

PRENTICE SHOWS HIS HAND

Blocks a Government Bill.

VICTORIA, February 1.—[Special to the Tribune.]—Prentice today gave an illustration of the one-man power which made Joe Martin turn green with envy. It was just before the house rose, the afternoon having been spent in a discussion of the Coal Mines Regulation bill, to which McPhillips moved an amendment, attacking its constitutionality as trenching upon a matter of Dominion control, and also ill advised, in virtually excluding French Canadians from British Columbia mines in the Crow's Nest Pass for instance. McPhillips wanted to adjourn the debate while he procured certain information, but McKechnie, who was in charge of the bill, refused.

Colonel Baker wanted a postponement pending the expected arrival of a report from the Crow's Nest mines; and later Helmecken asked for time to permit of information coming to him.

To all intents McKechnie replied that the debate must go on. He intimated that a night sitting would be held to finish it. Then Prentice appeared with an intimation that he had just heard of the death of Alexander Dunsmuir, in New York, and that as this bill particularly affected the Dunsmuir interests, it would be only decent to adjourn the debate. To point his demand, Prentice added that a letter from James Dunsmuir, now on his way to New York, had terminated the pair they had made and left Prentice free to vote.

The adjournment thus called for was granted forthwith, and the ministers had not sufficient presence of mind to disguise the hold-up by giving evidence that they would have adjourned the debate out of respect to Mr. Dunsmuir, irrespective of the power of Prentice's vote. As one member said, Prentice flourished the pistol, and the ministers' hands went up. The circumstances of the release of the pair seems to imply breakers ahead.

ANXIOUS FOR DELAGOA BAY

Working Up Intervention.

BERLIN, February 1.—It is strongly rumored in parliamentary circles that the chief political object of Dr. Leyds in visiting Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, is to induce France, Germany and Russia to intervene if Great Britain should attempt to seize Delagoa Bay. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that count Von Buelow, foreign secretary, has thus far refused to give a definite promise. There has been daily conferences between emperor William and count Von Buelow on the subject. German colonial circles, and the German government itself, regard the war as distinctly unfavorable to German interests in Africa. No matter how it may end Germany will acquire uncomfortable neighbors, either fanatical Boers or presumptuous British. More than this, the feeling is that in German southwest Africa, where the Boer element is strong but slumbering, a formidable Boer movement is bound to be awakened. Germany, therefore, would like peace under conditions that would leave both belligerents weakened.

St. James Theatre Reopened.

LONDON, February 1.—St. James theatre, which was entirely remodelled during George Alexander's absence from London, was reopened this afternoon, with Anthony Hope's Rupert of Hentzau, before the most brilliant audience that has been seen there since the outbreak of the war. The prince of Wales, with the duke and duchess of Iffe occupied the royal box, and general sir Evelyn Wood and other officers were in the stalls. Before the curtain rose madame Albina sang the national anthem, the audience joining with patriotic enthusiasm.

Progress of Wireless Telegraphy.

LONDON, February 1.—Emilio Guarini, a native of Puglia, Italy, who is little more than 20 years of age, has discovered a means of utilizing Marconi's invention at the greatest distances. He accomplishes this by means of his own invention, which is called a repeater and which he says receives the

electric waves and is capable of transmitting them to other repeaters for continuous repetition. He says he needs a repeater only at every five-hundredth mile. He says his invention will enable polar expeditions to keep in constant communication with civilization. Marconi thinks that the present limit of eighty-six miles in communication will shortly be raised to 150 miles. He has no belief in Nicola Tesla's promise to communicate across the Atlantic. He believes that science, while gradually progressing, will be unable to obtain such great results before the preliminary difficulties have been surmounted. Personally, he does not expect, yet, to girdle the Atlantic.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST ARMY

213,000 Men for Africa.

LONDON, February 2.—Mr. Wyndham's declaration in the house of commons, that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7000 Canadians and Australians, and 20,000 South African volunteers, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there with the exception of about 18000. This is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000 men. Wellington at Waterloo had but 25,000.

Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defence the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done. The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost, and 10,000 at Ladysmith. Excluding these, there are 70,000 troops which have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea. Why so many effective men have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transport, and the organization of supplies to which Lord Roberts is devoting his former experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details. It seems as though the weight of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Cable scraps, received during the last twelve hours, do not further illuminate the military operations. Various independent correspondents confirm the report that general Buller told his troops on January 28th that he hoped to relieve Ladysmith within a week. It is believed in some rather trustworthy quarters that he is again assailing the Boer lines.

A further list of casualties, published by the war office, brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spion Kop to be 1895 officers and men.

Exceptional activity at the navy yards continues, but a correspondent of the Associated Press learns that this is chiefly new construction and refitting work. Three ships will be commissioned at Davenport this month.

Some unpleasant criticism of the war office has been caused by the discovery that the sights of the Lee-Enfield carbines are defective. Old carbines have been supplied to the outgoing fourth brigade of cavalry. The only announcement regarding fresh military preparations is the formation of three additional batteries.

Mill Men Combine.

VANCOUVER, February 1.—It is announced by Mr. Stein, secretary of the board of trade, that all the shingle and lumber mills of Vancouver and Westminster have combined, and it is hoped that at an early date the mills of Vancouver Island and the Kootenays would follow suit. The combine is to be known as the Association of British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers. John Hendry has been elected president and Mr. Stein secretary. The first act of the association was to memorialize the government of Canada to place a duty on all lumber and shingles imported into British Columbia from Puget Sound.

Advance Made in Iron.

LONDON, February 1.—Throughout south Staffordshire, the iron works have advanced the price of iron ten shillings per ton, on account of the dearth of coal.

CHURCHILL GIVES HIS VIEW

Of the Transvaal Situation.

LONDON, February 1.—Winston Churchill's dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, in addition to details respecting the position on the Tugela, gives a most interesting survey of the position. He says: "The most serious attacks upon the war office, appear unjust. The great army in South Africa is the finest in quality, beautifully organized, and equipped in all details and with excellent artillery. The Boer guns are few but splendid, and are cleverly handled. The Boers can find the range of moving targets at 7000 yards often at the first shot of our guns, we cannot explain how."

