DAILY EDITION BY MAIL
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

The Tribune

WEEKLY EDITION BY MAIL
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

EIGHTH YEAR. NELSON: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHAMPERTY BILL DEFEATED

Lawyers Disagreed Upon It.

VICTORIA, February 8.—[Special to the Tribune.]—Joseph Martin's bill to legalize champerty was the feature of today's session. It was defeated by 13 for to 23 against, both sides of the house being represented in the bill's support. The lawyers were also divided in opinion. Martin, in advocating the bill, said the practice already secretly prevails, and had been the means of lawyers acquiring interests in some of the most valuable mining properties in the province.

Premier Semlin led the opposition to the bill with characteristic directness and simplicity of language, declaring that it would encourage shyster lawyers and claim-jumpers to enter upon litigation harassing to honest holders of claims.

Helmcken and Pooley, two lawyers on the opposition side of the house, strongly opposed legalizing champerty. Ex-attorney-general Eberts favored the scheme, and so did attorney-general Henderson, who evidently did not share in Semlin's distrust of the black sheep of the profession.

The Sandon relief bill, to alter the qualification for mayor and aldermen so as to obviate the difficulty of securing these officials, got its second reading.

The house is having night sessions, discussing general business.

Semlin at last has received a reply from London, via Ottawa, to the provincial offer of one hundred men from South Africa, but received it only tonight and says he cannot communicate its contents before consulting his colleagues.

GRAND FORKS NEW SMELTER

Is Now Assured.

GRAND FORKS, February 8.—The municipal authorities have received a communication from Harry Gager, at Denver, Colorado, setting at rest the question of the location of the pyritic smelter in Grand Forks, with a daily capacity of 250 tons. The machinery for the proposed smelter, Mr. Gager intimated, was now being built in Denver. Construction work on the buildings will begin next month. The special merit claimed for the pyritic system of smelting is that it treats ore at a considerably reduced figure as compared with old-time methods. Mr. Gager is associated with E. T. Bradford, president of the Southern Smelter Company, which operates plants by this system at Atlanta, Georgia, and Ward, California.

It is understood that ores can be treated profitably by this process for $2.50 per ton. Mr. Gager made the statement that the Boundary country, according to present indications, would require at least twenty smelters within five years. Pyritic ores are those carrying an excess of sulphur. This is the prevailing mineral of the Boundary country.

The definite location of the second smelter in Grand Forks fully establishes the contention that this city, with its abundant water supply, is the natural smelting point of the ores of both Republic and the Boundary. Furthermore the Granby smelter, as well as the B. C. mine, contemplate establishing refineries for the treatment of matte here in the near future.

The Hospital Ship Maine.

LONDON, February 8.—Lady Randolph Churchill has cabled to the Maine hospital ship committee as follows: Durban, February 8.—One hundred and forty patients are now on board of the Maine, mostly Fusileers, Hussars, West Yorks and Lancers. There are sixty-nine wounded, mostly from Colenso and Spion Kop, including stretcher bearers and many others of the army medical corps. There are many cases of rheumatism and fever. Expecting additions today. Owing to the excellency of the ship, the authorities are giving us many cot cases. The staff is hard at work and everything is satisfactory.

Story of Boer Patriotism.

LONDON, February 8.—A private of the Second Cornwalls, writing home, gives some pathetic details of the conflict in Natal. He says: We have sent several train loads of Boers as prisoners to Cape Town and now we have 50 more to send on. I went to Cape Town with a party of 28 Boers. They seem a decent lot of men and in fact could not do too much for the six of us who were forming their escort. Among the prisoners we have one boy—a Boer boy. The poor little fellow is not more than 12 years of age and has been fighting. He has had both legs broken and shot through. His father was killed in the same engagement and he has a brother still fighting. It is very pathetic to see the poor little chap suffering, and you bet he is being well attended to by us.

SWINDLER MILLER CAUGHT

Photographed For Rogue's Gallery.

NEW YORK, February 8.—William F. Miller, head of the notorious Franklin Syndicate in Brooklyn, which promised to pay and did pay to many persons 520 per cent on investments, was today brought back to this city. He has eluded capture since last November. He was in the custody of captain Reynolds, formerly of the Brooklyn detective bureau, who lost his place through his failure to prevent Miller from leaving the city. Miller was arrested in Canada on clues picked up a few days ago. Captain Reynolds and his prisoner arrived from Canada at 2:30 o'clock today, and at once went to police headquarters where Miller was introduced to chief of police Devery. Chief Devery was anxious to find out something of Miller's doings since he left the city, but Miller positively declined to say a word in that direction. After being measured, according to the Bertillon system, and photographed for the rogues gallery, he was taken to Brooklyn to be placed in the custody of the Kings county distict attorney. According to a statement made by chief of police Devery, captain Reynolds found Miller in Montreal. In following up clues, he ran across a man who knew Miller and followed his movements, and the latter and Miller met.

