

## BOSUN MINE RESUMES WORK

Others Will Probably Follow.

NEW DENVER, February 9.—[Special to The Tribune.]—Operations were resumed yesterday on the Bosun mine, the shut down having been of short duration. A small force of men went to work, but their numbers were increased this morning, and it is the intention to swell the force to the full number. Most of the men are picked miners, and the Bosun will have a splendid working crew. It is understood the wages paid are on the recent compromise basis of \$3.25 per day. Shipments will follow in regular order. The effect on the town of the resumption of work on the Bosun is most encouraging, and thus, with the other mines now operating, promise a good season for this section.

Upwards of ninety men are now employed on the Payne, and the ore shipments are increasing at a rapid rate, averaging now 40 tons per day.

Last week's ore shipments were at the 350-ton figure, and was made up from the Payne, American Boy, Queen Bess, Rambler, Emily Edith, and Arlington. Since January 1st the ore shipped amounted to 1218 tons.

The enterprise is employing fourteen men, and expect soon to have a full force. Heavy ore shipments will ensue from this property.

James English, one of the best known young men in town, left yesterday for Nelson to endeavor to secure a position in the British contingent of Strathcona's horse. He hails originally from Prince Albert, and had experience at that point during the Northwest rebellion.

License inspector Black is busily engaged arranging for the issuance of licenses to those hotels who failed to appear before the commissioners in December.

Manager Blumenauer reports the Harnay as looking a little better, ore showing in all directions. It is hoped now, with the extra fall of snow, to get the ore down for shipment.

## MINERS' COMMITTEE FAILED

To Receive Even a Hearing.

SANDON, February 9.—[Special to The Tribune.]—There has been a conference committee of the union in session here since Wednesday last, consisting of a delegate from each union in British Columbia for the purpose of meeting the mine owners' association or their representatives, with a view of effecting a settlement of the labor trouble if possible. A committee of three was appointed to seek a meeting with the mine owners, but after repeated efforts the members of the association flatly refused to meet the members of the committee under any consideration. The delegates will return home. It is not known what will be the next move on the part of the miners.

Atlin Open to All-Comers.

VICTORIA, February 9.—[Special to The Tribune.]—At the evening session of the legislature last night, attorney-general Henderson submitted the promised amendment to the Placer Mining Act. This goes further than was before indicated, and not only permits aliens to acquire mining property by purchase, but, by altogether repealing the Act of last session makes them eligible as before to take out free miners' certificates, and stake and hold property. In consequence of this Joe Martin withdrew the bill to the same effect, of which he had given notice. On this issue the government might have been defeated, but the ministers have been wise enough not to hold out against public opinion.

With Ireland's Politicians.

LONDON, February 9.—During the debate in the house of commons today, the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, introduced by John Joseph Clancy, Irish Nationalist member for the north division of Dublin county, calling attention to the overtaxation of Ireland, Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist member for North Louth, protested against the interpretation of the act of union being decided ex-parte. He contrasted the English attitude therein to the Venezuela case, when the United States forced arbitration, and in which Mr. Healy as-

serted England was worsted. The amendment was lost by a vote of 200 to 77. At a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party this afternoon, at which minor officers were elected, a number of contributions were received. The members also received a cable message from the president of the Massachusetts Hibernian Society, promising the support of 30,000 members.

## BULLER HAS RETIRED AGAIN

Speculation as to His Object.

CHICAGO, February 9.—[Special to The Tribune.]—News has been received in London from Boer sources, which, however, has not yet been confirmed by dispatches to the war office, asserting that general Buller's forces, which on Monday crossed the Tugela at Molen's drift, have been compelled to retreat, after severe fighting on Thursday morning.

In the house of commons tonight, Mr. Buller, the government leader, made the following announcement: "Our information points to the fact that general Buller is not pressing an advance from the position he has occupied. We do not consider it right to press him for details of the operations which are in progress, nor if he gives such information do we deem it proper to make it public until such operations are completed."

General MacDonald, who has been holding Koodoosberg drift, has been ordered to return to Methuen's camp on the Modder river, the purpose of the reconnaissance having been accomplished. Lord Roberts confirms the news of the Boer retreat by Gataca at Penhook and Bird river.

LONDON, February 9.—In the Morning Post, Spencer Wilkinson today, reviewing the military situation, says: "Lord Roberts is evidently about to begin his campaign, and there are signs that general Methuen's force will make the first important move. It is probable that the seventh division will soon be heard of, co-operating with general Methuen. The latest news regarding general Buller's operations is puzzling. It looks now as if he never seriously contemplated an attack to relieve Lady-smith, but only a demonstration to prevent the Boers from diverting reinforcements to Magerfontein. Looking to the distance from Lady-smith to Kimberley, a journey in which the Boers would get little railway help for the transport of their forces, lord Roberts has a clear week for the first blow, which will put a new face upon the situation. This hypothesis would account for the present state of things, in both theatres of war, and the peculiarities of the attacks of Monday and Tuesday, would become intelligible, for if they had been intended as a serious movement, general Buller would have been largely reinforced, and would have pushed the attack with greater energy."

## THE LE ROI LAYS OFF MEN

Northport Smelter to Close.

ROSSLAND, Feb. 9.—The Le Roi ceased shipping today and paid off about 160 men this morning, retaining about 200 men for development work only. It is not expected that the move will affect other British-American corporation mines. Shipments will not be resumed until the new 40-drill compressor plant ordered last October is installed and in working order. Manager MacDonald declined today to say when shipping would be resumed. Coming so soon after the War Eagle and Centre Star announcement, the Le Roi matter causes a great deal of uneasiness here. In many quarters the action of all the companies is alleged to be on account of the eight hour law, but there is no confirmation of this from any reliable source.

The Northport Smelter, now owned entirely by the Le Roi will of course close down.

Smallpox in Rossland.

ROSSLAND, February 9.—A case of smallpox was discovered here today. The patient is an eight-year-old child, who came here with her mother from Colville on Saturday last. She had been vaccinated and duly passed the quarantine. The house has been quarantined and the patient and her mother removed to the isolated hospital. Every precaution is being taken.