In an interesting comparison of British and Boer methods of warfare, as illustrated during the battle of Spion Kop, showing how the British troops were "cramped, mixed and disorganized, and how the machinery of control was shattered," he says: "This would not have affected the Boers, each of whom, in pursuance of a general resolve either to hold or to evacuate a position, would have acted individually, and quite independently of officers' orders. It was a case of a pack of hounds against a flock of sheep. But the next morning the British battalions were again collected and solid, showing the advantage of discipline."

A similar loss would have disheartened the Boers, and have caused a general trek. Herein lies our expectation of ultimate success. The British have great recuperative powers; the Boers have none. The war, therefore is brought nearer an end even by unsatisfactory operations. Mr. Churchill anticipates that the consequence of the war will not be altogether evil, as there will be a great increase of respect between the combatants, and contempt, the former wedge of cleavage, will be gone for ever.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, February 1.—Adelbert Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, arrived here this afternoon on his way to the Transvaal.

CITY LOCAL NEWS.

Several names were added to the list of volunteers for Strathcona's Horse yesterday, some of the applications coming in by wire. Lieutenant Beer has declined to receive applications until he is instructed to do so by the militia authorities. He believes that if Nelson is to be made the recruiting center for the district a recruiting officer will be sent here to transact the business, and that in the meantime nothing can be done. A notice has been posted to this effect, and those who desire to enlist may as well nurse their aspirations for the present.

The British Columbia Gazette announces the appointment of E. A. Orace and alderman W. J. Williams as members of the police commissioners. The appointments to the vacancies on the board of license commissioners are alderman William Irvine and J. A. Kirkpatrick.

The Bulldog tunnel is not completed as yet. The rock work is finished, however, and 150 men who were employed on the work were released the other day. The C. P. R. officials state that the brick work is progressing rapidly, and that trains may be running through the tunnel any day.

Trying to Effect a Settlement.

New Denver Ledger.

There was a meeting of the business men of Sandon on Tuesday night, to discuss the labor situation and to formulate some plan to bring the mine managers and Miners' Union together, that a settlement of the difficulty might be effected. The meeting was largely attended and great interest manifested. After thoroughly canvassing the situation, it was decided to call a general meeting of the business men and citizens of all the Slocan camp, to be held at Sandon on Wednesday evening, February 6th. At this meeting the managers and miners will be asked to be present, and steps will be taken to select a committee of arbitration and to induce the contending parties to submit their differences to that body.

In the meantime a petition will be circulated in Kaslo, Sandon, Ainsworth, New Denver, White-water, Cody, Three Forks, Silverton and Slocan City, asking the

government to put into operation the Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894. The petitions will be returned to Sandon and presented to the general meeting Wednesday evening, and after receiving the endorsement of the meeting, will be forwarded to Victoria. Thus it would appear the long and fruitless squabble may reach a settlement in the near future.

TALK OF A THIRD ATTEMPT

To Relieve Ladysmith.

LONDON, February 2.—Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, today discusses a long dispatch from Winston Churchill, dated at Pietermaritzburg, and describing the situation in Natal. He says: "This dispatch deserves to be closely read. It is an appeal to the public at home, and as it has been passed by the censor, may be taken to represent the feeling of general Buller's army. Mr. Churchill represents the difficulties of general Buller's task in concise terms. The enemy will place outposts on the hills, and keep back their main body until they see the decision of general Buller's movement. They will quickly bring up the main body, and extemporize what defensive works they can in addition to such as they have, profusely prepared in anticipation of various possible advances. That is what everyone would expect them to do; and that their main body can ride faster than general Buller's main body can walk, is also pretty generally understood. The consequence is that the Boer army cannot be turned. Whoever it is attacked, it can put forward an entrenched front."

According to Mr. Churchill, there are 7000 Boers watching Ladysmith. The same number is held ready to resist general Buller, and 5000 is kept in reserve to reinforce either body at need. This general Buller has to attack 12,000 men entrenched on favorable ground. For that purpose Mr. Churchill thinks he ought to have 35,000 men instead of 25,000. In other words, general Buller ought to have another division.

"This opinion coincides with the view we have all along expressed, that the centre of gravity of the war lies in Natal, and that British victory there would be decisive, while a complete British defeat in Natal would have disastrous consequences."

"It seems difficult in view of the strategy accepted at the war office, as well as at Capetown, to believe that general Buller is to be allowed once more to attack a position with less than the numerical superiority of three to one, which tacticians commonly think necessary for such a task. It is hardly intelligible that he should attack again without loss of time. Indeed it seems probable that the movement is now in progress. We must hope that the splendid bravery of our men will be rewarded by success. When Mr. Churchill says that the public must nerve themselves, he probably means to prepare our country at home for heavy losses in the coming battle."

STORKSTROOM, Cape Colony, February 1.—A runner, who has arrived here, brought a letter from Alieval North, in which it is announced that the Boers have reopened the line to Burgersdorp, as their supplies were short at Stormberg. The plains being bare, the camp of the Burgers, it is added, has been moved back of Stormberg heights.

LONDON, February 2.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's camp, dated January 30th: "Colonel Wynne has taken command of general Woodgate's brigade. Colonel Miles has been appointed chief of general Buller's staff. The Boers are still constructing defensive works opposite Potgieter's drift. A strong cavalry reconnaissance proceeded today westward in the vicinity of Honger's Spruit."

LONDON, February 2.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing January 29th, says: "General Joubert's wife accompanies him everywhere, and insists on personally providing for his table."

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, January 30.—Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance, in the direction of Honger's Spruit, found the road clear. The enemy was not to be seen.

WAR OFFICE WAS AT FAULT

Knew Nothing of Boer Forces.

LONDON, February 1.—In the house of commons today Mr. Balfour, the government leader, said in answer to a question, that while the military operations were proceeding he could not answer any inquiry as to the slaughter of the Highlanders at Magersfontein. Regarding the dispatches of major-general sir William Francis Butler, who was in command of the British troops in South Africa until August, 1899, when he was relieved by lieutenant-general sir Frederick William Forester-Walker, it being intimated that general Butler's sympathies were in favor of the Boers, Mr. Balfour said there were no reasons to present them to the house. General Butler's opinion in South African affairs he added was well known. The general had never suggested to the war office, either publicly or privately, that the number of troops required would be anything like the number actually sent. In regard to the suggestion that Indian troops should have been used in South Africa, the house, Mr. Balfour said, would understand the impossibility of this.