Miller was taken from police headquarters to Brooklyn and arraigned before judge Hurd in the county court, and held in $12,500 bail, which he was unable to furnish. He was then transferred to the Raymond street jail. Three indictments had been found against Miller, charging him with grand larceny in the first degree, and one with grand larceny in the second degree.

Happenings in Greenwood.

GREENWOOD, January 7.—At a meeting of the Scotchmen of this city this evening the Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society was formed. It will be a benevolent society. The meeting elected the following officers: T. Miller, president; H. B. Munroe, vice-president; J. Kerr, secretary; D. A. Cameron, treasurer; and John A. Macdonald, piper.

This evening at Mrs. Foreman's hall Rev. W. A. Robins, of St. Jude's mission, gave a lecture on the war to a most appreciative audience in aid of the Church of England work here. His lecture was illustrated by enlarged maps, and so well was it received that he has been requested to repeat it at a future date, the proceeds to be devoted to the patriotic fund. It has also been decided to auction off the maps, which were drawn to scale by A. E. Ashcroft, C. E.

Grants a Registry Office.

GREENWOOD, February 8.—Mayor Hardy has gone to Victoria, where in conjunction with C. Scott Galloway, president of the board of trade, he will lay before the provincial authorities the claims of Greenwood to have the supreme court registry office located here. Briefly the city's claims for the office are: that it is the most centrally situated town in the Boundary Creek district; that it is the most populous, and that there are more practicing barristers here than in any other town in the district. Besides the city will shortly be connected with Phœnix by an electric tramway service, thus enabling Phœnix solicitors having business with the registry office to come and go with little inconvenience, as against a longer journey to any other point.

Secretary Appointed.

WINNIPEG, February 8.—T. C. Scoble has been appointed secretary to the recently named board of commerce to look into the condition of the provincial finances.

SPENCER WILKINSON'S VIEW

Of Buller's Campaign.

LONDON, February 9.—Spencer Wilkinson, discussing general Buller's latest movement in the Morning Post, says: "The advantage of this line of action is that it offers the shortest road to Ladysmith. The disadvantage is that with modern weapons the operation of piercing the enemy's front is one of the utmost difficulty. At the beginning each side can concentrate on one point of the enemy's lines the fire of the long portion of its own front, of all the riflemen along the front of a mile and a half, and of all the guns along a front of three or four miles. As the assailant, choosing his point of attack, he can at the outset gain a superiority of fire against that point, but as he advances and pushes back part of the enemy's line, the enemy can pour on his troops the converging fire of a great semi-circle, while the assailants fire from this convex front is devergent rather than converged. If however, the assailant can find cover for his leading party, he has a converging fire against the the two ends of the defending semi-circle, and he may, therefore, hope to drive his opponent back to widen the gap he has made, and then as he pushes fresh troops into it, and holds the enemy along the rest of his front, to roll up either wing of the defence.

This task, hard in any case, is rendered harder when a river must first be crossed, for a river between two armies prevents the assailant from engaging the defender along his whole front, except with the artillery and, therefore a defender as soon as he recognizes the real point of attack can hurry troops from both wings to his centre. A river also limits the number of troops that an assailant can bring to bear, for they must all cross a bridge or bridges by defile. General Buller has made a good start. In order to be able to advance he will probably have to drive the Boers from Doorn Kloof, to seperate the two Boer wings, and then while holding one of them to attack and crush the other. That cannot be an easy matter, for they can move troops faster than we, and will probably pour a converging fire from the north and west if not from the northwest and east on Vaalkrantz.

We hear from Ladysmith that the Boer heavy baggage has gone toward the passage. The Boers are well aware that defeat means for them the raising of the siege of Ladysmith, and their retreat from the district. It is to be hoped that general Buller will press the attack and not tire, even if the engagement lasts several days.

The case resembles that of general Grant, at Fort Donaldson, when he first realized that it was a question as to which of the two armies, both tired fighting, could first renew the attack. But general Buller cannot relieve Ladysmith except by defeating and driving away the Boer army and thus raising the seige. He cannot cut his way through the Boers and march on Ladysmith, leaving the Boers undestroyed on his flank. That would only lead to the loss of his army.

