DAILY EDITION BY MAIL
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

The Tribune

WEEKLY EDITION BY MAIL
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

EIGHTH YEAR. NELSON: SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHANCE FOR THE FLOPPERS

To Join Their Forces.

VICTORIA, February 2.—[Special to the Tribune.]—The generals of the opposition, having signally failed in their attempts to dislodge the Semlin government, captain Irving has put them on a more promising tack. He gives notice of a motion condemning the practice of speaker Forster attending the government party's caucuses. If this is brought to a vote in full house, it will probably be carried as Prentice has strongly expressed himself against Forster's conduct in this respect, and the opposition could command the full vote of the dissenters, totalling nineteen votes against eighteen for the government.

The Times tonight discusses the possibility of an early defeat of the government in view of the Prentice incident yesterday, and insists that in such an event no strong ministry could be formed without a dissolution.

Kellie's bill, limiting to six inches the length of hair to be worn by men employed in mines, got its first reading today. All the members on the government side voted for it, and four of the opposition.

SECOND HARTNEY PAYMENT

Made by Rochester Men.

NEW DENVER, February 2.—[Special to The Tribune.]—Yesterday the second payment on the bond of the Hartney group, Silver mountain, was paid at the Bank of Montreal. It was 10 per cent and amounted to $3000, the bond being for $30000. Rochester, New York, capital is at the back of the development proceeding on the Hartney. There is an excellent showing of ore now exposed. A first payment of five per cent was made on January 1st, but the third does not fall due for some time. The original owners are residents of the town. The payroll of the mine is upwards of $1000 a month, in addition to the money expended for supplies. A shipment of ore will be made as soon as it can be brought down the hill.

Wednesday night the Bosun discharged its small force of men and the mine is now closed down tight. Manager Sandiford stated this week that the property was in fine shape, and that the directors of the company had left it with him to close down the mine and take a trip to England, there to remain till the labor trouble was ended.

Last night's masquerade ball, given by the local Miners' Union in the Bosun hall, was an unqualified success in every particular. Visitors were present from every town in the camp. The floor was crowded with gaily-attired masqueraders, who thoroughly enjoyed the fun themselves and afforded amusement to the large crowd of spectators.

A large quantity of supplies is being sent up the hill to the Marion from local merchants. Pete Angrignon has the packing contract.

Development on the Neglected is proceeding nicely, with the ore chute still in evidence. It is hoped soon to break into a big chamber of mineral.

Andy Tunks, an old-timer in this section, returned to town this week from Ontario and brought his bride with him. They are residing in the McKechnie cottage, Eighth street.

Mining Deals in Greenwood.

GREENWOOD, February 2.—Local mining operators have taken a bond on the Dayton in Camp McKinney, for $54,000. Today the first cash payment was made. The Dayton is a recent discovery and has a remarkably big ledge of oxidized quartz showing free gold, with values running up into thousands.

Jay P. Graves has taken up the bond on the Grey Eagle, Banner, Tiptop and Triangle claims, in Greenwood camp. A strong Montreal company has been formed to develop the group.

Movement of Canadian Troops.

VANCOUVER, February 2.—Special cable to the Montreal Star from correspondent Smith, dated Belmont, says: "A strong reconnaissance of 500 Canadians and Australians left for Tredear district a week ago, and found the enemy in force at Baden Wetton, Reit river. This column, under colonel Boyd, commandant at Belmont establishment, made a permanent advance to the post of Richmond, 12 miles west of Belmont, and a company of Canadians, with a mounted force, will be left to garrison the post from which an advance can be made to clear out the rebels from the district."

SIGNS OF ANOTHER BATTLE

Along the Tugela.

LONDON, February 3.—Heliograms flashed from Ladysmith three days ago says the Boer investment lines then were thinning, and that the besiegers were moving in force toward the Tugela, indicating that a collision was expected there. This intelligence bears out other signs that general Buller proposed a fresh attack. The war office continues to reveal nothing of what has happened in Natal.

Lord Kitchener has been travelling from army to army in northern Cape Colony, and general French, by instructions, is now in Cape Town, consulting with lord Roberts. Large engineering constructions are proceeding at Modder river, suggesting that lord Methuen's fortified camp has been selected as the base from which to invade the Free State. Numerous sidings, platforms and warehouses are being built and the railway bridge is well advanced.

German strategists assert that the topography of the country would make invasion easier from Kimberley and the district northward, than from the more rugged region of Sterkstroom or Colesburg, therefore they infer that the combined British forces will overwhelm the Boers at Magersfontein, and first relieve Kimberly as an incident of the invasion.

"General Buller's retreat," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Standard, "has resulted in a recurrence of treasonable talk here. The bitter feeling of the Dutch against the British has possibly suggested the opportuneness of an organized attack on sir Alfred Milner by the ministerialist press, which has published an article, believed to have been written by Mr. Merriman, secretary of the Cape treasury, demanding sir Alfred Milner's recall. The coming congress of the Afrikander Bund is expected to consider a resolution expressing disapproval of the policy which led up to the war, and urging peace on fair terms.

It is learned that the war office intends to increase the regular army by fifteen battalions of infantry, adding these to the existing regiments.

The cost of the war to the end of the fiscal year, March 31st, is estimated at £30,000,000. The house of commons has already granted £10,000,000, and the Times says the other £20,000,000 will be asked for.

LONDON, February 3.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marquez, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Crowds of military-looking men are still landing here. During the past two days more than a hundred, described as suspicious, have arrived on German steamers. These include a number of smart men, evidently officers, but most of them are penniless adventurers. This morning some twenty of the better sort left for Pretoria. Many of them wore riding boots and carried field glasses. They were assidously attended by a Transvaal detective.

LONDON, February 2.—One of the Highlanders writes from the front: "The kilt proved to be too conspicuous, and the sporran offered a splendid mark for the Boers, so we have discarded the sporran, dyed our hose tops to a dirt color, and wear a khaki apron over the front of our kilt; also we have a strip of khaki sewed over the brass buttons on our khaki jackets."

Not Sufficient Ballots.

LONDON, February 2.—A peculiar thing happened in the East Middlesex election. Captain Robson, the Conservative candidate, had a majority of 65, but there are two polls in which the deputy returning officer was not given sufficient ballots, and there is a consequent shortage of votes there. It is not certain what course will be taken, or if anything can be done.

Plague Under Control.

PORT TOWNSEND, February 2.—The Japanese steamship Nanyo Maru has arrived from Honolulu and reports that on January 17th, the day she sailed, the bubonic plague was under control.

PRIOR WILL RECRUIT MEN

In Nelson for South Africa.

Recruiting for lord Strathcona's horse will be conducted in Nelson by lieutenant-colonel Prior of Victoria, who was until recently district officer commanding in British Columbia, and who has been officiating in a similar capacity in Toronto since lieutenant-colonel Otter left for South Africa. Colonel Prior will be accompanied by an officer who has been purchasing mounts for the new contingent, and who is to accompany the Strathcona horse to the front as transport officer.

THE TRIBUNE saw a letter from colonel Prior to a local volunteer in which he said: "Just leaving on steamer. As recruiting stations are to be opened at Nelson, etc., you will have every possible chance to enlist." This might not mean that colonel Prior was coming to Nelson in person were an assurance not given from a private source that such was the case. Several gentlemen who had inside information on the point fully expected the colonel to arrive in Nelson last night, and the arrival of the 10:10 train was awaited with eagerness, but he was not aboard. They look for him without fail today.