Replying to questions relating to the letters of Mr. B. F. Hawksley, counsel for the British South African Company, and other letters published, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, admitted that those of which he had personal knowledge were published substantially correct. The letters had been stolen from Mr. Hawksley's office by a clerk who was summarily dismissed in 1897. Mr. Chamberlain further declared that he was only aware of the existence of the letters a few days before they were published.

Sir Charles Dilke, advanced Radical member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, resumed the debate on lord Edmund Fitz-Maurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He said he thought no one could deny that the result had been to kill the belief of the world in Great Britain's ability to conduct a war. "My country's military reputation," he added, "was never lower, and even now the government failed to grasp the seriousness of the war."

George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary for the war office, who followed, admitted that the war office had not been "impegnable," but he argued that the government had done its best, considering the limitations of the military custom, and welcomed criticism, as the country would thus be enabled to turn to best account the tide of patriotism and the lessons of the war. If the government had done it with right motives, the cardinal points in the campaign were: first, a desire to give diplomacy a chance; second, the decision of general Buller to relieve Ladysmith. "It should not be supposed," he added, "that he criticized general Buller's decision. General Buller was on the spot, and could doubtless explain his action. It was easy to conceive other disasters which might have occurred along another line of advance. They might have had a universal rising of the Cape Dutch. Mr. Wyndham then deplored the amendment, which he asserted would be misunderstood by the continental critics, by fellow subjects in Natal, and by kinsmen in America, who were watching the vicissitudes of the struggle. As regards the forces engaged, Mr. Wyndham said that exclusive of the eighth division and the fourth cavalry brigade, Great Britain had 142,000 foot and artillery, 3700 cavalry, 30 siege guns, 38 naval guns, 30 howitzers, 54 batteries of horse artillery, and 234 field guns, while the combined forces of the two republics were estimated in 1898 at 50,000 men. The parliamentary secretary for the war office further intimated that he would have to ask the house for large financial means, in order that the war might be brought to the only possible conclusion, and that the system of home defence be put on a sound footing.

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal member for Berwick-on-Tweed, said he recognized that the speech of Mr. Wyndham was one which gave greater strength to the government, and had done something to lift the gloom that had fallen on the country. "There are differences of opinion among the opposition," he continued,

"but the amendment is not intended to cover these differences. We cannot withhold censure for what is past, but we are prepared to give the government our support in the future, and prepare to help in prosecuting the war to the end. The dominating object of the government's policy was to secure equality of rights between the white races in South Africa, and next in point of importance to see that never again shall it be possible for a vast arsenal to be formed there under other control than that of Great Britain. To that end the government shall have our support." Sir Edward said there was no thought that the government had provoked an unjust war, but it was certainly the speeches of the ministers that occasioned the amendment.

He was proceeding with detailed criticisms of the management of the war, and was referring to the occupation of Dundee, when Mr. Wyndham, interrupting him, said: "The advances on Dundee and Glencoe were made entirely on the initiative of the late general Symons. Other military authorities were not consulted. The government first learned the news from the newspapers."

In conclusion sir Edward Grey repeated his assertion that he would be glad to give the government his help and confidence, if he could feel assured that they would adopt adequate measures to bring the war to a successful issue, and so protect the country against any complications that might arise. The debate was then adjourned.

The gossip in the lobbies tonight indicates a belief that sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's support of the amendment to the address has landed him in a tight place. The amendment, as a party move to unite all sections of Liberals, has failed. It has only resulted in rallying the supporters of the government who had been considerably embarrassed by criticisms even on their own side. Moreover, the followers of lord Rosebery will probably support the government. As the Irish members will abstain from voting, the ultimate majority will probably be even larger than usual. It is felt that the Liberals have been trying to make capital out of the crisis at an attempt which is entirely out of touch with the real feeling of the country.

LONDON, February 1.—In the house of lords today, the secretary of state for war, the marquis of Lansdowne, said he desired to formally announce that general sir William Francis Butler resigned command of the British forces in South Africa because of a political divergence of opinion with sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, which was so great that he concluded his command of the forces in South Africa would become a source of embarrassment to the high commissioner.

The Emperor Not Dead.

PARIS, February 1.—A despatch from Peking says the report of the death of emperor Kwang Su is not confirmed. The despatch adds that the safety of foreigners is not threatened, but that an English missionary having been murdered in the province of Shung Lung, the British, American, French, Italian and German ministers have addressed a note to the Chinese foreign office asking that measures be taken by the authorities for the safety of missionaries.

Spion Kop Casualty List.

LONDON, February 1.—The war office completes this evening the list of the British casualties at Spion Kop by announcing the names of 250 men missing of various regiments, including 137 members of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Fatal Fire in Parish School.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Two lives were lost by a fire which partially destroyed St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish school, on 14th street, this afternoon. The victims were sister Stanislaus, and a pupil Mary Foley, 10 years old.

Beresford Starts for Malta.

LONDON, February 1.—Rear-admiral lord Charles Beresford, started for the Continent this morning on his way to Malta, to take command of the second division of the British Mediterranean fleet.

More Coast Men Coming.

NEW DENVER, February 1.—[Special to The Tribune.]—Coast advices state 250 men are to be sent in this week to take the places of the Slocan miners, the wages offered being \$3.

CONTRACT HAS BEEN LET

For the Balfour Extension.

The uncertainty existing in regard to the Balfour extension of the C. P. R. was ended last night, when word was received in the city that the contract had been awarded to the firm of Stewart & Welsh, who have their headquarters at Trail just now. The announcement will bring disappointment to several local contractors who tendered for the work, but is some satisfaction to know that the line is to be built, and at once. The successful tenderers are well known railroad contractors. Jack Stewart was formerly construction engineer for the Mann, Foley Brothers & Larsen syndicate who built a large portion of the Crow's Nest road. More recently Stewart & Welsh built many spur lines on the C. P. R. system, among these being the spurs to the Sunset, Deadwood, Wellington and Greenwood camps.