A Monster Navy Vote.

LONDON, February 9.—The first lord of the admiralty, Mr. George Goschen, is preparing for a large

## LONDON CREDITS THE STORY

That Buller Was Defeated.

LONDON, February 10.—London accepts as the truth the Boer statement that general Buller has again failed. The reports which were passed by the British censor at Aden, are read in the light of Mr. Balfour's announcement in the commons, that general Buller is not pressing his advance.

Winston Churchill cables that Valkrantz was impracticable, for the lack of guns which were needed to support a further advance. His cablegram leaves general Buller on Tuesday night, sending a fresh brigade to relieve tired soldiers of Valkrantz.

The descriptive writers with general Buller were allowed rather a free hand again in explaining the ugly position which the British held, and the nature of the obstacles which had to be overcome, so it is easy to infer that with Boer rifle-men and artillery defending them, the hills, ravines and jungles have not been overcome, and thus the public is prepared in advance for bad news.

Heliograms from Ladysmith, dated Monday, describe the effect of general Buller's cannonade had on the worn garrison. Hope ran high, that the long period of inactivity and tedium was drawing to a close. The crash of guns was almost continuous for ten hours, and at times it seems as if as many as 20 shells burst in a minute. The Boers, preparing always for the possibility of defeat, were driving herds and sending long wagon trains the Drakensburg passes.

General MacDonald's retirement puzzles the military commentator. The theory that finds acceptance is that it was ordered by lord Roberts, and that both general Buller's and general MacDonald's operations were by the direction of the commander-in-chief, in order to occupy the Boers at widely separated points, so that they would be unable to transfer any portion of their forces to oppose the projected central advance.

Charles Williams, a military writer who is understood to be in confidential relations with lord Wolseley, says that beyond doubt the most authoritative opinion in London regards it as probable that an endeavor will be made to force the line of the Orange river before Wednesday next, possibly by Monday.

Henry V. Lucy says that the health of sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, is suffering from the prolonged strain, and his friends fear he will break down.

Lord Salisbury's son, lord Edward Cecil, is responsible for Mafeking being so well provisioned. At the outbreak of the war he learned the amount of army stores about to be sent to Mafeking, and, on his own incentive pledged his private means, and had these stores quarried. He is now in Mafeking, and one of its boldest defenders.

LONDON, February 10.—The Times, dealing with the military situation, says: "If general Buller has failed, it seems unlikely that another attempt will be made. The terrible initial strategic mistake of abandoning the principal objective for a subsidiary operation, still overweighs the campaign, but the time approaches when its baneful influence will cease to defer our action. The great issues of the war will not be decided in Natal." General MacDonald's retirement, the Times considers inexplicable.

LONDON, February 10.—A special dispatch from Sperrmanns Camp, dated yesterday (Friday), says that owing to the Boer cross fire, and the impossibility of entrenching Vaalkrantz, general Buller's forces withdrew. The Financial News, which publishes this dispatch, suggests that general Buller has not yet actually recrossed the Tugela.

Another Railway Smash.

ESCANABA, Michigan, February 8.—The Chicago & Northwestern passenger train, known as the Welsh mountain accommodation, which runs between this city and Metropolitan, was wrecked in a rear end collision at Ford river switch tonight. Nine persons were killed, three are reported missing, and five seriously and four slightly injured.

A Monster Navy Vote.

LONDON, February 9.—The first lord of the admiralty, Mr. George Goschen, is preparing for a large

increase in the navy. It is thought that parliament will be asked for £20,000,000 for new ships. The war office has reduced the minimum standard height again, this time to five feet, three inches, for infantry; and five feet, two inches, for artillery.

## TO INVAD THE FREE STATE

Methuen Expected to Move.

LONDON, February 9.—A war office dispatch from lord Roberts, dated Thursday, February 8th, confirms the report that general Gataca has repulsed the Boers at Penhook and Bird's river, and that the security of both outposts is established.

In regard to general MacDonald's operations, lord Roberts does not mention the former's retirement to the Modder river. He says: "MacDonald was despatched to prevent the Boers blocking the main drift at Koodoosberg, and successfully established himself at Koodoosberg, in spite of the determined efforts of the Boers to dislodge him. At MacDonald's request Babington was sent with reinforcements on Wednesday, February 7th. Babington threatened the Boers north of Koodoosberg, while another force drove out the Boers southward." The despatch concluded with the statement: "The enemy have now evacuated their positions and none are in sight."

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch to the Morning Post, dated Thursday says: General MacDonald and General Babington's forces will return shortly, and adds that the initiative to the reconnaissance emanated from headquarters.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch to the Times, from Koodoosberg, dated Thursday says it is reported that Boer reinforcements are arriving from Magerfontein. Our position is easily tenable, but the entire force has been ordered to return to Modder River tomorrow.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Times has the following from Kimberley, dated February 8th: "The Boer big gun shelled us all day yesterday, but nobody was killed."

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marquez, under date of February 8th, says the Portuguese customs authorities have seized a quantity of arms and ammunition consigned under a false description.

## THE PLAGUE IS DYING OUT

Relief Measures Discussed.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—At the cabinet session today the principal subject of discussion was the plague situation in Hawaii. It was pointed out that the exigencies of the case required the destruction of a large number of cabins in the poorer section of the city of Honolulu, and that in consequence many natives were homeless and in a destitute condition.

Apparently there is no legislative authority to meet the situation by the appropriation of funds for the relief of those in distress, and it is understood to be the purpose of president McKinley to communicate the facts to congress, with a request for authority to reconvene the old legislature, to establish a commission with power to do whatever is needful at this time.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—Three additional deaths from the plague have occurred since the previous advices from Honolulu, a Chinese dying on January 26th, a native woman dying on the 27th, and a Japanese on the 28th. The wife of the Jap also shows signs of the disease. They were few suspects, and no positive cases, up to the time of the sailing of the Alameda. The health officials on February 2nd stated that all the detention camps were free from sickness of any kind, and the doctors were under the impression that the plague had about run its course.