The degree of enthusiasm manifested in this district over the formation of the Strathcona horse promises to exceed that which was stirred up in connection with the first contingent. The list of names published recently in THE TRIBUNE is only a suggestion of the number of applications which will be made. A gentleman who came down from Slocan City yesterday states that there are twenty-five men there who are anxious to enlist, and similar information comes to hand from every town in the Kootenay and Boundary.

It is generally understood that the physical test will be more searching, if possible, than for either of the previous contingents. Volunteers will be required to give evidence of their horsemanship also, but on this point it may be said that the examination will probably be similar in nature to that required of the yeomanry in England. The test of these consists of turning a horse into a corral with a rope about its neck, handing a bridle and saddle to the volunteer and telling him to use them. The recruiting officer judges of the man's capacity by the manner in which he proceeds to the task.

MUST CRUSH THE BOERS

That Invest Ladysmith.

LONDON, February 3.—Spencer Wilkinson, who devotes his article in the Morning Post today to the principles upon which war should be conducted, as applicable to South Africa, says: "The Boers have no great cities. Pretoria and Bloemfontein are not centres of national life, like Paris and London. To occupy them, therefore, would have but little effect, unless after a defeat of the Boer army. The Boer power is the body of citizens constituting the army. It is, therefore, our first business to crush the biggest army, namely that in the vicinity of Ladysmith. Though there have been apparently troops enough in South Africa, general Buller has never had a sufficient number for this purpose. Until the strategical idea emerges and controls the whole opinion, there can be no decided turn in the tide."

LONDON, February 3.—The Allan liner Numidian is due to sail from Liverpool to Portland today, with 200 passengers. Yesterday she was unexpectedly inspected by the admiralty with a view of chartering her.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, February 2.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, left here this morning on his way to his post.

VIENNA, February 2.—Under the auspices of the German Nationalists, some 30,000 people met today to express sympathy with the Boers.

LONDON, February 3.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "As a military train was traversing Hex river today an unknown individual fired a shotgun and killed a soldier. The occurrence of this outrage, so near Cape Town, suggests the advisability of reconsidering the decision not to enfore martial law throughout the colony."

DURBAN, Wednesday, January 31.—The hospital ship Maine has arrived here. The German bark Marie, captured early in January with a load of sulphur by the British cruiser Fearless, has been formally released.

RUSSIA STIRS UP TROUBLE

But Germany is Suspicious.

BERLIN, February 2.—The German government has information that Vessolitzky, the pan-Slavist agitator, now in London, is supplying the press associations and the continental papers with matter designed to embitter the relations of England and Germany, and weaken the Dreibund. Vessolitzky is regarded here as a mere agent of the Russian government. The Hamburger correspondent, in an article evidently inspired, shows him up, and explains how he was expelled from Germany. The Vissische Zeitung and other Liberal papers point out that the extreme anti-British papers in Germany are merely following in his tracks. The Vissische Zeitung which depreciates the way certain German journals have of treating England, as the arch-enemy of civilization, says: "When Germany and Great Britain have been rendered sufficiently hostile by this sort of thing, the scenes will be suddenly shifted. Russia will compromise all her difficulties with Great Britain and offer her hand for an anti-German alliance, and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine."

The Militaire Wochenblatt, the organ of the general staff, reviewing sir Redvers Buller's last movement, pronounces it an extraordinarily risky undertaking, only to be justified by the urgency of the situation. The writer says general Buller should have reckoned with the fact, already repeatedly demonstrated in the Boer war, that with modern weapons even long drawn outlines of defence are exceedingly strong when an enemy skilfully takes advantage of topography as the Boers have done.

Looking For Chinese Coal.

VANCOUVER, February 2.—A party of wealthy Philadelphians left on the Empress today on an interesting mining expedition to China. The members of the party are R. H. Parker, F. Sutterle, Sr., F. Sutterle, Jr., and L. F. Garrison, of Philadelphia, and Louis Spitzel, a mining expert of London. They are going to look up some coal-fields in Western China, with the idea of early development. It is understood that a rich American company has an option on some valuable property, and the object of the present party is to look it over and report as to its value as a money-making proposition. There are also some gold deposits that are said to be rich near to the location of the coal fields, and these too are to be thoroughly tested. The party will be absent for several months.

Churchill Defends Long.

LONDON, February 3.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to the Morning Post, comes to the defence of colonel Long, whose error lost the British the battle of Colenso, and while admitting that there was an error of judgment, contends that there was no error either from rashness or incapacity. He says colonel Long's internal injuries are very severe. A grave operation was performed on him on January 25th. The loss of this officer to the artillery forces is, Mr. Churchill thinks, very serious.

Enderby's Library.

VANCOUVER, February 2.—Sir Arthur Stepney has presented the citizens of Enderby and district with a fine collection of books, which will form the nucleus of a public library for that town. The books consist of works on practical science, agriculture, mineralogy, etc., with a good selection of standard fiction and poetry, and will be much appreciated by the residents of Enderby.

Canadian Counterfeiter Arrested.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—Antonio Deetjon was arraigned today on the charge of counterfeiting. Deetjon is wanted in Canada for counterfeiting, and when arrested had in his possession a bogus $5 note of the Molson's Bank of Montreal.

IRISHMEN BEGIN TO TALK

On the Liberal Amendment.

LONDON, February 2.—During the course of the day's proceedings, John MacNeil, an anti-Parnellite, enlivened the session by asking questions regarding the Irish militia. Among other things he asked why the Irish militia men were sent away from Ireland, to which William Johnston, Conservative member for South Belfast, promptly interjected, "Because they are rebels!" This caused Mr. Dillon, Irish Nationalist, to exclaim, "Irish rebels are good enough for you to fight behind in the Transvaal!" Timothy Healey, Nationalist member for North Louth, joined in, asking, "Why does Sanderson (meaning Edward J. Sanderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, and son of the Orange leader, colonel Sanderson,) not go to the front?"

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed. After James Byryce, Liberal member for the south division of Aberdeen, had severely censured the government for "provoking an unjust war," George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, declared that the cabinet assumed full responsibility, and he proceeded to refute the charges of provocation. At this juncture the Irish members showed a disposition to disturb the proceedings, Mr. Redmond inviting Mr. Goschen to try to talk sense, whereupon the speaker remonstrated and Mr. Redmond withdrew his expression.

Sir Edward Clarke, member for Plymouth, who followed Mr. Goschen, suggested that at the end of the debate the amendment to the address should be withdrawn, as the vote might be misunderstood in the Transvaal and throughout Europe. He said that whatever difference of opinion there might be regarding the inevitability of the war, more mischief, in his judgment, would be occasioned by stopping hostilities than by conducting them to a successful issue.

Colonel Sanderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, in a lively speech criticising the pro-Boerism of the Nationalists, provoked another scene by declaring that the Nationalists never attacked in front, but always from the rear. This remark was met by an uproar from the Irish benches, Mr. Dillon complaining that the Nationalists had been grossly insulted, and others jeeringly asked colonel Sanderson why he did not go to the front. William Redmond said the speaker ought to protect Irishmen from such insults, adding: "If I had said anything I should not have been permitted," the bull evoking roars of laughter. Mr. Redmond retorted to the laughter: "That's the way to hoist the Union Jack in Pretoria." John Redmond then appealed to the speaker for a decision as to whether colonel Sanderson's remark was not unparliamentary. The speaker declined to be drawn, but in quite a long speech for him, he pointed out that such remarks, used in the freedom of debate by the Nationalists as well as others were parliamentary so long as they did not become personal. He said he believed the members of the house would give him credit for always trying to be impartial, though in questions of taste he had no control.

Colonel Saunderson resuming said: "I have not meant to insult anyone, but looking back upon the historical record of the Irish race I thought myself justified."