Mr. Proctor, construction engineer on the C. P. R. was seen by THE TRIBUNE shortly after the word was received, and in reply to a series of questions obligingly furnished considerable information on the subject. He said: "I have just had an intimation regarding Stewart & Welsh having secured the Balfour contract. As the contract, I believe, calls for the completion of the work in July next it is safe to predict that the firm will lose no time in commencing active operations. In fact you may expect to see the advance guard of the contractors' forces in Nelson this week. It will take some time to ship the full complement of plant, which includes scores of plows, scrapers and other machinery not to mention thirty or forty teams of horses from Trail, but I presume they are concluding their shipping arrangements at this very moment. They will probably engage a force of 1000 or 1500 men, and the first effect of the operations will be to clear the streets of every man who desires to work."

The cost of the line when completed will be in the neighborhood of \$500,000. The C. P. R. will, of course, have an engineer to superintend the work, and while no official notice of the fact has been given, it is understood that Mr. Proctor, who has been in charge of the location party going over the proposed line for several weeks, will receive the appointment.

Railroad Men Organized.

D. Stauffer of Revelstoke, international organizer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Bridgemen arrived in Nelson last evening. He reports that the men working in the B. and N. department of the railroads in British Columbia have been organized for mutual benefit and protection, the providing and caring of the sick, disabled, aged and indigent members, and the burying of the dead. Their organization is known as the International Brotherhood of Railroad Bridgemen, American Federation of Labor, the intention being for the order to become general on the American continent, and to place it on the same footing as the sister railroad orders. So far two lodges have got on the way, Revelstoke and Nelson, and soon from the enquiries being made and letters received the brotherhood will spread and lodges be organized in eastern Canada and the United States. The lodges are also affiliated with the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada.

Canadian News Briefs.

The Liberal party has decided not to oppose premier Macdonald, South Winnipeg, or McPhaden, minister of public works, Emerson division, in the bye-elections for the provincial house.

Alderman Grant of Vancouver, chairman of the civic board of works, has withdrawn his resignation from the city council and will take his accustomed seat at the council board.

Smallpox in Brantford.

BRANTFORD, February 1.—Thos. Cornwall arrived here on Friday from Cleveland, Ohio. On Saturday he was taken sick and the doctor said it was a case of smallpox. On Sunday Cornwall was removed to the smallpox hospital. His residence, with the inmates, and the residences of those who visited him on Saturday, have been quarantined.

\$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 comment of the Kamloops Sentinel upon the reported schemes for a coalition of the contending parties in the provincial legislature, is of interest in so far as it evidences the aims of those who were desirous of bringing about the coalitions referred to. From what has leaked out it appears that two interests were desirous of effecting a coalition. The most active was the Dunsmuir interest. This interest was apparently willing to accept any compromise with the government party which would shut out finance minister Cotton, and at the same time not necessitate a general election. The second scheme is generally referred to as the Canadian Pacific coalition. The promoters of this effort were prepared to accept the finance minister, but they were to have H. D. Helmcken as attorney-general in the place of the present incumbent. In neither of the schemes were the electors to be consulted, although the radical change was proposed of substituting a government for the people for a government for corporation interest. The people of the province have reason to congratulate themselves that the schemes did fall through. When the present government finds that it is unable to transact the business of the province it should ask for a dissolution. It met the house with a working majority, pledged to carry out certain reforms. Its work has not yet been completed. If a trio of floggers has rendered it impossible for the members of the government to complete the work they were elected to do, the electors will furnish the remedy at the poll.

It is reported that the management of the Enterprise mine will attempt to secure an injunction restraining the members of the Silverton Miners' Union from interfering with the cheap laborers whom the company is importing from the Coast. The only interference which the union miners have practiced has been what is commonly known as moral suasion. In many cases this is of no effect whatever, but it is the only weapon which wage-earners are permitted to use in dissuading imported laborers from taking places which they have vacated in consequence of labor troubles. It is not very often that such excellent observance of the law in this respect is shown by locked-out employees as has been shown by the miners of the Slocan. They were likewise fortunate in that many of the men whom they approached were susceptible to moral suasion. This, however, does not please the management of the Enterprise mine. The courts are to be applied to for an injunction restraining union miners from speaking to any men whom the management of the mine may bring into the country to displace them. The mine owners have so arranged matters that certain miners are deprived of work. They have given them cause for complaint. The next move is to have the courts enjoin the aggrieved miners from making any complaint. The suggestion of such a thing makes one wonder what some mine owners would do if there were no legislative check upon them at all.

Whatever else may be said with respect to compulsory arbitration, it must be conceded that it saves the community from wasteful conflicts between capital and labor. Such conflicts always result disastrously to both parties, but in addition to them other interests which are not consulted in the matter in dispute are made to suffer

equally. The city of London the other day presented a very fair idea of the waste which goes on in the fight over what, for lack of a better definition, is called a fight over principle. For a year the London street railway has been waging a war with its employees. The company does not believe in the right of its employees to organize for their own protection. The employees insisted upon the exercise of this right and a strike ensued. The result was a strike which has lasted for about a year. The company held its annual meeting last week when it came out just what the company's fight was costing its shareholders. The gross revenue for the year 1899 was \$50,947.58, as against \$113,811.75 for the previous year. The operating expenses for last year were \$66,872.10, an increase of more than \$1200 over the operating expenses in 1898. The cost of running the road last year was thus \$6028.54 more than the gross receipts. But this sum does not represent the total loss on the year's business. The interest on the capital invested is not reckoned in the operating expenses. This strike has been permitted to last for close upon a year, because there was no machinery for bringing the contending parties together. The company has suffered, its employees have suffered, and the community has suffered because there was no means of affording relief.