Sir Edward Clarke to Retire.

LONDON, February 9.—In consequence of the adoption by the Conservative association of Plymouth of a resolution deprecating his attitude toward the government's South African policy, sir Edward George Clarke, who has represented Plymouth in parliament since 1880, has applied for the Chiltern hundreds.

## NELSON'S GRAND SEND OFF

To Kootenay's Volunteers.

The Nelson contingent of the Strathcona Horse left at midnight for Ottawa, amid an outpouring of enthusiasm, the equal of which has not been seen in Nelson. They were dined at the Hotel Phair, and escorted to the wharf by a crowd of not less than 1000 citizens, who could scarce find means to vent the feelings within them. The occasion will linger long in the memories of those who witnessed the scene.

At 9:30 o'clock the farewell banquet opened at the Phair. The dinner was tendered by George C. Tunstall of Nelson, and J. H. Stewart, the railroad contractor, who is to build the Balfour extension of the C. P. R. Mr. Tunstall is a well known Nelsonite and his patriotic effort to honor the departing volunteers is most creditable. Mr. Stewart has been accused of not being a British subject, but his unsolicited generosity in entertaining the Canadian boys who are to fight the empire's battles in Africa should refute the charge.

The dining room was handsomely decorated. Walls and ceilings were draped with Union Jacks and the national colors were in evidence on every hand. Perhaps the most interesting feature was the bright and animated faces of the stalwart young men about the board, many of whom for various reasons will probably never forget their time in Nelson again. The viands were choice and well-served, every effort being made by mine host Phair to provide his guests with a sumptuous repast.

His worship, mayor Houston, occupied the chair, and about him were grouped the following gentlemen exclusive of the members of the contingent, who were present in full force: Ex-governor Mackintosh, E. Parkes, Dr. Boves, Rossland; major Leekie, Republic; J. McMartin, T. G. Procter, L. C. Davis, R. E. Cochrane, lieutenant Beer, Nelson; John McKane, H. M. Ellis, Rossland; and lieutenant J. Edwards, Leekie, of Strathcona's Horse.

When covers were removed mayor Houston introduced the toast list of the evening by neatly proposing the health of her most gracious majesty who ruled, he said, amid applause, the greatest empire the world has ever seen. The company responded with a resounding rendition of the national anthem.

"The Army and Volunteers" was proposed coupled with the name of Dr. Bowes of Rossland, who made an eloquent response. The toast, he said, was dear to the heart of every Anglo-Saxon, and he urged the Kootenay boys now starting to the front to emulate the example of their heroic forefathers. They were going forth as the representatives of Canada, the few chosen where many had responded to the call. (Applause.) The Strathcona Horse must remember that the eyes of every Canadian was upon them and they must do their duty even should it be of a humble nature such as wielding the pick and shovel. (Chorus—"Well it is!") They had taken the queen's shilling and must not deface it; they had donned their armor and must keep it unspotted. In conclusion he wished the contingent God-speed and a safe return.

T. G. Procter sang the ever-popular "Soldiers of the Queen" in the chorus of which the company joined with right good will. "The Empire" was the next toast and it was in the hands of ex-governor Mackintosh, who made a feeling reply.

J. McKane followed with an excellent rendition of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," which evoked continued applause. "Canada" was proposed, and responded to by W. A. Gallher in well chosen and eloquent remarks. The word "empire" had a special meaning for him, he said—his heart filled with pride at the very thought of it, and throbbing with affection at the mention of the queen who ruled the empire on which it had been said "the sun never sets."

When one thought of the gallant army, the noble navy, and the mighty citadel—the wide world round—over which the grand, brave Union Jack floated, it was not surprising that the heart was thrilled. (Applause.) Referring to the Strathcona Horse, he remarked that the British Columbia men were as fine a lot of men as could be gathered together under the

sun. They were made of the right stuff, and could be depended upon to respond to the call of duty. The boys must bear in mind that it was no picnic party they were engaged in. Some of those gathered together around the festive board might never return, but he could imagine no more glorious death for any man than one met while battling for the cause of the empire. (Applause.) The Strathcona Horse would be followed from place to place by the telegrams appearing in the daily papers, and their course would be watched with keen interest. He charged them, should they meet those who had gone forth before from the Kootenay, that they should convey the kindest greetings of the people of Nelson, and concluded with a repetition of the sentiment "God speed the boys."

George Kydd sang "The Maple Leaf" in splendid voice, and the company joined heartily in the spirited chorus. "The Boers and how to Lick Them," was wittily handed by Hector McCrae of Rossland. He opened by remarking that it gave him pleasure to refer to the new republic, or colony headed by Cecil Rhodes, on which the company insisted on giving three cheers and a tiger for Rhodes. Mr. McCrae expressed the hope that he might hear of some of those volunteers present as having attained the title of M. P. P. which he translated amid laughter as "Member of the Pretoria Parliament." In concluding he revealed the secret of whipping the Boers by exhibiting a Lee-Enfield cartridge, which was greeted with cheers.

Lieutenant-colonel Morris entered at this moment and handed mayor Houston a telegraphic message he had just received from the state of Washington. It read: "To Kootenay contingent, Strathcona Horse.—Your American well wishers on the Washington side of the line send greetings and good will. We enjoy you to uphold not only a just cause but to show your queen that the sturdy pioneer blood of the boundless west, in which the Americans and the British share with equal pride, is peerless the world around."

A burst of cheering and a rousing chorus of "Rule Britannia" greeted the kindly message.

Cheers for colonel Morris, colonel Steele, major Leekie and others with the rendition of "Auld Lang Syne" wound up the proceedings. A procession was formed to the city wharf, headed by the Salvation Army band, which played the "Red White and Blue" vigorously. Over a thousand citizens gathered on the dock, where the national anthem, "Auld Lang Syne," etc. were repeated at frequent intervals until the steamer Nelson left her moorings at midnight. The crowd sent volley after volley of cheers after the departing steamer to which the volunteers responded lustily until the craft was out of hailing distance. Then the crowd trooped home, and the demonstration was over.