Mr. Balfour, the scene of recrimination continuing, appealed to the house to refrain, and the speaker succeeded in persuading colonel Saunderson to withdraw the expression.

As the house was about adjourning, Mr. Balfour read a telegram received by the queen from the mayor of Mafeking, dated January 27th, and in the following terms: "Upon the hundredth day of the siege Mafeking sends loyal devotion to her majesty, and assurances of its continued resolve to maintain her majesty's supremacy in this town."

Gossip in the lobby this evening seems to indicate that the impression produced last night by Mr. Wyndham's exposition of the military situation is deepening, and it is noticeable that the opponents of the government are now attacking their diplomacy rather than their military shortcomings. Sir Edward Grey Sutton's utterances have also produced a good effect, and it is asserted in the lobby that pressure is being brought to bear upon the leaders of the opposition to secure the withdrawal of the amendment. Should this not be attained it is expected that the debate will in any event end early next week.

CURLERS' SEASON OPENS

Rinks Drawn for Competition.

The curling season of 1900 opens at the rink tonight, when the first match in the President vs. Vice-President competition will take place, weather permitting. A couple of rinks of enthusiasts played a few ends on Thursday night, but the ice was slow, and play was suspended for last night. The prospects are that the ice will be in good shape tonight. The stake in the present competition is the usual banquet at the expense of the losing rinks. President Buchanan has offered a trophy and medals to the rink scoring the highest number of points during the competition, and J. R. Robertson also donates a handsome pair of curling stones, to be awarded after the series is concluded. Following is the drawing in the President vs. Vice-President competition:

NUMBER 1.	
R. Hedley	Fred Irvine
A. H. Buchanan	J. McKenzie
T. Lillie	J. Lawrence
Judge Forin, skip	A. Carrie, skip
NUMBER 2.	
C. D. J. Christie	W. A. Macdonald
J. Vanstone	B. Archibald
R. S. Kinghorn	W. A. Galliher
B. Whalley, skip	N. T. Macleod, skip
NUMBER 3.	
A. W. Blaney	W. Grassie
J. A. Kirkpatrick	A. Jeffs
A. Perrier	Joe Thompson
F. Tamblyn, skip	John Rae, skip
NUMBER 4.	
W. J. Wilson	S. P. Shaw
T. J. Sims	S. Neelands
J. M. Lay	F. Anderson
F. W. Peters, skip	J. H. Wallace, skip
NUMBER 5.	
Chas Prosser	E. A. Crease
S. M. Brydges	F. J. Bradley
J. Campbell	Dr. G. A. B. Hall
H. R. Cameron, skip	P. Lamont, Skip
NUMBER 6.	
T. Madson	C. J. Wilson
Dr. Armstrong	D. Porter
H. Hume	George Steele
W. Richardson, skip	P. J. Russell, skip
NUMBER 7.	
R. J. Smith	Dr. Arthur
W. Lillie	Robert Weir
J. H. Fox	H. Goodeve
G. C. Hodge, skip	W. W. Beer, skip
NUMBER 8.	
H. W. Pollock	Captain Duncan
J. F. Weir	J. L. Stocks
Fred Elliot	John Houston
Frank Fletcher, skip	J. R. Robertson, skip
NUMBER 9.	
Charles Hillyer	S. Campbell
R. E. Cochrane	A. G. Gamble
C. Morrison	H. J. Evans
Dr. Hawkey, skip	Jacob Dover, skip

PLUMMER TAKES A HAND

A Brush With the Boers.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, February 1.—The following, dated Gaberones, January 20th, has been received here: "A Boer scout was captured yesterday by colonel Plummer's outposts, and a small party was sent out to reconnoiter certain hills. They ascended the wrong kopje, and blundered upon a Boer fortress armed with a Maxim. Fortunately they managed to escape without casualties."

A later dispatch from Gaberones, dated January 26th, says: "Colonel Plummer had his 12½ pounder trained on the Boer position for the first time today. The Boers replied speedily and accurately, but did no damage."

Scotch Met Each Other.

LONDON, February 2.—One of the officers of the Salvation Army sent to South Africa writes: "I spent the whole of yesterday afternoon with the soldiers at Fort Napier. The sergeant of the queen was telling me how the Gordon Highlanders acted at the storming of Dundee. Just as they were nearing the Boers a number of men in the Boer line held up their guns and yelled: 'For God's sake, don't shoot, lads. We are Scotch, and haven't fired a shot at you!' Its appears they stayed too long in the Transvaal, and were commandered and compelled to fight."

Will Renew Present Arrangements.

LONDON, February 2.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, answering an inquiry in the house of commons today, regarding the Newfoundland shore problem, said negotiations with France were proceeding at present. He added that the imperial government had asked the colonial government to obtain a renewal of the previous arrangements. The report of the recent commission, he continued, would not be presented by him at present.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS GOOD

Record of Friday's Shipments.

The wholesalers of Nelson report an excellent week's business. Shipments have been frequent and extensive, with every prospect of continued activity all along the line. Trade received a stimulus this week owing to the fact that many retailers throughout the district forward large orders about the first of each month. Following were yesterday's shipments:

A. Macdonald & Co., wholesale grocers.—Ymir, Alamo concentrator, Robson, Creston, Kuskonook, New Denver, Slocan City, Erie and Slocan Junction.

Kootenay Supply Company, Limited, wholesale grocers.—Erie, Cranbrook, Salmo, Moyie City, Ymir and Eholt.

John Cholditch & Co., wholesale grocers.—Eholt, Moyie City, Slocan City, New Denver, Ymir, Silverton, Rossland and Trail.

H. Byers & Co., hardware and mining supplies.—Moyie City, Kaslo, Slocan City, Nakusp, Grand Forks and Comaplix.

Lawrence Hardware Company, hardware and mining supplies.—Ymir, Enterprise, Columbia, Salmo, Robson, New Denver, Granite Siding, Ainsworth, Pilot Bay and Hall's Siding.

Vancouver Hardware Company, hardware and mining supplies.—Erie, Columbia and Kaslo.

Thorpe & Co., aerated and mineral waters—Robson,

W. F. Teetzel & Co., assayers' supplies—North Star mine, St. Eugene and Moyie City.

Turner, Beeton & Co., liquors and dry goods.—Robson, Lardo, Salmo, Five Mile, Kaslo and Fort Steele.

H. J. Evans & Co., commission merchants.—Toad Mountain and Robson.

Brackman & Ker Milling Company, Limited, flour and feed.—Ymir, Lardo, Deer Park, Trail, Nakusp, Pilot Bay, Erie, Six Mile and Slocan City.

Kootenay Cigar Company, cigars.—Midway, Rossland, Kimberley, Moyie and Fernie.

Parsons Produce Company, produce and fruits, Slocan City, Trail, Rossland, Silverton, Kaslo, Sandon, Ymir, Revelstoke, Phoenix, Greenwood, Cascade City and Erie.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., provisions, produce and fruits.—Slocan City, New Denver, Poorman, Trail, Salmo, Kaslo, Fort Steele, Cranbrook, Ymir, Rossland, Erie, Moyie City, Silverton and Grand Forks.

F. R. Stewart & Co., provisions, produce and fruits.—Moyie City, Sandon, Kaslo, Pilot Bay, Ymir and Rossland.

Nelson Saw & Planing Mills Limited, sash and doors.—Kaslo, Ontario Powder Company and Grand Forks.

California Wine Company, Limited, wines and cigars.—Ymir, Salmo, Moyie City, Trout Lake, Kimberley, Columbia, Cranbrook, Fernie and Fort Steele.

The Ludgate Case Settled.