THE construction of the Balfour extension this summer will have the effect of making Nelson a very busy centre. From the construction of this extension it is safe to say that Nelson will derive more direct benefit than it did from all other pieces of railway work in this vicinity. The reason for this is that the city is close to the work, and the men going to and coming from it, will pass through Nelson. More: When the men employed on the work take a day off, they will come to Nelson, because it is not only the nearest but also the only point upon the extension. When they come to Nelson they will purchase goods from local merchants. This, with the extra supplies which local merchants will doubtless sell the contractors, will put a great deal of money into circulation, and in the circulation of several thousands of dollars the prospect is that Nelson will enjoy the brightest six months in its experience.

DANGER IN HIGH ALTITUDES.

London Lancet. The public, and sometimes the inexperienced physician— inexperienced not in general therapeutics, but in the physiological effects of altitude on a weak heart—make light of a danger they cannot understand. But if an altitude of from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea level puts a certain amount of strain on a normal heart, and by a rise of the blood pressure indirectly also on the small peripheral arteries, must not this action be multiplied in the case of a heart suffering from even an early stage of myocarditis, or in the case of arteries with thickened or even calcified walls. It is especially the rapidity of the change from one altitude to another, with differences of from 3000 to 4000 feet, which must be considered. There is a call made on the contractibility of the small arteries on the one hand, and on the amount of muscular force of the heart on the other hand, and if the structures in question cannot respond to this call, rupture of an artery or dilation of the heart may ensue. In the case of a normal condition of the circulatory organs little harm is done beyond some transient discomfort, such as dizziness, buzzing in the ears, palpitation, and general "malaise," and this often only in the case of people totally unaccustomed to high altitudes. For such it is desirable to take the high altitude by degrees in two or three stages, say first

stage 1500 feet, second stage from 2500 to 3000 feet, and third stage from 4000 to 6000 feet, with a stay of one or two days at the intermediate places. The stay at the health resort will be shortened, it is true, but the patient will derive more benefit. On the return journey one short stay at one intermediate place will suffice. Even a fairly strong heart will not stand an overstrain in the first days spent at a high altitude.

A Dutch lady, about 40 years of age, who had spent a lifetime in the lowlands, came directly up to Adelboden (altitude, 4000.) After two days she went on an excursion with a party up to an Alp 7000 feet high, making the ascent quite slowly in four hours. Sudden heart syncope ensued, which lasted the best part of an hour, though I chanced to be near and could give assistance, which was urgently needed. The patient recovered, but derived no benefit from a fortnight's stay, and had to return to the low ground the worse for her inconsiderate enterprise.

Rapid ascents to a high altitude are very injurious to patients with arterio-sclerosis, and the mountain railways up to 7000 and 10,000 feet are positively dangerous to an unsuspecting public, for many persons between the ages of 55 and 70 years consider themselves to be hale and healthy and are quite unconscious of having advanced arterio-sclerosis and perhance contracted kidney. An American gentleman, aged 58 years, was under my care for slight symptoms of angina pectoris, pointing to sclerosis of the coronary arteries. A two months' course of treatment at Zurich, with massage, baths, and proper exercise, and diet did away with all the symptoms. I saw him by chance some months later. "My son is going to St. Moritz (6000 feet) for the summer," said he. "May I go with him?" "Most certainly not," was my answer. The patient then consulted a professor, who allowed him to go. Circumstances, however, took him for the summer to Sachsein, which is situated at an altitude of only 2000 feet, and he spent a good summer. But he must needs go up the Pilatus by rail (7000 feet), relying on the professor's permission, and the result was disastrous; for he almost died from a violent attack of angina pectoris on the night of his return from the Pilatus, and vowed on his return to Zurich to keep under 3000 feet in future.

I may here mention that had results in the shape of heart collapse, angina pectoris, cardiac asthma and last, not least, apoplexy, often occur only on the return to the lowlands.

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

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 Rosland. Mail orders solicited.

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.

LACE CURTAINS from \$1.00 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 Sheeting
- 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 Woollen Vests and Drawers, Reduced Prices

FRED IRVINE & CO.

Nelson, B.C.

All Carpets Sewed and Laid Free of Charge

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 Hill 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—nature, music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, etc. Plain art and needlework, etc. For terms and particulars apply to the Sister Superior.

SMOKE

ROYAL SEAL AND KOOTENAY BELLE CIGARS

UNION MADE Kootenay Cigar Mfg. Co.



NELSON LICENSE DISTRICT. Notice is hereby given that Robert J. Long, of the "Queen Hotel," Nelson, has made application for removal of his license to the premises known as the "Queen Hotel," Nelson. The meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the Nelson License District will be held to consider such application at the Provincial Police Office in the City of Nelson, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

W. H. FULLOCK-WESTER, Chief License Inspector, Provincial Police Office, Nelson, B. C., 1st February, 1900.

NOTICE. The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the parliament of Canada at the next session for an act authorizing the company to complete at any time before the end of the year 1914, its western section as described in the act of the said parliament (69th Victoria, chapter 30) and a branch line from a point on its main line at or near the forks of Michael creek thence by way of Michael creek to Martin creek and for other purposes. By order of the board, H. CAMPBELL, OSWALD, Secretary, Montreal, 17th November, 1899.

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 \$.40 Java and Mocha Blend, 3 pounds 1.00 Fine Santos, 4 pounds 1.00 Santos Blend, 5 pounds 1.00 Our Special Blend, 6 pounds 1.00 Our Rio Coast, 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 Hill 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: Hill St., between Baker and Vernon

WOOD FOR SALE

GOOD, DRY FIR WOOD ANY LENGTHS

Leave orders at Old Curiosity Shop, on Josephine street, C. H. BIGHAM.

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

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

Corner Victoria and Kootenay Streets. P. O. Box 588. TELEPHONE NO. 95

Lethbridge Galt Coal

The best value for the money in the market for all purposes. TERMS CASH. W. P. TIERNEY, General Agent Telephone 147. Office with C. D. J. Christie.

M. J. HENRY, 306 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Rhododendrons, Roses, Fancy Evergreens, Magnolias, Bulbs, new drop 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 at nursery grounds and greenhouse, M. J. HENRY.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL, all paid up, \$12,000,000
RESERVE 6,000,000

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal... President
Hon. George A. Drummond... Vice-President
E. S. Clouston... General Manager

NELSON BRANCH
Northwest Corner Baker and Stanley Streets

Branches in London (England), New York,
Chicago, and all the principal cities in Canada.

