both sides

of the point re-surveying the pro-
posed line. Engineer Proctor, who
is in charge of the party, predicts
that the sound of blasts will speed-
ily be heard in the vicinity, but up
to the present no word has been re-
ceived regarding the contract.

R. W. Drew, local agent of the
C. P. R., resumed his duties at the
depot yesterday. Friends will be
pleased to learn that his father's
health is improving.

Trainmaster Hamilton of the
C. P. R. was in Robson yesterday
on business in connection with the
road.

Should occasion arise it is prob-
able that the entire 400 men re-
quired to complete Lord Strath-
cona's Canadian contingent for ser-
vice in South Africa could be re-
cruited in Nelson, if the volume of
inquiries regarding the matter may
be accepted. A recruiting station
is to be located here, but it is not
known when enlistments are to be
taken, or whether the work is to be
done through local militia officers
or by a recruiting officer sent in.
When definite information can be
had THE TRIBUNE will publish full
details, and in the meantime enthu-
siasts must cultivate the admirable
quality of patience.

The seats for the Fairview school
were taken from the C. P. R. depot
to the school building yesterday.
Principal Clayton is busily engaged
in completing arrangements for the
opening of the school, which takes
place in a day or two.

Tom Ward, the man arrested
with a quantity of stolen goods in
his possession, was brought before
magistrate Crease yesterday for
sentence. His worship imposed a
sentence of six months' imprison-
ment at hard labor in the provin-
cial jail. Ward strenuously denied
any knowledge of the theft, main-
taining that the goods were given
to him by a friend.

Mrs. R. Ince and family leave to-
night for Ottawa. Mr. Ince will
follow about the 15th inst.

S. A. Kelly, provincial constable,
returned yesterday from Sandon.
He reports matters quiet in that
district.

Chief justice McColl has made an
order setting aside the service of
the writ in the action of Kennedy
vs. McKay on the ground that no
place was stated in the writ where
appearance was to be entered.
Plaintiff was allowed to amend the
writ. The point involved is of con-
siderable interest to the legal
fraternity.

Peterson, the Kaslo man charged
with theft, was not brought before
judge Korin yesterday morning
owing to the absence from the city
of sheriff Tuck and constable Kelly.
He will probably be arraigned to-
morrow.

E. R. Stewart of Vancouver, gen-
eral manager of E. R. Stewart &
Company, wholesale provision and
produce merchants, is in the city.
Mr. Stewart states that it is his in-
tention in future to spend a good
part of his time in Nelson and
assume the active management of
the business here. Mr. Parkinson
will be assistant manager.

Rumors About Persia's Loan

ST. PETERSBURG, January 30.—It
is semi-officially announced that
the government, at the request of
the government of Persia, and in
view of the good relations between
the two governments, has author-
ized the Bank of Persia to take up
the loan of 22,500,000 roubles, about
to be issued in Persia under the
designation of the 5 per cent gold
loan of 1900. There is a widespread
idea in London that the Persian

**Stoves Stoves**

We have the finest line of COAL HEATERS ever displayed in the dis-
trict. 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, Padding 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 De-
partment is crowded with all the
popular brands of edibles. A
large consignment of fresh eggs
has just reached us.

Crockery and Glassware**Kirkpatrick & Wilson****Here's Bargains****MEN'S SUITS**

We have about 25 suits of good serviceable
tweeds, odds and ends of our \$10 and \$12 suits, all
sizes and in the lot. Make your choice for \$5.
Boy's suits, warm and nice, extra good for the
price.
Underwear at special low prices.
Bargains in men's and boy's caps, socks and
ties. Quality good—prices low.

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
full samples of cuttings and overcoatings, rep-
resenting a \$50,000 stock to choose from made to
your order at prices never before heard of in Nel-
son. All the latest fashions in Fancy Tailoring 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
REPAIRING
YOUR OWN GOODS MADE UP
OLD CLOTHES MADE GOOD AS NEW

ARTHUR GEE

Opposite Clarke Hotel, MERCHANT TAILOR

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.

New Grocery Store

We are now open for busi-
ness 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 Silvia Streets, opposite Methodist Church.

PATTON & ENMAN**Comfortable****Footwear**

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 ran across.
Shoes to fit all feet, in styles to suit every fancy, at prices moved down to a minimum.

Neeland's Shoe Emporium

BAKER STREET, NELSON

IMPERIAL OIL CO., Ltd.**NOTICE**

In consequence of a quantity of inferior coal oil being sold in the
city, purchasers are requested to see that all cases and tins are
marked either Standard Oil Company or Imperial Oil Company.

C. W. WEST & CO., Agents.

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. Desbriety & Co., Staple and Fancy Grocers BAKER STREET, NELSON

Groceries and Provisions

**FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS TO
ANY PART OF THE CITY**

John A. Irving & Co

Houston Block

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE CELEBRATED

B & K

Rolled

Oats

The Best that Money can Buy. Take no Other

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

TENTS AND AWNINGS

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

THEO MADSON

224-226 Baker Street, Nelson.

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

Call and get bargains
Elliot Block, Baker St.

A. FERLAND