VANCOUVER, February 2.—Bowser & Godfrey's bill for legal expenses connected with the Deadman's island Ludgate trials, which was to have been taxed by the court on February 4th, has been settled out of court. Mr. Macdonell, Mr. Ludgate's solicitor, has given his check for the amount in full with costs of suit.

Mafeking on Siege Rations.

MAFEKING, January 17.—Siege rations of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are now saved to supply the troopers if needed. Tinned milk and matches are commandered. Liquor is scarce. Lady Sarah Wilson is pluckily attending the hospital work.

Garibaldi's Generous Offer.

ROME, February 2.—Riccittio Garibaldi, one of the sons of the famous Italian patriot, in consideration of the service rendered by England to the cause of Italian independence, has offered the British government to command a corps of Italian volunteers in South Africa.

First Crosses of the War.

LONDON, February 2.—The Gazette indicates this evening that it is the queen's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on captains Congreve and Reed, lieutenant Roberts and corporal Nurse for their attempts to save the guns at the battle of Colenso.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Miner, when not printing slush about the reputed editor of THE TRIBUNE, uses its space in telling the public what it is, and what it intends doing. It claims that it is not receiving due support from the merchants of Nelson, seeing that it gives more telegraphic news than any paper in British Columbia. The merchants of Nelson are getting just a trifle tired of beggars. The people of no other town in America of the same size are more liberal than the people of Nelson in patronizing newspapers; but they know the difference between liberality and prodigality. They are generous with their patronage, but not extravagant. They reason that Nelson is not large enough to support two daily newspapers, and they give their patronage to the one that comes nearest voicing their views on questions that concern Nelson's future welfare.

COLONEL BAKER, who represents the south riding of East Kootenay in the provincial legislative, is a man with a remarkably short memory. In the debate upon Clifford's amendment, censuring the government for excluding aliens from the placer diggings of Atlin, colonel Baker came out strong. He reminded the house that when the amendment to the Placer Mining Act was before the legislature he had opposed it, and had taken the position that if it were good policy to exclude aliens from placer mining why should not the same principle apply to quartz mining as well. Colonel Baker denounced the Act under review as a specimen of the hasty legislation which characterized the first session of the present legislature. What must J. H. Turner have thought at this utterance of the gallant colonel? The man who was in haste to abolish natural boundaries for mining divisions decrying hasty legislating; it must have been grand. Then about excluding aliens from quartz mining. It is not so very long ago since all but three or four of the members of the provincial legislature declared for the very principal so repugnant to colonel Baker. It was when colonel Baker and his cronies made up the government of the province. It was hasty, and as ill advised as it could be; but what part did colonel Baker take? Will colonel Baker tell the members of the legislature who it was, that at the last minute prevented colonel Baker and his colleagues from committing just as grave a blunder with respect to the quartz mining of Kootenay as the Victoria Colonist, the present Victoria representatives and the Semlin government made with respect to the placer mining district of Atlin. The man who did so is not and never has been a member of the legislature.

THE steady growth that Nelson is making as a wholesale center is made manifest by the returns of the port of Nelson for the month just closed. January is always an off month with importers, but by comparing January, 1900, with the corresponding month of the previous year, it will be seen just what progress was made by Nelson's infant wholesale trade. For the month which closed last night the value of the duitable imports was $51,265, as against $25,458 for January, 1899, or an increase of over one hundred per cent within twelve months. This is most encouraging, but the increase in the imports of free goods has been even greater. During January, 1900, the value of the free imports was $15,010, as against the insignificant total of $1048 for January, 1899. Taken altogether the total imports show a gain for 1000 over 1899 of over one hundred and twenty per cent. In the matter of collections the increase for the past month maintains about the same ratio. For January, 1900, the collections were $15,002.07 as against $7,848.03. It may be doubted if any other port in the Dominion can show such highly satisfactory progress. Encouraging as the record of the past year has been it is safe to say that nothing more than a commencement has as yet been made. Nelson has the location, and wholesale merchants who have enterprise sufficient to make the most of their advantages. They will not be content until Nelson is the recognized wholesale center of the whole of southern Kootenay and Yale.

BY its action in deciding to pay grand jurors for their services, the Semlin government has given additional evidence that upon this issue, as with many others, it is in touch with and believes in meeting the wishes of the great majority of the people of the province. For years other provinces have been paying grand jurors for their services, but, despite requests from all sections of the province, it was impossible to get the old Davie-Turner government to move in the matter. The people of Kootenay are not now put to the same inconvenience with respect to jury duty as they were formerly. It is not so many years since men were brought from Rossland, Kaslo, New Denver and other points to serve on grand juries in Nelson. They were allowed nothing either for their time or travelling expenses. They protested; but their complaints were not heard. These hardships do not now exist in Nelson or vicinity; but it may be that in other sections of the province people are still put to the same inconvenience. That such an injustice should have been continued for so many years goes to show, that the common people occupied a very small place in the estimation of the men who were entrusted with the administration of provincial affairs.

IT has been charged by the organs of the bucking mine managers that the membership of the miners' unions is largely alien. Such assertions may be true. At Rossland the following named members of the local miners' union were reported on the sick list last Friday, namely, Allen Cameron, Forrest Fraser, Donald Martin, John McPherson, C. J. Young, Chris Foley, and Thomas Morgan. These names do not sound like names from alien lands. Instead, they sound like those that appear among the casualities after a South African battle.

CHIEF JARVIS of the city police department is giving evidence of the fact that he is the right man in the right place. His capture of the burglars who entered the residence of Dr. LaBau on Saturday morning may be regarded by some as a piece of luck, or an accident. It was neither. The men arrested belonged to the criminal element. The chief of police makes it his business to keep such men under surveillance. When he was informed that Dr. LaBau's residence had been entered, he immediately caused the arrest of Sullivan and Gannon because he knew that they belonged to the criminal class. He had no direct evidence against them when they were arrested, but as the case developed it was shown that the chief had the right men. The work which resulted in the capture of the burglars was done before the offence was committed. The men had been spotted; when the offence was committed they were jailed on suspicion. There was more hard work than good luck in their capture.

MR. PRENTICE of Lillooet announces that he is not a turncoat, but that he will be one when it suits his convenience. There is one thing sure, Mr. Prentice has seen his last term in the legislative assembly. He has been a failure as well as a turncoat, and people cannot stomach both.

THE papers of Rossland are criticising the provincial government for appointing non-professional men as quarantine inspectors at points on the boundary line. This contention does not seem to have any particular merit other than as a plea to give temporary jobs to medical men who are unable to build up a paying practice. If Rossland has any number of such gentlemen then she should provide positions for them at her own expense, and not call on the balance of the people of the province to care for her indigent poor. The medical health officer (Dr. David La Bau of Nelson) and the two government agents (John Kirkup of Rossland and W. J. Goepel of Nelson), who constitute the local board of health of the district in which all the crossing points are situate, are doing their whole duty in the present emergency, and in such a way that meets with the approval of the government. But, then, neither of the three can be classed as a politician. They do not herald themselves on every occasion as supporters or opponents of the government. They consider that as the government has entrusted them with authority to enforce the laws of the province, that the laws will be enforced strictly and faithfully. And this is being done, and being done without unnecessary expense.

THE mining district of Kootenay presents many contrasts. In some sections of the district the provincial police officers are recruiting volunteers for service in South Africa from the union miners who have been thrown out of employment by the refusal of certain mine-owners to recognize the laws of the country. In other sections members of the same police force are acting as convoys for importations of aliens who are being brought into the district to supplant Canadian miners, whose offence consisted in asking their employers to respect the laws of the province. It would occur to most people that the government which calls for volunteers for service in South Africa, from the ranks of union miners should concede to such miners, fair play in their own country; but it is not so. The Semlin government has chosen to assist union miners to the battlefields of South Africa, and at the same time assist alien mine-owners to fill their mines with aliens, to the exclusion of such Canadian miners as are not required in South Africa.