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable
Transfers.
Grant Commercial and Travelers' Credits,
available in any part of the world.
Drafts Issued, Collections Made, Etc.

Savings Bank Branch

CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The development of the principle
of municipal ownership of public
utilities grows apace in England.
City after city, attracted by the
profitable example of Birmingham,

Manchester, one of the richest
and biggest manufacturing cities in
the kingdom, quite recently deter-
mined that private ownership of
public utilities shall no longer con-
tinue and that what of profit there
may be in furnishing light, water
and transportation to the people
shall go into the public purse in-
stead of insatiable private pockets.

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Ward Bros.

REAL ESTATE AND
GENERAL INSURANCE
AGENTS

On application we will quote you rates on
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance
AGENTS FOR J. & J. TAYLOR BAKES

FOR SALE

BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
25 by 120 with improvements, south side
Vernon street, between Baker and Hill streets, \$5000
30 by 120 corner of Baker and Hill streets, \$3500
24 lots with cottages, rented at \$15 per month, \$3500
2 lots with cottages, rented at \$20 per month, \$1200
Stanley street, \$1300
4 lots including corner, 300 foot frontage, \$1200

For Residential Property you could not do
better than invest in Fairview, commonly
known as Bogusdown, especially now that the
tramway is completed and in operation.
For particulars apply to above firm, West
Baker Street, Nelson.

A. R. SHERWOOD

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE AND
GENERAL AGENT

First door west
of Bank of British
Columbia building. Baker Street

Charles D. J. Christie

GENERAL BROKER
P. O. Box 222. Phones: Office 147, House 102

TO LET
3 and 5-room houses, \$12.50 and \$17.50
FOR SALE
6-room house, Stanley street, \$3100
50-foot lot, \$500
50-foot lot, \$600

THE BANK OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NELSON

Is now prepared to issue Drafts and
Letters of Credit on Skaguay, U. S.,
Atlin, B. C., and Dawson City, N. W. T.

the companies offered to pay into
the city treasurer twice the sum of
money they had paid heretofore,
but even that bait was not alluring,

the companies offered to pay into
the city treasurer twice the sum of
money they had paid heretofore,
but even that bait was not alluring,

While municipal ownership is being
adopted rapidly by all the
cities and towns in England, there is
also to be noted a drift toward
measures of legislation that are in
their essence pure socialism; mea-
sures that would make the average
Canadian or American of substance
rise up and emit loud cries of
"Anarchy." Yet conservative old
England accepts them without
arousing the voice of demagogue to
futile oratory. The leader in pro-
nouncing this class of radical legis-
lation is curiously enough, Joseph
Chamberlain, the conservative
secretary for the colonies in a cabi-
net that is ultra-Tory to the back-
bone.

It was Chamberlain, who in the
hustings of '95 advocated a law un-
der which employees injured in the
performance of their work could
hold their employers for damages.
All the corporations and employers
of labor in the kingdom fought the
measure bitterly.

Chamberlain was denounced as a
socialist and anarchist and a menace
to that venerable old bulwark of
greed, "vested rights." Never-
theless, the measure was enacted
into law and has been found bene-
ficial to all concerned—particularly
the workman.

Not content with this measure,
and braving the taunts of "socialist-
" and "anarchist," Chamberlain
("Joe," as he is fondly called by the
British proletariat everywhere),
ventured even further into the do-
main of sheer socialism. He en-
gaged through the ministry and
through parliament an act the ob-
ject of which is to enable a work-
ing-man to obtain public funds to
aid him to purchase his modest little
dwelling house. The law is known
as the "Small Dwelling Acquisition
Act." It is not mandatory upon
city and county governments but
may be adopted by them if they see
fit, and a surprisingly large number
of them are seeing fit.

A FULL LINE OF

Front Doors
Inside Doors
Screen Doors
Windows
Inside Finish
Flooring
Newel Posts
Stair Rail
Mouldings
Shingles
Rough and
Dressed Lumber

IF WHAT YOU WANT IS NOT IN STOCK
WE WILL MAKE IT FOR YOU
CALL AND GET PRICES.

J. A. Sayward

Contractors and Builders

Buy Their Lumber

G. O. Buchanan's

A large stock of first-class dry material on
hand, also a full line of sash, doors, mouldings,
turned work, etc.

Factory Work a Specialty
Yard: Foot of Hendryx street, Nelson
Telephone, 91 John Rae, Agent

ing, and restricts the advance to a
maximum of \$1500. Upon houses
worth more than \$2000 no advance
can be made. The money thus ad-
vanced to the ambitious work-
man or clerk is to be repaid within
thirty years, the city, of course,
taking up a mortgage to protect it-
self. The rate of interest on the
loan is carefully prescribed and is
never to be more than one-half per
cent above the rate at which the
city itself borrows the money. The
law also prohibits a man borrowing
funds if he is already the owner of
a house; it also prescribes that he
shall occupy the house himself and
not rent it. In essence, the act
really establishes a government
building association.

As an example of the progress of
the government in England this
law is a singularly appropriate one.
It may be followed up by the pas-
sage of an old age pension act.

THE MEN WERE NOT MISLED.

THE TRIBUNE published the miner-
er's union version of the attempt to
man the Enterprise mine in the
Slocan with \$3 labor, and it is only
fair that the Enterprise mine people
should have their side of the ques-
tion made public. The following
appears in the Vancouver News-
Advertiser of Tuesday last:

NELSON, January 24.—A. M.
Beattie, Esq., Vancouver: Some of
men hired by you publish follow-
ing statement: "We publicly de-
nounce the actions of J. Roderick
Robertson in bringing us to the
Slocan under absolutely false and
misleading representations. Mr.
Robertson or his agent, A. M. Beattie,
represented to us that there
was absolutely no labor trouble or
strike existing in the Slocan and
that the management of the Enter-
prise mine and its employees were
in harmony, and perfect accord;
that the standard and prevailing
rate of wages was \$3 per day," etc.
As we gave you instructions to fully
inform all applicants for work re-
garding accurate state of affairs, we
shall be obliged by your wiring us
tonight, without fail, a contradic-
tion. J. RODERICK ROBERTSON.