Colonel Morris will be joined at Cranbrook at noon today by lieutenant Parker and 41 men who have been enlisted there. The two parties will lay over at Medicine Hat until lieutenant-colonel Steele arrives with the western contingent raised along the main line and consisting of 140 men. The combined parties will proceed to Ottawa together.

Colonel Morris is delighted with the quality of the men he has secured in Nelson. "Physically and otherwise," he remarked to The Tribune, "a better lot of men never left the country. The only trouble I encountered was in picking the men, as I found where I wanted one man, I could just as easily have had five. There were thirty or forty men just as good as the last one I selected, and the only point of difference was in the riding."

The only feature of the day was the striking off of J. S. McAdams of Rossland and the addition of Dr. Lewis, a dentist from Rossland, and W. E. Lindsay, an ex-member of the mounted police, who has been about the city for some time. A number of men applied to Lt. Col. Morris and during the morning some hope was held out that vacancies might occur during the day, but toward night it was apparent that all the men recruited at Nelson proposed to stick to their determination and that the contingents being raised at other points, required no assistance, so the late arrivals were unable to secure any of the much coveted places.

## MARTIN CREATES A SCENE

And Revives an Old Yarn.

VICTORIA, February 9.—[Special to The Tribune.]—There are wigs on parliament green. Joe Martin today got his opportunity, and poured the vials of his long-nursed wrath on his supplanter, Cotton. As a climax, he gave notice that he would move for a committee of inquiry "to investigate gross charges of criminal misconduct against the finance minister, which I am prepared to make in this house and have investigated."

The storm burst quite unexpectedly, like the proverbial thunderbolt from a clear sky. The legislature was discussing, with becoming unanimity, Helgesen's resolution protesting against the admission of Mongolians to citizenship, and Martin, with a show of irritation, incidentally referred to the new proposition on the part of the government to adopt the Act as a solution of the problem for dealing with Mongolians. This Act provides for an educational test for immigrants.

Martin said this was a distinct reversal of the policy of the government, when he was a member of it, and he advised against thus yielding to pressure, instead of re-enacting the anti-Mongolian legislation which was disallowed at Ottawa. He said he had followed this course with success in Manitoba.

Shortly afterwards Cotton spoke, and while denying that the ministers had reversed their policy he indiscreetly proceeded to deal with Martin's Manitoba record, with the observation, "I think the opinion we must have of the honorable gentleman's actions and career in Manitoba can be formed from his retirement from that scene."

"What's that you say?" Martin demanded in a tone and manner that electrified the house. Cotton would willingly have evaded the question, but Martin again demanded that he repeat the only half-hearted sentence, and Cotton at length did so.

Martin thereupon retorted with the vehement declaration, that this was "the most contemptible statement ever made on the floor of the house," and was proceeding with other forcible language when speaker Foster succeeded in stopping the flow by a threat to name him.

The ex-attorney-general's rage could not be controlled however, and from his seat he kept up a cross-fire of insulting ejaculations. He said he could go back to Manitoba as often as he liked, but that Cotton dare not go to Colorado. He had no creditors in Manitoba, and he had defrauded nobody there. Could Cotton say as much?

Again the speaker interposed his threat to name the ex-Attorney-General and while Martin cogitated how to keep within the rules and still pursue his enemy, Clifford, in a spirit of mischief, moved an amendment to the resolution before the house. Martin immediately took the floor, and waving aside the speaker's admonitions to confine himself to the amendment, he launched into new tirade against the finance minister, throwing out the additional hint that "I have never been enmeshed. I have never been in gaol. Can the honorable gentleman say that same with regard to the place from which he came?"

Cotton here found his voice and protested that he had intended nothing personal, and that Martin's insinuation was without foundation. Martin, with a fresh breath, took a new start on the text, reciting that he was the first man who had been able to extort a denial of the often repeated story of the finance minister's wrong doing.

By this time the issue between speaker Foster and Martin was becoming acute, and Martin subsided with the declaration that if he was not in order now, he would find occasion for ventilating the matter by moving for the select committee referred to above.

No doubt Martin will be as good as his word, and there are stirring times ahead. Cotton had nothing further to say in the house, but this evening he intimated that neither himself nor the government had cause for uneasiness, in fact that, "The outcome of today entertainment" will materially strengthen the hands of the government.

\$5-Spring Suits-\$5

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

Baker Street, Nelson, B. C. J. F. WEIR, Men's Outfitter.

The Tribune.

CHICANERY wrested the control of the Silver King group of mines from the men who discovered it, and it now looks as if mismanagement had rendered worthless the stock that these men got for their remaining interest in that property. Eight years of scheming and the end is near. For the good name of British Columbia as a field for the investment of mining capital, it is to be hoped the Silver King mine and smelter will remain closed down rather than work be again resumed under the old management.

The action of the management of the Hall Mines, in deciding to cease operations, will not surprise any who have followed the career of the company for the past two years. Although not unexpected, the action creates a condition which is certainly unpleasant to face. The mere fact, that the management has found it necessary to suspend operations, carries upon its face an admission of failure. This may be the fault of the mine, or it may be the fault of the management. It is this phase of the question which most interests the people of Nelson, as well as the stockholders who embarked their money in the enterprise. If the company has ceased operations because the Silver King group of claims will no longer pay working expenses, and a reasonable return upon the money invested, then the shut down is a severe blow to Nelson and the entire district. If, however, the shut down has been occasioned by incompetent management, it is no blow to either the people of Nelson or the district of Kootenay. The suspension of operations in such an event will call for an examination of the property, and the resumption of operations under capable management.