THOMAS FORSTER, who a few years ago worked as a coal miner at Nanaimo, and who is now working a farm along the Fraser, does not please the Colonist, and the remnant of the Turnerites, in his capacity as presiding officer in the provincial legislature. The objection to Thomas Forster is that he will not allow D. M. Eberts or any other member of the legislature to bulldoze him. When they attempt it he comes out plainly in good Anglo-Saxon, and orders the offending member to "sit down," instead of asking the honorable to kindly take his seat. It may be that Thomas Forster is not a modern Chesterfield, but this does not prevent him from being as polite as D. M. Eberts. It is not on record that the speaker has been lacking in politeness to any who have showed the same courtesy to himself. If he is curt with D. M. Eberts, the ex-attorney-general will probably find that the reason lies in himself. Two years ago the electors withdrew the privilege enabled D. M. Eberts to be rude to every member of the legislature whom he did not like, as H. D. Helmcken will probably attest. Speaker Forster will no doubt become more parliamentary as he becomes accustomed to his job, but until he does it would become men like Eberts to hold their peace. The interests of the province will not suffer so much from speakers who blurt out "Sit down!" when they mean it, as from political hacks whose sole aim is to obstruct the business of the session.

SECRETARY HAGLER of the Sandon Miners' Union has been committed to stand trial upon a charge of unlawful assembly. It was conclusively proven that Hagler assembled, and that manager Hand of the Payne mine also assembled. Aside from this the evidence was weak. It was brought out that Hagler used uncomplimentary language to manager Hand, and he was, therefore, committed to stand his trial upon a charge of unlawful assembly. Manager Hand admitted, during his cross-examination, that he was himself armed, when secretary Hagler unlawfully assembled, and it was also hinted that he used uncomplimentary language to the secretary of the miners' union—but then manager Hand was not being tried.

AN error appeared in THE TRIBUNE'S comment upon the recent Winnipeg election. It was stated that R. W. Jameson was returned to represent Winnipeg in the Liberal interest at the general election, whereas he was returned at a by-election following the last general election.

THE Kootenaian of Kaslo continues to nurse its wrath against the Semlin government, and at the same time fashions idols out of members of the opposition for its readers' worship. In its last issue it refers to Mr. Booth, the ex-speaker, as "one of the best men in the house," and then slugs the venerable legislator with an alleged confession, that "he voted for the eight-hour law, but did not know what he was doing." This is an unkind slap at the men whom the Kootenaian two years ago sought to entrust with the management of provincial affairs.

DURING the debate upon the address in the provincial legislature several opponents of the government made the assertion that the eight-hour law had killed the Slocan, and one of them singled out the city of Kaslo and made the announcement that Kaslo was dead. The words were no sooner out of the offending member's mouth than Robert Green, who represents the Slocan, challenged the statement. When it came his turn to speak, the Slocan representative utterly disproved the statement that the eight-hour law had killed either the Slocan or Kaslo. The denial entered by Robert Green should be applauded by every resident of Kaslo who takes the slightest pride in his city. No greater injury could be done to the merchants and people of Kaslo than to proclaim through the province that their city is dead. It is strange that from Kaslo, above all places, there should be any exception taken to Mr. Green's statement. But from Kaslo it comes. Kaslo has a paper which is controlled by men who have persistently opposed Robert Green in everything. Rather than miss a chance to throw a stone at "Bob" Green they would proclaim to the province that Kaslo was dead and that its merchants were bankrupt. The people of Kaslo must be proud of a paper which vents its spleen in such a manner.

THE aliens whom manager Hand of the Payne mine is bringing into British Columbia are peculiar in their methods. The Dominion government's commissioner reports that they are not brought into the country either under contract or promise of work, yet they come in bunches of thirty or forty. They travel on special steamers and special trains, and are billed straight throught for the Payne mine, with provincial constables furnished in order that they may not lose their way. The members of the miners' union think the aliens are induced to come to the Payne by promises of employment—but they must be mistaken because commissioner Clute says they are not.

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 $59,947.58, 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 $6928.54 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.

As to the merits of vaccination as a preventative for smallpox, there is not much question. A recent royal commission's report sets out that out of 1000 given cases, but 61 were patents who had been vaccinated; and of these 61 all recovered from the disease. Of the whole number, 677 were patients who confessedly had not been vaccinated; of whom 383 died. These figures speak for themselves. The medical reports, dealing with the epdemics in Sheffield, Leicester and Gloucester in England are to the same effect. Of those attacked with the disease in Sheffield 7.8 per cent were persons who had been vaccinated, while 67.6 per cent were persons who were known as unvaccinated. In Leicester, the percentage of vaccinated persons attacked by the disease was 2.5, and those known to be unvaccinated 35.3 per cent. In Gloucester the figures were 8.8 per cent of vaccinated persons, as against 46.3 per cent unvaccinated. There are those who say that there is no merit in vaccination, but the preponderance of evidence is admittedly against the contention, both with respect to liability of attack, and the severity of the disease in event of attack. There is no need for alarm in Nelson, but there is necessity for preventative measures.

THE Kamloops board of trade has made a move with a view to having Kamloops named as the place for the summer encampment of the several companies of the Rocky Mountain Rifles. If it were not that it would be too much like making the mountain go to Mahomet, Kamloops should succeed for its enterprise if nothing else. It has not yet been settled that there will be a summer encampment, but in the event of such a course being decided upon, the militia department will doubtless see to it that some more central point than Kamloops is selected.

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 floppers 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 susceptable 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.

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 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.

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 Fife 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.

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.

TO DREDGE KETTLE RIVER.

GRAND FORKS, January 31.—Colonel Johnson of San Francisco, who has been engaged in hydraulic mining on the Snake river in Idaho, is here to investigate the possibilities of work of a similar character in the main Kettle river, in the vicinity of Grand Forks. This is his second visit to the Boundary country. Colonel Johnson authorized the statement that he would organize a company for the purpose of extracting gold from the Kettle river by means of the patent dredge now in successful use in Idaho. He predicted that the gravel beds and sand bars would yield at least from 15 to 25 cents to the yard. This, he added, would realize a handsome profit, after deducting all expenses. The first dredge, he also intimated, would be in operation within three months.

The bed of Kettle river has long been known to carry flakey gold. In low water miners, using the most primitive methods, have made fairly good wages. This has also been their experience in the gravel benches situated along the river bank. It is well known that colors can be obtained from the gravel taken from the streets of Grand Forks by panning. The gold deposits are not confined to the lower end of the valley. Placer mining is still carried on every summer on Fourth of July creek, less than five miles from the city, while further west, from Rock and Boundary creeks and other tributaries of the Kettle river millions of dollars have been yielded to the adventureous argonauts in the early sixties. The decision of colonel Johnson to engage in hydraulic operations has created great enthusiasm here.

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.

B. C. Mine Making Daily Shipments.

GREENWOOD, January 31.—S. F. Parish today informed the Associated Press correspondent that the B. C. mine, in Summit camp, would ship daily sixty tons to the Trail smelter. The ore body on the 250-foot level has been crosscut for 40 feet.

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 Fusileers.

"LAND ACT."