VANCOUVER, January 24.—J. R.
Robertson, Nelson: Your telegram
received. Statement as to misre-
presentations here not correct. Men
were told in this office that
mine owners and miners had dis-
agreement re eight-hour legisla-
tion. Miners contended for \$3.50 per
day of eight hours, and the mine
owners, I represented, were only
willing to give \$3 per day of eight
hours, and they each signed agree-
ment to that effect. They were all
well aware of the fact, it being com-
mon talk on the Coast. Have had
many applications since you left.
When do you want next contingent?
Writing.

So well is Daniel thought of by
his employers that not long ago the
bank gave him a trip to the north,
his railroad fare and all travelling
expenses to Chicago, Washington
and other large cities being defrayed
by the bank. C. W. Schulte,
president of the bank, gave him a
letter of introduction to all of the
banks in the cities he went to.
This letter made him a welcome
visitor wherever he went. He was
looked upon as a kind of wonder,
the idea of a negro holding a posi-
tion of trust in the south being be-
fore that considered out of the
question.

Daniel's face has for long been a
familiar one in Memphis, as for
forty years this has been his home.
His first situation was years ago
with the Mississippi and Atlantic
steamship company. This company
operated a line of steamboats be-
tween New Orleans and St. Louis.

Daniel was a general all-round man
on the company's wharbo at
Memphis, where he gave the best
satisfaction. His next place was
with the firm of Ellerton L. Dorr &
Company, cotton buyers. He was
with this firm three years as a
cotton sampler. Daniel served
them well, and, owing to the good
character this firm gave him, seem-
ed the position he now fills at the
First National Bank.

No Coalition.

Fortunately for the country the
present government party, though
immensely not as strong as the
friends of good, clean adminis-
tration would like, is decidedly strong
and united in opposition to any
and every specious plea for coalition.
The government party recognize
that it would be far better for them
to suffer defeat in the house than
to sacrifice in any particular the
principles for which an opposi-
tion party they fought so hard for
many years prior to July, 1898.
There can be no coalition formed,
that would meet with the approval
of the country between any mem-
bers of the government party and
the followers of the Turner-Dunsmuir
aggregation. As a matter of
fact whilst some of the opposition
organs have a good deal to say in
regard to coalition, the opposition,

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 tilt-
ers in the lot. So you can't stick us on
chairs, either in design, quantity or price.

D. McArthur & Co.

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

Comfortable Footwear
SMALL SHOES for little chaps
STRONG SHOES for sturdy boys
STYLISH SHOES for their fathers
DAINTY SHOES for little girls
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 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.

W. P. DIORSON B. H. H. APPLEWHITE J. McPHERN

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 906. Josephine Street, Nelson, B. C.

Corporation of the City of Nelson

TENDERS WANTED.
Separate sealed tenders will be received by the
Mayor and City Council of Nelson on till noon on
Monday, February 13th, 1900, for the construction of a
wharf at the foot of Hill street, at Nelson, British
Columbia, the corporation supplying all
materials.
(1) For macadamizing 2000 lineal feet more or
less, of Baker street, Nelson, British Columbia,
the corporation supplying the curbing.
(2) For supplying the curbing.
Specifications and conditions of tendering and
contract may be seen on application at the office
of the city engineer, city hall, Josephine street,
Nelson.
Each tender must be accompanied by an ac-
cepted bank check or certificate of deposit, made
payable to the Corporation of the City of Nelson,
equal to 25 per cent of the amount of the tender
as a security for the fulfillment of the contract.
The checks shall be forfeited if the party de-
clines to enter into contract when called upon to
do so, or if he fails to supply the material con-
tracted for. The checks of the unsuccessful ten-
ders will be returned to them upon the execution
of the contract.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-
cepted.
J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.
Nelson, B. C., January 28th, 1900.

Corporation of the City of Nelson

TENDERS WANTED.
Separate sealed tenders will be received by the
Mayor and City Council of Nelson on till noon on
Monday, February 13th, 1900, for the construction of a
wharf at the foot of Hill street, at Nelson, British
Columbia, the corporation supplying all
materials.
(1) For secured timber and planks, approxi-
mately 100,000 feet board measure.
(2) For piles, approximately 12,000 lineal feet.
For bolts, drift, bolts and washers.
Specifications and conditions of tendering and
contract may be seen on application at the office
of the city engineer, city hall, Josephine street,
Nelson.
Each tender must be accompanied by an ac-
cepted bank check or certificate of deposit, made
payable to the Corporation of the City of Nelson,
equal to 25 per cent of the amount of the tender,
as a security for the due fulfillment of the con-
tract. The checks of the unsuccessful ten-
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of the contract.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-
cepted.
J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.
Nelson, B. C., January 28th, 1900.

as a party, have no definite scheme
outlined to which they will adhere
as a whole. The Dunsmuir faction,
through their lobbyists, intimate a
willingness to accept practically
any arrangement which provides
for the extinction of finance minis-
ter Cotton. Mr. Turner, however,
will not assent to any proposition
that does not assure him the
premiership and of course this is a
condition the Dunsmuir element
cannot entertain, for it would
necessitate a general election, some-
thing they dread even more than a
continuance of the existing state of
affairs. Another coalition scheme
that is being manipulated by Cana-
dian Pacific railway lobbyists favors
the retention of both Mr. Semlin
and Mr. Cotton, with Mr. Holmeke
for attorney-general. This scheme
meets with strong disapproval from
the Dunsmuir faction and has al-
ready been vigorously denounced by
the Victoria Colonist. As we
said before these little schemes are
very amusing and that is all. The
government party, individually
and collectively, will have nothing
to do with any coalition scheme,
whether of the Dunsmuir or the
Canadian Pacific railway per-
suasion. The firm stand taken by
the government party will com-
mend itself to the country. If
there is to be a change let the peo-
ple decide what course it shall take.
Meantime the party in power must
live up to the policy endorsed by

TREMONT HOUSE

AMERICAN
AND
EUROPEAN
PLANS

MEALS 25 CENTS

ROOMS LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY
AND HEATED BY STEAM
25 CENTS TO \$1

321 to 331 Baker Street, Nelson.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

Lighted by Electricity and Heat-
ed 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.