UNTIL something of this kind has been done, it is idle for anyone to attempt to fix the cause for the company's suspension. In view of this it is unfortunate that the local manager of the company—H. E. Crossdale—should be so thoughtless as to lay the blame for the unhappy condition of affairs at the door of the provincial legislature and that of the miners' union. This is at least a poor return for the consideration shown to the Hall Mines management by the officers of the local union. When the eight-hour law went into effect, the officers of the union were aware of the shaky condition of the Hall Mines company, and, not wishing to increase the difficulties of the management, they accepted a lower scale of wages from the Hall Mines than they took from any other property in the district. It is no doubt true, however, that the development of the Silver King group cost the Hall Mines much more than it should have cost. This, in the opinion of Mr. Hardman, was the fault of the company's management, there being more men employed to accomplish a given amount of work than was consistent with intelligent management. This cannot be charged up to the miners' union or the eight-hour law. Again, the company has stated right along that the bulk of its development was performed under contract. The effect of this admission is that the eight-hour law could not affect the cost of the bulk of the company's work, since the management fixed the price of contracts.

While the rank and file of the contingent recruited in Kootenay for the Strathcona horse are in the main natives of the land across the sea, the one officer that has been allotted to Kootenay is a native of Canada. Lieutenant Leckie will do honor to the land of his birth, and if the

fortunes of war permit of his return, the reception that awaits him in Kootenay will eclipse the send off that was given him and his men.

There is one other matter in connection with the cost of labor at the Silver King mine which is worthy of attention. It has been contended by practical miners, for some months past, that the cost of mining at the Silver King was greater than it should be, for the reason that the company employed as miners men who were not miners. This was brought out plainly in the investigation of commissioner Clute. The evidence of John Dolherly, upon oath, was "that 'sailors and soldiers were often 'hired, but experienced miners 'were scarce; and out of four 'partners who had worked with 'him, two had never been in a 'mine before.' The reason for this was that the management of the Hall mines paid \$3 per day, and got poor miners, while other mine managers paid \$3.50 and got good miners. It is not difficult for some people to conceive that a man who understood mining might be worth \$3.50 per day, while a man who understood nothing about mining might not be worth \$3 per

St. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL NELSON, B. C.

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

Miss Palmer will open her kindergarten and primary school in the C. J. CURRIE school room on the 2nd of January, 1900. For terms and all particulars apply to MISS PALMER. At residence of Mrs. J. R. Robertson, Baker Street, West.

THREE NIGHTS

A week spent at the Nelson Business College will make a Bookkeeper or Short-hand writer of you before spring. Try it.

NELSON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Here's Bargains MEN'S SUITS

We have about 25 suits of good serviceable quality, and a number of our suits are all sizes and in the latest styles. Take your choice for \$7.50. Boys' suits, warm and nice, extra good for the price. Underwear at special low prices. Bargains in men's and boys' caps, socks and ties. Quality good—prices low.

BROWN & CO. CUT PRICES IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY

And I want to be in it. I have just received Fall samples of Suits and Overcoats, representing a \$50,000 stock to choose from made to your order at a price 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.

STEVENSON, 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, City of Nelson Local Board of Health

VACCINATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that it is the duty of the parents of every child to cause such child within three months of its birth to be taken to some medical practitioner duly appointed by authority and under the regulations of the provincial board of health for the purpose of being vaccinated. Notice is also given that from and after the fifteenth day of February instant, no child will be allowed to attend any public or private school in the City of Nelson, unless such child shall produce to the principal or teacher of the school a certificate showing that the child has been successfully vaccinated. The physician will be in attendance at the public school daily from 3 o'clock p.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of vaccinating children. Every child presenting itself for vaccination should be accompanied by one of its parents. Children whose parents are unable to pay the vaccination fee may be vaccinated free of charge on application to the physician attending at the public school, or to Dr. Fisher, the city medical health officer. By order, K. STICHAHAN, Secretary, Nelson, B. C., February 7th, 1900.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the City of Nelson, held after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a franchise of the Nelson and Kootenay Railway, dated the 15th day of January, 1900, for the Hudson's Bay route, situated on the east half of lot 1 block 1, Nelson, B. C., to W. G. Macdonald, Nelson, B. C. Dated this 7th day of February, 1900. Witness: H. F. Macdonald, H. F. SMITH.

day. Mr. Crossdale chose to employ cheap men at cheap wages, and the engineer whom the company employed to report upon the management found that the cheap labor was costing the company more than was consistent with good management. If the consulting engineer—Mr. Hardman—understood his business Mr. Crossdale was very much at fault, and he should at least be willing to divide the responsibility for the failure.

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- Ladies' Jackets \$3, former price \$6 Ladies' Jackets \$4, former price \$7.50 Ladies' Jackets \$5, former price \$8 Ladies' Jackets \$6, former price \$10 Ladies' Jackets \$8, former price \$12 Tailor-made Suits from \$5 to \$25 Navy and Black Serge Skirts from \$3 to \$7 Plain and Fancy Brillianteen Skirts from \$2.50 to \$6 A few Tweed and Fancy Plaid Skirts at prices to clear

Dress Goods Department

In order to clear this department we will sell at less than half price lengths suitable for waists, skirts and dresses Black Wool Crepons, and Serges in Black and Colors, from 25c up Henriettas in Black and colors, 30c up Camel's Hair Chevoit suitings and Tailor-made Suitings of all kinds High-class Novelty Dress Goods, also Black and Colored Silks for skirts and dresses Don't miss this great bargain sale

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New Spring Carpets and Draperies, Rugs and Mattings, Oil Cloths and Linoleums, Lace Curtains and Window Blinds, made and hung free of charge

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SHERIFF'S SALE

Province of British Columbia, Nelson, West Kootenay, to-wit: By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at the suit of Charles Colquhoun, Administrator of the estate of William Colquhoun, deceased, plaintiff, against Alanzo D. Colton, defendant, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of Alanzo D. Colton, the said defendant, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant, Alanzo D. Colton, in the mineral claim, "Chicago," situated about one mile from the junction of Cully Creek and Carpenter Creek on the west side of Cully Creek, and in the mineral claim, "Cuba Lode," situated on top of the divide between Sandom Creek and Cully Creek, and about one mile from mouth of Cully Creek, adjoining the "Bright" and "Crescent" Lee mineral claims, to recover the sum of \$1700.00 (seventeen hundred and seven dollars and thirty cents), amount of said execution and also interest on \$1700.00 at six per centum per annum from the seventh day of January, 1900, until payment, besides sheriff's poundage, officer's fees, and all other legal incidental expenses, all of which I shall expose for sale or sufficient therefor to satisfy said judgment, debt and costs at the front of my office, next to the Court House, in the City of Nelson, B. C., on the ninth day of February, A. D., 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. NOTICE—Intending purchasers will suitly themselves as to interest and title of said defendant. Dated at New Denver, Colorado, this 7th day of February, 1900. S. P. DUCK, Sheriff of South Kootenay.