Notice is hereby given that we, the Nelson Saw & Planing Mills, Limited, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for sawmill, factory, boom, lumber yard, warehouse and wharf purposes over the following lands, which include a portion of the foreshore, and of the bed of the West Arm of Kootenay Lake:

Commencing at the north west corner of block 72a, in the City of Nelson, being a part of subdivision of provincial lot 95, in group one (1), in the West Kootenay District, thence running in a northerly direction, being north 29 degrees and 31 minutes west, following the most easterly extension line of Hall street for a distance of 312 feet and 3 inches, thence running in an easterly direction, being north 60 degrees and 29 minutes east for a distance of 412 feet and 5 inches, thence north 43 degrees east for a distance of 469 feet and 7 inches to a pile; thence in a southeasterly direction, being south 80 degrees and 48 minutes east for a distance of 97 feet and 8 inches to a pile, the above constituting the westerly and northerly boundaries of the lands being applied for. The southerly and easterly boundaries being described as follows: Commencing at the south northwest corner of the said block 72a, thence running in an easterly direction along the northerly boundary of said block 72a to the northeast corner thereof, thence to the northwest corner of block 73a in the City of Nelson aforesaid, thence easterly along the northerly boundary of said block 73a a distance of forty feet, more or less, to an iron stake planted, thence northerly and parallel with the said westerly boundary, being north 29 degrees and 31 minutes west for a distance of 109 feet and 6 inches to an iron post planted, thence in an easterly direction, being north 50 degrees and 27 minutes east for a distance of 203 feet and 5 inches, thence north 55 degrees and 38 minutes east for a distance of 179 feet, thence north 44 degrees and 47 minutes east for a distance of 151 feet 1 inch to an iron post planted, thence in a northerly direction, being north 29 degrees and 31 minutes west for a distance of 205 feet 1 inch to the pile last above mentioned; the said lands above described being lots 4614 in group 1, containing 2.81 acres more or less, and lot 4615 in group 1, containing 3.03 acres more or less, and according to a map or plan of the same made by F. C. Green, P. L. S., and deposited in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B.C.

Dated this 1st day of February, A. D. 1900.

THE NELSON SAW & PLANING MILLS, LIMITED.

SEAL

CHARLES HILLYER, President.
HARRY HOUSTON, Secretary.

A VIGOROUS WAR POLICY

Demanded in the Commons.

LONDON, January 30. — In the house of commons today captain Pretyman, 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 Pretyman, 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.

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 Helmcken asked for time to permit of information coming to him.

To all entreats 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 wire 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.

SPION KOP'S HEAVY LOSSES

They Were Forty per Cent

LONDON, February 1.—The supplemental lists fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1300 reported thus far for general Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2000. The forty per cent loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly Albuera.

The admiralty has warned all half pay naval officers to hold themselves in readiness for service. This, with the fact that able seamen not thoroughly experienced, have been withdrawn from the Channel squadron, is taken to indicate the early mobilization of the reserve fleet, especially "A" division.

At a meeting of the army and navy members of the house of commons yesterday, a resolution expressing absolute confidence in whatever the government thought necessary, commanded only two votes. Instead of this a resolution was adopted calling for the immediate formation of a home defence force.

Lord Salisbury has called another cabinet council, which will meet on Friday or Saturday to consider the situation.

LONDON, January 31.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenso Marquez, says: "Information has been received here from the Transvaal that the war department, convinced that it would be useless to storm Ladysmith, and that the bombardment would continue to be ineffective, has decided on a change of tactics. Huge quantities of timber and sand bags, and hundreds of Kaffirs, have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming the Kilp river some miles below Ladysmith. The idea is to flood the town and drive the soldiers and inhabitants out, so as to expose them to shell fire."

LONDON, February 1.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says says: "Evidence is accumulating that something beyond an understanding existed between the Boer executive and the inner circle of the Afrikander bund, concerning what should follow the ripening of rebellion at the outbreak of the war. Fully 5000 colonial Dutchmen have joined the enemy. The Boers, however, believed that this number would be multiplied tenfold. Consequently the Afrikander bund is now execrated at Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

LONDON, February 1.—A despatch to the Times from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sunday last, says: "Colonel Thorneycroft had a narrow escape last week. He went to meet a Boer flag of truce which asked a parley, but having become suspicious he told the Boer commandant that he would not parley. Both retired, and the Boers fired a volley, the colonel only escaping in consequence of the bad shooting."

LONDON, February 1.—Winston Churchill, in a further despatch to the Morning Post, which describes the crossing of the Tugela says: "The army is exasperated, not defeated. General Buller will persevere, and all will come right in the end."

SULLIVAN GOT THE BULLET

And Confesses the Crime.

The mystery of the LaBau robbery was solved yesterday in the most surprising manner when chief Jarvis discovered that the burglars had actually been in his hands for a week, and that one of them carried between his shoulders a bullet from Dr. LaBau's gun.

The two prisoners, Sullivan and Gannon, were arrested on Saturday last and charged with burglary. When Dr. LaBau's premises were searched by the police after the burglary a hat was found bearing the name of Kelly, a tough citizen who had recently been discharged from the provincial jail. The two prisoners had been seen with Kelly on the previous night, so they were arrested on suspicion of being implicated with him in the affair.

The police went on the theory that Kelly had been in the burglary, and that he carried one or more of the bullets fired by Dr. LaBau. Accordingly they devoted their attention to searching for Kelly to no avail. Then chief Jarvis learned that the hat bearing Kelly's name originally belonged to E. T. H. Simpkins, registrar, and on taking it to the court house Mr. Simpkins identified the headgear, stating that he had given it to Gannon while the latter was, with other prisoners from the jail, whitewashing the court house. This directed the chief's attention back to the pair in custody, and he determined to have them stripped and searched. This was done and the tell-tale bullet wound was promptly found. The ball had struck Sullivan as he stood endeavoring to open the door leading from Dr. LaBau's house. It just touched the inside edge of the left shoulder blade, and glanced into his back near the spine. Sullivan stated that it had not given him any pain worth speaking about.

The two men confessed to the crime and told the whole story. Gannon said he was taking Sullivan home to a shack up on the hill, when they passed Dr. LaBau's residence and determined to go in. After they were discovered and had succeeded in escaping from the house, both ran toward the smelter and went down the ravine to a shack, where a hat and a pair of shoes were secured to replace the articles left at the doctor's house. Then they went to the Sherbrooke hotel, had a drink and made for the Tremont house, Sullivan going up Baker street and Gannon up Vernon. They met at the Tremont, and were arrested a few moment's later.

Sullivan's nerve and the hat with Kelly's name upon it were the points which threw the police off she track temporarily. Gannon ttates that Kelly gave him a piece of paper to wad out the band of the hat, and the paper happened to have Kelly's name on it. He states that Kelly left them early in the evening, and that the suspected man knew nothing of the burglary.

Sullivan's wound does not look very dangerous. Dr. LaBau examined it yesterday, and asked Sullivan if he would dress it. "I don't care," was the reply. "You put that ball there, and I'd just as soon you took it out as anyone else." Dr. Symons dressed the puncture, and will extract the ball today. The men come up before magistrate Crease this morning on remand.

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 26,000 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 thought the weight of these masses must destroy the equilbrium 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.

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 act with common sense. They 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. Wherever 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. Thus 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 a 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 Aliewal North, in which it is announced that the Boers have reopened the line to Burghersdorp, as their supplies were short at Stromberg. The plains being bare, the camp of the Burghers, 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' 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 reconnoissance proceeded today westward in the vicinity of Honger's Sprait."

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 reconnissance, in the direction of Hongers Sprait, found the road clear. The enemy was not to be seen.