Madden House

Baker and Ward
Streets, Nelson.

The only hotel in Nelson that has remained
under one management since 1890.
The bedrooms are well furnished and lighted
by electricity.
The best is always stocked by the best domes-
tic and imported liquors and cigars.

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
PRESH 10c ALWAYS
COOL.
The best glass of beer to be had in Nelson is at
THE CLUB HOTEL.

Corner Silica and E. J. CURRAN, Prop.

HALCYON WATER

IS NO EXPERIMENT.
The medicinal value of HALCYON
WATER has been proven.
Halcyon Water is Bottled Properly.

Vernon Street Thorpe & Co.

R. REISTERER & CO.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF
FINE LAGER BEER, ALE
AND PORTER
Prompt and regular
delivery to the trade Brewery at Nelson

NOTICE.
I have this day at 11 o'clock impounded:
One bay mare, one white hind cow, star in
forehead, about eight years old.
One bay horse, white star in forehead, hind
hoof badly split, about ten years old.
Owners may release the same by paying charges.
E. McCREGOR, City Pound Keeper.
Nelson, January 28th, 1900.

the electorate at the last general
elections, and have nothing what-
ever to do with those whose only
desire is to restore conditions that
proved so detrimental to the provin-
ce at large, though profitable
enough to themselves and their
select friends.

Slocan Mining Notes.

New Denver Lodge.
The Arlington made its initial
shipment of the year on Monday.
It consisted of 20 tons and was sent
to the Nelson smelter.

Following is the volume of busi-
ness conducted at the local record
office for the last year:—Certificates
of work, 515; certificates of im-
provement, 19; locations, 310;
free miners' certificates, 301; bills
of sale, 220.

Cardinal for One Year.

ROME, February 1.—Cardinal
Vicar D. M. Jacobini, former papal
muncio at Lisbon, who received the
red hat in 1893, is dead at the age
of 63.

Wholesale Houses

GROCERIES.
A. MACDONALD & CO.—Corner Vernon and
Josephine streets, Nelson. Wholesale grocers and
dealers in blankets, gloves, mills, boots, rubbers,
knackinaws and miners' sundries.

KOOTENAY SUPPLY COMPANY, LIM-
ITED—Vernon street, Nelson, wholesale
grocers.

JOHN CHOLDITCH & CO.—Front street, Nel-
son, wholesale grocers.

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

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.
H. BYRNE & CO.—Corner Baker and Josephine
streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in hard-
ware and mining supplies. Agents for Giant
Powder Co.

LAWRENCE HARDWARE COMPANY.—
Baker Street, 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, plum-
bers and tinmiths' mineral waters.

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

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.
W. F. FETZEL & 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, BRETON & CO.—Corner Vernon
and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale
dealers in liquors, cigars and dry goods.
Agents for Pubst-Brewing Co. of Milwaukee and
Calgary Brewing Co. of Calgary.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
H. J. EVANS & CO.—Baker street, Nelson,
wholesale dealers in liquors, cigars,
cements, fire brick and fire clay, water pipe and
steel rails and general commission merchan-
dising.

FLOUR AND FEED.
BRACMAN & KER MILLING COMPANY
LIMITED—Front street, Nelson, wholesale deal-
ers in flour, millinery and general goods.
Mills at Edmonton, Victoria, and New West-
minster.

CIGARS.
KOOTENAY CIGAR AND HALL MANUFACTURING
CO.—Corner Baker and Hill streets, Nelson,
manufacturers of "Royal Seal" and "Kootenay
Belle" brands of cigars.

PAINTS AND OILS.
NELSON HARDWARE COMPANY—Baker
Street, Nelson, 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 black blasting powders,
wholesale dealers in caps and fuses and electric
blasting apparatus.

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE AND FRUITS.
PROVISIONS PRODUCE COMPANY—Vernon
Street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in provisions,
produce, and fruits. Agents for Swift &
Co. Bacon and lard.

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

F. H. STEWART & CO.—Warehouses on C. P.
R. tracks, Nelson, wholesale dealers in
wholesale dealers in provisions, produce and
fruits. Cold storage. Agents Armour & Co.'s
Bacon, lard, and other products.

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

SASH AND DOORS.
NELSON SAW AND PLANING MILLS
LIMITED—Corner Front and Hill 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, LIM-
ITED—Corner Front and Hill streets, Nel-
son, wholesale dealers in wines (case and bulk)
and domestic and imported cigars.

ARCHITECTS.
EWART & CAIRNE—Architects, Rooms 7
and 8 Aberdeen Block, Baker street, Nelson.

LODGE MEETINGS.
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Nelson Lodge, No.
22, 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. H. BROWN, Sec'y. G. JOY, K. of R. & M.

NELSON LODGE, NO. 23, I. O. O. F. & M.
Meets second Wednesday in each month.
Rejoicing brethren invited.

NELSON I. O. O. F. No. 1692, meets in I. O. O. F.
Hall, corner Baker and Kootenay streets,
1st and 3rd Fridays of each month. Visiting
Brethren cordially invited.
I. C. THOMPSON, W. M. W. CRAWFORD, Rec. Sec.

NELSON ERIE, Number 22, Fraternal Order
of Eagles, meets every second and fourth
Wednesday in Nelson in Fraternity Hall.
Visiting brethren welcome.
W. GOSWELL, President.
CHARLES PROSEK, Secretary.

NELSON MINERS' UNION, NO. 86, W. F. of
M. Meets in miners' hall, corner Vernon and
Kootenay streets, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting mem-
bers welcome.
JAMES WATKINS, Sec'y. CHAS. A. MCKAY, Pres.

The regular meetings of the Carpenters' Union
T. are held on Wednesday evening of each
week at 7 o'clock, in the Miners Union hall cor-
ner Victoria and Kootenay streets.
I. ROBINSON, President.
JAMES COLLING, Secretary.