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BURNS BLOCK NOTICE The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act authorizing the company to complete at any time before the end of the year 1901, its western section as described in the act of the said parliament 6061 Victoria, chapter 20 and a branch line from a point on its main line at or near the forks of Michael creek, thence by way of Michael creek to Martin creek and for other purposes. By order of the board, H. CAMPBELL, OSWALD, Secretary, Montreal, 17th November, 1899.

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CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID.
MODERN WARFARE.

LONDON, February 2.—"The future of the war" is the theme of an interview with a noted authority, published in the Daily Telegraph. In substance it is as follows: "What are we to take as the broad lesson of the war?"

"That the combination of the magazine rifle, with defensive lines, has revolutionized the whole practice of warfare as much as did the invention of gunpowder on the appearance of Napoleon. It has long been suspected that the first great European struggle would prove this, but nobody was quite prepared for the development on the side of the Boers of the most advanced continental science. Buller and Methuen have been faced by Boer lines twenty and thirty miles long. The field of Waterloo would be a mere pocket upon such spaces, and this means that bayonet assaults and cavalry charges cannot now be delivered quick enough to tell."

"We have entered, then, upon a wholly new era in the tactics of war?"

"Yes, but what was never expected was that these immense and novel problems would be first demonstrated at the expense of the most conservative and worst prepared of all the considerable armies in the world. A few years ago it was merely mooted by Von der Goltz that trenches and barbed wire entanglements, in combination with the long range rifle, would turn entrenched positions into fortresses and reduce every battle into a siege. The cover for the defenders, the obstacles to the advance, the distance at which the attacking force begins to lose means, an exposure so prolonged as to amount to the defeat of the offensive army. To the new condition of things the ground in South Africa is wonderfully adapted. Every European power has sought its frontier with fortresses. The Boers have precisely the same purpose for the Boers."

"How, then, may we expect to cope with the new conditions?"
"By strategy, by numbers. Not by mere variations in tactics. Captain Mahan, in discussing the new condition of naval warfare, showed that while tactics must change, strategy is permanent. The same thing applies on land, where Napoleon thought that tactics should change every ten years. Without increased mobility and superior numbers it will be impossible to deal with the Boers."

"What is the true measure of the adversary?"
"Is as widely exaggerated now as it was disparaged before. From the best judgment I can form, I am convinced that the total number of Boers, even now that their last levy has been called out, cannot much exceed 50,000 men. But even if it were 50,000, look at the enormous distances over which it is spread, from Natal to Stormberg, from Colesburg to Kimberley and Mafeking, a curve that, if stretched out, would reach across half Europe. Much of their frontier is naked. This is a weakness which nothing could have concealed but the superior mobility and information of the Boers."

"That we should have been kept at arms' length all around such a frontier by 50,000 men shows not so much wonderful skill on their part as wonderful simplicity upon ours. We have done on every occasion exactly what the enemy proposed to us, and have scrupulously followed a Boer plan of campaign. The Boers will not fight pitched battles. They cannot increase their scanty numbers, and cannot afford considerable losses. The first object of their tactics is to save their lives—a very praiseworthy motive. Extreme rapidity of movement applied to purposes of stubborn defense is the remarkable feature of the war."

"We have heard much about the Boer trenches."
"Here, again, it is obvious that the Boer dispenses with elaborate methods and employs those that can be turned to good purpose with rapidity. The Boer trenches at Modder river, for instance, are

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shown by the photographs, which have recently appeared, to involve little use of the spade. They are shallow hollows, the earth and stones scooped out of them thrown up with sandbags to form a breast-work, which is the chief part of the so-called trench. Elsewhere, as on the Tugela, where the Boers have time to strengthen their defenses at leisure, their system of intrenchments may be more elaborate. British troops, drawn for the most part from towns and unaccustomed to field labor, are not good with the spade.

"In the new warfare the spade is literally mightier than the sword, and will be used even by the assaultants. With such rapid means of movement and of rough fortifications we shall probably find that before the Boer is driven from one line of defense there will be another constructed behind him, to which he can fall back in a few hours. At every critical point the war would be reduced to a succession of sieges that would be prolonged indefinitely until we, in our turn, had developed sufficient mobility to follow as actively as he retreats. There is always the possibility that an advance upon Bloemfontein might disorganize the entire Boer system of defense. Such a movement could scarcely fail to work upon the tendency to division that must exist between the commandoes of the Orange Free State and those of the Transvaal."

"There is a good deal of popular confusion upon the respective roles of cavalry and mounted infantry in developing the necessary mobility of our forces."

"The two things must be radically distinguished. Under the new conditions of war the old heroic function of cavalry is at an end, and the great charges which have been the most thrilling of battles in the past may never be seen again. War on land as on sea, becomes less picturesque as it becomes more business-like and deadly. The use of the cavalry against infantry resolves itself simply into a question of time. At Balaklava, I think the charge of the 900, from the moment the world was given until that was left of them reappearing out of the smoke, occupied scarcely twenty-five minutes. In that interval of time, with modern weapons, cavalry would be annihilated. Even in the terrible scene of Sedan, General de Gillfield let his squadrons only to be annihilated by the Prussian foot. No one who remembers that scene can believe that any cavalry charge could live against the fire of modern rifles and artillery. Assaults with the bayonet are abolished by the same conditions."