A DYING MAN FOR GOVERNOR

Sworn in for Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Kentucky, January 31.—Never was there a more complicated political situation than that which tonight confronts the politicians of Kentucky, and never was there one in which it seemed so difficult to form an accurate guess at the outcome. The Republican party, which a few days ago was vainly striving to hold its members in their seats upon the floor of the house, and which seemed almost powerless, is tonight in the saddle strong and vigorous, and carrying things with a high hand. The powerlessness of the Republicans of two days ago is more than equalled by the apparent helplessness of the Democrats of today. All day long the Democracy has been groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat in the gubernatorial chair its leader, William Goebel, who lies slowly dying of the wound inflicted by the bullet of an assassin.

FRANKFORT, Kentucky, January 31.—William Goebel, shortly before nine o'clock tonight, was sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. W. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath of lieutenant-governor.

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 Frazer 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.

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. Procter, who has been in charge of the location party going over the proposed line for several weeks, will receive the appointment.

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.

RAMBLER'S NEXT DIVIDEND

To Be Paid February First.

NEW DENVER, January 30.—[Special to the Tribune.]—Union members at Slocan City claim to be keeping a vigilant eye upon the traveling public, guarding against the importation of men for the Enterprise mine. On Thursday they assert two men were turned off, five on Friday, and one on Saturday. These men were largely foreigners, and are said to be coming in from the tunnel work on the Columbia & Western railway. The Wakefield, on Four-mile, is credited with the intention of also bringing in cheap labor.

Last week the Payne shipped out 220 tons of ore, 60 of which was consigned to Trail and the balance to the States. The shipments from this mine since the first of the year are promising.

McMillan & Allen, who are packing the ore down from the Arlington, have four carloads rawhided down to the main bridge over Springer creek. They are using the sleighs from there to the depot at Slocan City. They report the Arlington to be in fine shape, with an abundance of ore in sight. Were the snow deeper a carload of ore per day could be handled from the mine. The grade of the mineral maintains its high values as demonstrated in former shipments. More men have lately been added to the force.

Forty tons of ore was sent out by the Rambler last week. On February 1st another dividend of one cent per share will be paid, notice of which has already been served. The chances are very favorable for similar treatment on March 1st. The force was increased slightly last week.

The Bosun was among the shippers last week, sending out a carload of its rich product.

A small shipment was made last week from the Emily Edith.

Ore is showing in all the workings of the Hartney, on Silver mountain. A second payment on the bond comes due Thursday.

The new Anglican church at Slocan City was opened with befitting ceremonies on Sunday, Rev. C. F. Yates of that town officiating.

Married, on Friday evening last at the rectory, New Denver, by the Rev. C. F. Yates, George Davies to Miss Dina Young, both of this town.

Dr. Bentley has returned to Slocan City, and is arranging with the miners' union for the establishment of a hospital at that place.

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

JACOB DOVER, Jeweler, Nelson

Great Discount Sale at A. Ferland's

Having just returned from the Eastern markets, where I have been purchasing Spring goods which are now in transit to Nelson, and to make room for the same we will for the next ten days do away with the ordinary profit and sell goods at 10 per cent advance on the wholesale cost, this 10 per cent being just sufficient to freight charges. This is an opportunity not often presented to the public. Here are a few sample prices:

Dress Goods

Dress Goods, regular price 65c, sale price	40c
Dress Goods, regular price $1, sale price	60c
Dress Goods, regular price $1.50, sale price	$1.00
Black Crepon, regular price $2.50, sale price	$1.75
Black Crepon, regular price $2, sale price	$1.25
Black Peaudesoie (silk) regular price $1.50, sale price	$1.00
Black Satin, regular price $1.50, sale price	$1.00
Prints, regular price 10c, sale price	7c
Ladies' Silk Blouses, regular price $5, sale price	$3.30
Fancy Outing Flannel, regular price 12½c, sale price	9c
Ladies' Electric Seal Coats at	$35
A few Ladies' Jackets and Capes at	Less than cost

Men's Furnishings

Grey Blankets regular price $4, sale price	$2.75
Men's Tweed Suits, regular price $10, sale price	$6.00
Men's Serge Suits, regular price $12, sale price	$7.50
Men's Overcoats, regular price $12, sale price	$7.50
Men's Ulsters, regular price $8, sale price	$5.00

Boots and Shoes

Ladies' Dongola Button Boots	$1.35
Ladies' Dongola Laced Boots	$1.35
Ladies' Alaska Overshoes	75c

Call and get bargains
Elliot Block, Baker Street, Nelson **A. FERLAND**

P. Burns & Co.

Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Meats

HEAD OFFICE AT NELSON, B. C.

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

Mail Orders Promptly Forwarded

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

ALL KINDS OF
FRESH AND SALTED MEATS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON

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

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

We Call Attention

To the New Grocery

Josephine and Silica Streets, opposite Methodist Church

Fresh Ontario Creamery Dominion Creamery and Cooking Butter. Fresh Eggs. Home Made Mincemeat. A variety of Canned Goods, and everything usually kept in a grocery store. We want your trade. Goods delivered promptly.

PATTON & ENMAN

CITY LOCAL NEWS

H. McDonald of Nelson has transferred the Kirkwall fractional mineral claim on Toad mountain to Charles Parker of Rossland. The consideration specified was $10.

The Kootenay & Algoma Gold Mining Company, Limited has acquired the Cranbrooke claim, 1½ miles east of Waneta from A. W. McVettie and the Kootenay claim in the same vicinity from J. Leask.

Another hockey match takes place tonight between the local teams, and the game will doubtless be interesting in view of the determination of the Nelson club to wipe out Thursday night's defeat. Secretary Beasley of the Nelsons, is in correspondence with the secretary of the league regarding a claim made by the Boundary club to a scheduled game which was postponed by agreement. The Nelsons will oppose the Boundary's claim.

Acting government agent Goepel is slightly indisposed and was unable to be in his office yesterday.

The C. P. R. expects shortly to have a shipment of ore from the Arlington mine at Slocan City. A quantity of ore is being rawhided to the C. P. R. depot and the shipment will be made when a sufficient amount has been brought down.

A legal case of considerable interest is now pending. It is that of Kennedy vs. McDougal, the defendant being Mrs. Ellen McDougal, a hotelkeeper at Nakusp. She is the recorded owner of a pre-emption up the lake, and the plaintiffs are seeking to set aside the record on the ground that she has not complied with the regulations in the way of residing continuously on the property. The assistant commissioner of lands and works for this district has been added as a defendant and a mandamus applied for to compel him to issue a pre-emption to the plaintiff. Elliot & Lennie are for plaintiff and Galliher & Wilson for defendant.

The uniforms worn by the Nelson men who went to South Africa with the first Canadian contingent are being sent back. The outfits were held so long at Quebec that militia officers throughout the country had almost despaired of receiving them back. The invoice has been received, however, and the uniforms are expected daily.

A meeting of the Nelson Laborers' Protective Union will be held on Monday evening in the Miners Union hall for the purpose of perfecting the local organization. All who desire to become members of the union are invited to attend Monday evening.

The new warehouse, or rather addition to the Brackman & Ker Milling Company's building is almost complete. The firm expect to occupy the premises ten days hence.

The first case to be tried at the forthcoming supreme court sitting in Nelson is that of Lawrence vs Hall Mines Company. The plaintiff W. H. Lawrence, was injured last spring in the Silver King mine and alleges negligence on the part of the defendants. Galliher & Wilson are for plaintiff and R. M. Macdonald for defendants.

The J. Y. Griffin & Company warehouse on Front street is being roofed, splendid progress having been made by the contractor. The building has 16,000 square feet of floor space, and is to be completed by April 1st.