"To the British army the diminished importance of cavalry is a gain. Our cavalry was wretched in the Peninsula and has been generally inferior to the French. The old role of cavalry may still be maintained in pursuit, though on that point the unhappy experience of the Eighteenth Hussars after Glencoe is not reassuring. In reconnoitering, on the other hand, the work of cavalry is more important than ever and more difficult. An enemy who cannot be approached within something under two miles cannot be precisely located, and yet it is necessary that his general position be discovered. It would be hard to say whether there is more risk in gaining such vague information or in acting upon it."

"It may be taken, then, that mobility is a question not of cavalry but of mounted infantry?"
"The object of mounting your infantry and giving mobility to a force is not to enable them to fight upon horseback, but simply to transport them quickly to a position where they can fight on foot, and if carts and automobiles were a better means of transport than horses they would be used instead. General French showed the true character of mounted infantry when he carried part of his men in wagons in following up the Boers to Colesburg. Other things being equal, the most mobile force must always win in war. Rapidity of movement is the characteristic of great generals from Cæsar to Napoleon."

"The remarkable marching feats of the confederates under Jackson and Lee enabled them for a long period to stave off surrender to the overwhelming forces gathered by the North. When Sherman made his famous march to the sea, by far the most striking thing in the American civil war, his forces were mounted infantry. He struck into

the heart of the hostile territory, and was lost sight of for three weeks. When he emerged he had cut the secessionist territory in two, and all along his track he had swept out a swathe of ruin for sixty miles wide.

"We may yet have to adopt some similar means of cutting the Boer communications and destroying their supplies, and it may have as decisive an influence upon the war. The increased mobility of our forces is the indispensable condition of their effective striking power and recovery of the initiative. Hitherto our armies have been like the unwieldy Spanish galleons beset by Drake's nimble ships."

"The work of developing the necessary mobility in our forces will hardly be accomplished without difficulty."

"Nothing will be done in this war without difficulty or danger. It must be a considerable period before any mobility of ours can cope with the mobility of the Boers. They swarm into a position and dismount. Their horses are trained to stand at a word, and may be left to a few native attendants. I don't see how British mounted infantry is to dispense with a whole corps of caretakers. We shall be fortunate if the Boers achieve no more than small and occasional successes in the way of stampeding our horses."

"An illustration of this danger in the employment of mounted infantry was given in one of the battles of the civil war—I think it was Fredericksburg. The federals had ridden through a wood, where they tethered their horses, and when dismounted they seized the end of a broken bridge on the Rappahannock. Fitzhugh Lee had perceived them, and with a body of confederate cavalry he made a circuit, crossed the river unobserved, fell suddenly on the federal horses and surprised the whole force, which in such a situation was helpless."

"The Boers are particularly skillful in such stratagems, and they will be favored in them by the information of spies and the nature of the ground. The further we may penetrate into the enemy's territory the greater will be the difficulty of maintaining our communications. For every purpose of this war we cannot have too many mounted men."

"It is perhaps to soon to forecast the future strategy of the war?"
"That is in the discretion of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. Their operations cannot be prescribed, and an advance upon Bloemfontein, though it would be effective in itself, is not the only plan that could be adopted. Strong reinforcements directed toward the Modder or Natal would threaten the envelopment of the enemy. It does not so much matter which plan is adopted, so long as it is pursued with foresight and power."

"It is for the country to remember that this is a situation in which patience and determination are all that is required to make the process of overcoming the resistance of the Boers as certain as the advance of a steam roller. We have been so much preoccupied with our own weaknesses to forget that those of the Boers are enormous. Ours are initial and temporary; theirs are inherent, permanent and can only increase. Time will steadily remedy all our defects, but time is a fatal factor against an enemy who has already put forth his best efforts and is incapable of increasing his strength. The war may be exceedingly troublesome, but with the command of the sea behind the British advance, the Boers will be forced within their own frontiers, and it will be seen at once that no knots in the rope can prevent the gradual tightening of the noose."

THE MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

Ernest Smith in the London Leader.
LADYSMITH, December 12.—Probably not one Boer in ten thousand was prepared to find a second assault on their guns made within the space of three days. Indeed, we in camp argued that it would be unwise to tempt fortune until the enemy had been given time to resume his usual somnolent habits.

So it came as a surprise all round when we learned yesterday morning that Surprise Hill had been stormed by the second battalion of the rifle brigade and that guns and ammunition discovered in the Boer position were blown up and destroyed. I heard the explosions that did the damage, but saw nothing of the feat, which was performed in the dead of night. Colonel Metcalfe led 450 of his men to the assault. He was accompanied by a party of artillery men and sappers in order that the necessary might be done in workmanlike fashion when the infantry had possessed themselves of whatever armaments were to be found on the hill.

Quitting King's Post as soon as the moon had sunk on Monday morning, the storming party made

CHAIRS (?)

Well, rather. We received an entire car, (1300) of chairs last Tuesday, containing fancy diners (in suits or otherwise), fancy rockers in cobbler seat or wood, cheaper dining chairs finished in golden oak and cheaper ones still suitable for either dining room or kitchen. There are a few office tilters in the lot. So you can't stick us on chairs, either in design, quantity or price.

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straight for Surprise Hill. So as not to be distinguishable from the men all officers carried rifles instead of swords. A sufficient force to guard against the attackers being taken in the rear was left at the bottom of the kopje.

Steadily the others mounted the hill approaching the position where the enemy was known to have a gun mounted. A sentry challenged, but before he had time to give the alarm he was rushed upon and bayoneted. As they closed in nearer and nearer the gun the men, who could only see a few yards ahead, exchanged the countersign, "Second R. B.," whenever a creeping figure emerged from the darkness.

The Boers must have heard this signal for as our fellows got near the work several Boers were discovered using the same countersign to approach the rifles at close quarters. Fortunately, the trick was soon perceived, and so little had it availed the enemy that we reached the guns with only three casualties to deplore.

By this time the Boers were in full flight. They were carrying out their threat that they would not stand by the guns, believing that their guerrilla methods with trusty Miners were much more effective.

When Colonel Metcalfe charged his men into the earthworks only four Boers remained. A disabled gun was found, together with a new one the enemy had prepared to get into position. Both were blasted with the same charge. A quantity of ammunition was also destroyed. Unfortunately the fuse of one of the blasting charges failed to act, and the return to camp was consequently delayed. The mishap did

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being enacted the rifles swarmed into the bed of the dried-up stream and bayoneted great numbers of the fleeing foe.

It was a glorious dash for safety, but the cost was heavy. Thirteen dead and 43 wounded was the bill which had to be paid for the brilliant feat accomplished by the plucky fellows of the 2nd Rifle brigade.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

(By A. R. Gray, M. D., in American Journal of Health, New York.)

The vast competition which every year grows fiercer in every line of industry has unquestionably been productive of certain evils, among which we must include the lowering of price and the corresponding lowering of the standard of quality. At present we confine the application of this remark to the case of food products. It is unhappily true that this tendency to turn out the average supply of food products with reference mainly to disposing of it quickly at reduced prices has resulted in a general depreciation of quality which can but affect the community at large injuriously. It would be far better for people to pay more for what they use than to suffer the effect of using what, as they should know themselves, cannot be first class at the price they give for it. This great question of the purity of food does not receive anything like the attention it deserves, and for that reason the American Journal of Health and other publications of the same class are forced to perpetually agitate it in public interest.

Two duties there are for us to perform in this most important matter—to sound a warning against that false idea of economy which urges people to place cheapness first in their selection of food, and to grant their fullest meed of praise to those pure food products whose use is conducive to hygienic results in the household. In this article it is our purpose to quote an instance where such praise truly belongs, that of the B. & K. Rolled Oats, by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited, of Victoria, British Columbia. We have examined the claim of this product with the most reassuring results, and hence are anxious to call special attention to it. With a view to serving the interests of our readers we made a systematic investigation, obtaining samples of the goods from the stores, purchasing these in the ordinary manner, so that we might be certain we were testing the same article which is regularly supplied to the market. When these were given to the expert analysts

not occasion a long hindrance, but every instant was important, as the Boers, awakened by the successive explosions, were rapidly closing in to cut off the retreat of the storming party.

A stiff fight was inevitable. From every kopje a terrible musketry fire was poured in upon the brave fellows who had just performed a brilliant feat of valor. A quick-firing machine gun, throwing 2-pound shells in rapid succession, came into play.

One of the projectiles pitched right in front of lieutenant Ferguson, and, bursting, its splinters caught him simultaneously in chest and stomach and smashed his thigh and shin. The poor young officer only lived a few minutes.

As the foremost company, under command of captain Paley, marched doggedly homeward, peppered by the enemy from every side, it found itself confronted by about fifty Boers firing from the shelter of a deep gully. "Rush there with the bayonet, lads!" shouted captain Paley. Our fellows tore up to the bank of the gully. A tremendous fusillade greeted their advance.

The officer in command, first in the charge, was the first to fall. Bullets struck him in the chest and thigh, and he rolled down the slope to the feet of the Boers "like a rabbit," as he said himself afterwards. A young Boer jumped forward, pointed his rifle at the wounded officer and would have killed him as he lay bleeding had not an elderly Boer pushed forward and hurled his impetuous comrade back with a thrust of his own rifle.

While this dramatic incident was

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connected with our chemical laboratory, they underwent a rigorous series of tests of purity. To these tests the B. & K. Rolled Oats responded in the most remarkable way, showing that there is not the least trace of adulteration in their composition, and that they possess eminent value, considered as a nutritive food product. Accordingly, we add this highly meritorious product to our published list of those which housekeepers everywhere should use with perfect confidence. The B. & K. Rolled Oats are among the products whose real excellence and entire innocence of any form of adulteration guarantee not alone protection against the perils of impure kitchen supplies, but also an actual saving to the housekeeper. And as a further caution we ascertained that the manufacturers of the B. & K. Rolled Oats are a firm of the highest reputation, whose brand is a diploma of merit. We place these facts before our readers for their own benefit.

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

KOOTENAY SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED—Vernon street, Nelson, wholesale grocers.
JOHN CHODITCH & CO.—Front street, Nelson, wholesale grocers.

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

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.
E. BYRNS & CO.—Corner Baker and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in hardware and mining supplies. Agents for Giant Powder Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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H. J. EVANS & CO.—Baker street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in liquors, cigars, commission, dry goods, and hardware. Agents for steel rails, and cement commission merchants.

FLOUR AND FEED.
BRACKMAN & KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Front street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in flour, meal, and feed. Agents for Mills at Edmonton, Victoria, and New Westminster.

CIGARS.
KOOTENAY CIGAR MANUFACTURING CO.—Corner Baker and Josephine streets, Nelson, manufacturers of "Royal Seal" and "Kode" may hold brands of cigars.

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

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

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

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PAINSON'S PRODUCE COMPANY.—Vernon street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in provisions, produce, and fruit. Agents for Swift & Co. bacon and hams.

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

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Nelson Lodge No. 25, Knights of Pythias, meets in T. O. F. Hall, corner Baker and Kootenay streets, every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

THE BAR: Always stocked by the best domestic and imported liquors and cigars.
THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

NELSON LODGE NO. 23: A. F. & A. M. Meets second Wednesday in each month. Rejoicing brethren invited.
NELSON L. O. L. No. 102: Meets in I. O. F. Hall, corner Baker and Kootenay streets, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. C. ROBINSON, W. M.; W. CHAPMAN, Sec.
NELSON 3011: Number 22, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets every second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Fraternal Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. GOSWELL, President.
CHARLES HOSSELT, Secretary.