A gang of men are now engaged in removing the rocks from the ground at the corner of Mill and Josephine streets, on which a convent and boarding school is to be erected by the sisters of St. Joseph. The building will be commenced shortly and will cost some $8000.

Gannon and Sullivan will be brought before the judge who conducts the supreme court sittings here beginning on the 13th. Sullivan's injuries are proving too severe to permit of his being arraigned at an earlier date.

The new year's festivities in Chinatown wound up last night with a fire. About 8 o'clock an enthusiastic celestial started to explode a string of firecrackers from an upper window in Wo Kee's store. The woodwork caught fire, and when the Chinaman jumped back a reserve stock of fireworks became ignited. For half an hour there was a genuine hot time, but the Chinamen poured water on, and the fire brigade laid a line of hose which extinguished the blaze before any serious damage was done.

The wharehouse at the rear of St. Paul's church, used by the Nelson Rifles as a drill hall, has been equipped with incandescent lamps and the militiamen can now work to advantage.

The executors of the late conductor, A. P. Fawcett, have commenced action against the C. P. R. for substantial damages. Elliot & Lennie are acting for plaintiffs.

Today is the last day for giving notice of trial of cases for the supreme court sitting on the 13th instant. In addition to the four cases mentioned in THE TRIBUNE recently, the following cases have been entered for trial: Blundell vs. Muir and Sloan vs. Gormley. No jury cases have as yet been entered.

James Ford was the fortunate holder of the ticket which drew the guitar raffled at the Queen's hotel the other night.

The action of Winslow vs. Morris will be tried at the coming supreme court. The suit is to dissolve a partnership and for a reference to take partnership accounts. Macdonald & Johnson are for plaintiff and Galliher & Wilson for defendant.

H. W. Hawley, who has the contract for taking out the rock required on the Nelson Gas & Coke Company's buildings, fired his last shot yesterday afternoon. He required about 300 yards of rock to complete the specified amount. He used three kegs of powder on the blast, and threw out about 600 yards of rock. The stone could not have been landed better. It was thrown within three feet of the railway trestle, and piled about twenty feet high without striking a timber in the trestle.

John Elliott, of Ingersoll, Ontario, is in the city after a brief visit to Rossland. Mr. Elliott is editor of the Ingersoll Chronicle, and supreme chief ranger of the Canadian Foresters, his trip to the west being in the interests of the fraternity. It is understood that his visit means an active campaign throughout Manitoba, the territories and this province by the C. O. F.

After the morning service at the Methodist church tomorrow, the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered by the pastor, Rev. J. Robson. In the evening he will preach on "Unanswered Prayer."

The collection taken at St. Paul's church on Sunday last, when the Nelson Rifles attended divine service, amounted to $58, which will go to swell the patriotic fund.

The Hume school will open on Monday. There are some twenty-five pupils ready for the opening and the number will no doubt be very greatly increased during the first few weeks.

The morning service at St. Paul's tomorrow will be the monthly service for the young. In the evening Rev. R. Frew preaches on "The Crime of Cain."

No new developments have transpired in connection with the Balfour extension, Mr. Stewart not having come to Nelson as was anticipated. A. F. Procter, C. P. R. construction engineer, spent yesterday in the city, and was beseiged with applications for work. His directions to the applicants were to wait until operations got under way, and every man who desired to could secure employment. Mr. Proctor left today for Ninemile point, where his camp is located, and Mr. Stewart is expected here today.

School Opening on Monday.

The new school instituted by the Sisters of St. Joseph on Josephine street will open on Monday, and the sisters anticipate an attendance of about 100 pupils. The building affords a sample of western enterprise as its erection was only commenced on January 13th and eighteen days latter it was taken off the hands of the contractor. The cost was $1000. The school chairs ordered in Ontario for the school were delayed, but D. McArthur & Co. have furnished an outfit of tables which will be used temporarily. The books to be used by the pupils will be similiar to the ones used in the public schools, and the school hours will be: 9 a. m. to 12 a. m. with 15 minutes recess, 1:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m. The school will be graded into the kindergarthen, primary, junior and senior grades in the latter of which pupils will be prepared for entrance examinations. On entering pupils will be examined and the papers preserved for comparison with others written three months later.

Revelstoke Assessed Values.

The completed and revised rolls of Revelstoke are now with city assessor Shaw. The total assessment, exclusive of that assessed to unknown owners, or the Farwell property, is land, $273,196.00; improvements, $288,446.00; total, $561,642.00. The Farwell property is assessed at $40,000. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company comes in for the biggest assessment, $80,373 on land and $14,800 on improvements. The court of revision made practically no reduction on any property save that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and smelter company.

Archbishop of Sweden Dead.

STOCKHOLM, February 1.—The archbishop of Sweden, the most reverend Anton Sundberg, who was believed to have recovered from appendicitis, is dead. He was born in 1818.

BUSINESS MENTION.

Boys and girls wanted to strip tobacco at Kootenay Cigar Company's factory, 50 cents per day and all over that they can earn.

Expressmen, hackmen and all teamsters are requested to meet in Miners Union Hall on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a local union under the Team Drivers International Union.
D. STAMPER, Organizer.

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

HAVE YOU HEARD

OF THE BUDGET SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING AND OFFICE PRACTICE? IT IS TAUGHT AT THE

Victoria Street **NELSON BUSINESS COLLEGE**

COAL! COAL!

GREAT REDUCTION

Hard Coal Anthracite **$9.65** | Crow's Nest Coal **$6.15**

DELIVERED

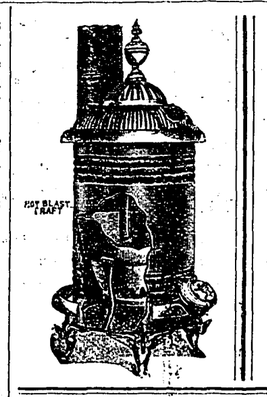
TELEPHONE 33 **C. W. West & Co.**

W. Starmer Smith & Co.

PAPER HANGER, GLAZIER, PAINTER, ETC.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

Office Ward Street Opposite Opera House



Stoves Stoves

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

H. BYERS & CO.
NELSON KASLO SANDON

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 are in the lot. Take your choice for $7.50.
Boy's suits, warm and nice, extra good for little 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 Fall samples of Suitings and Overcoatings, representing a $50,000 stock to choose from made to your order at prices never before heard of in Nelson. All the latest fads in Fancy Vestings for Fall and winter.
Ladies' tailoring in all its branches a specialty. Lowest prices. Rooms 1 and 11, Hillyer block.

STEVENS, The Tailor

Fine Tailoring CLEANING AND REPAIRING

YOUR OWN GOODS MADE UP
OLD CLOTHES MADE GOOD AS NEW

ARTHUR GEE
Opposite Clarke Hotel. MERCHANT TAILOR

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.

WE HAVE STOVES

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

NICKLED COPPER WARE

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

LAWRENCE HARDWARE COMPANY

The Leading Grocers

Kirkpatrick & Wilson

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

Crockery and Glassware

Kirkpatrick & Wilson

Phone 8. Box 57.

Monsoon

Is like all our goods **Reliable**

Monsoon Tea is always the same

For sale by

The Western Mercantile Co., Limited

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

Groceries and Provisions

FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

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

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE CELEBRATED

Rolled **B & K** Oats

The Best that Money can Buy. Take no Other

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

TENTS AND AWNINGS

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

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

Free Water Connections TO YOUR LOT LINE WE DO IT SEE US

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

Fred J. Squire, Merchant Tailor

FULL LINES OF WINTER AND SPRING SUITINGS

WEST BAKER STREET NELSON OPPOSITE SILVER KING HOTEL