Short of breaking the Boer resistance he might, however, by a sufficiently vigorous and prolonged attack, compel them to call up reinforcements from the investing lines at Ladysmith, and thus make it possible for sir George White to break through the lines and march on Skits Drift. That movement would be costly. It would begin with the sacrifice of the heavy guns and with a heavy loss in the sortie. There would then be great pressure on the rear guard, heavy loss in the ten-mile march, and further loss in the attack on the rear of the Boers at Brakfontein, or Doorn Kloof, but it would be an honorable way out of what had been called the Ladysmith entanglement."

British Transports in New York.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Three steamships that are practically, if not actually British transports, arrived in port. They are the Dominico Larrinigea, the Barton and the Hyanthesa. The former two will load in Brooklyn and the latter at Jersey City. All three will take on cargoes of cavalry feed. The registered tonnage of the vessels is in the neighborhood of 3600 tons, and they will carry about 120,000 bushels of oats and 20,000 bales of hay apiece. The loading of the ships is to be done by Barber & Co., and today the firm dispatched from Brookln the steamship St. Dunstan. She is loaded almost entirely with wheat, flour and provisions, of which she carries over 6000. The Bucentaur, loading at Norton & Sons Pies, is taking on a similar cargo of about 5000 tons. Both are going to South African ports.

The Iago's Stormy Passage.

BOSTON, February 8.—The Wilson line steamer Iago, captain J. B. Yales, commander, reached this port today from Hull, England, after a passage of two months. The ordinary time occupied between ports is fourteen days, but the Iago passed through experiences which at times threatligned to send her to the bottom, and from which she was saved by the Cunard steamer Cephrafonia, whose captain towed the Iago to Boston after the Wilson liner had broken her shaft. The Iago left Hull on December 7th. On the 15th she ran into a northwesterly gale, and while the storm was at its height her tail shaft broke. For the next 22 days she was driven before a succession of gales and beaten by heavy seas, until 1000 miles out of her course, she sighted the Cephalonia and was taken in tow.

French Concessions in China.

PARIS, February 9.—A yellow book has been issued dealing with the successful negotiations for obtaining f rom the Chinese government an extension of the French concession at Shanghai. The documents show that the chief opposition came from Great Britain, which country regarded the extension as an encroachment on its sphere of influence in the Yangtse valley. Lord Salisbury, in view of the French agreement of 1896, finally waived opposition in exchange for certain privileges for British subjects.

Opposed to a Meddling Policy.

ROME, February 8.—The government has aroused the protests of the opposition press by putting out as a feeler the suggestion that Italy must join the other powers concerned in Chinese trade and the development of the country in combined action, in order to avoid future European complications growing out of the empress dowager's coup d'etat. The opposition organs are of the opinion that the less activity Italy displays in Chinese affairs the better for the nation.

Spanish-American Treaty.

MADRID, February 8.—The premier, senor Silvela, has been informed by the United States minister Mr. Bellamy Store, that the government of the United States has accepted in principle the projected treaty of commerce, and that negotiations on the subject will be actively pushed as soon as the senate indicates the action, which it will give to the treaties of commerce already concluded with other powers.

Sick Juror Causes Delay.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Juror Manheim Brown, whose illness caused an adjournment of the trial of Roland B. Molineux from January 24th to February 5th, was taken ill again today while the jury was absent from the court room at luncheon, at the Astor house. The illness of Mr. Brown was not regarded as serious, but it was thought advisable for him to remain in his room during the afternoon, and the case adjourned until tomorrow.

Nova Scotia Legislature Meets.

HALIFAX, February 8.—The Nova Scotia legislature was opened this afternoon by his honor lieutenant-governor Daly. Among the other matters referred to in the speech from the throne was the war in South Africa, expressing Canada's sympathy with the motherland.

Canada's Immigration Record.

OTTAWA, February 8.—The figures for the immigration branch of the Interior Department are made up. They show that during the year 44,000 immigrants have settled in Canada. The number from the United States is 11,000, or about 2000 more than last year.

Edison's Condition Improved.

AKRON, Ohio, February 7.—The condition of Thomas A. Edison, who has been ill in this city since Sunday suffering from an attack of acute influenza, is reported by his physician to be better.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

Answered by the Government.

LONDON, February 8.—In the house of commons today George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary of the war office, answering a question said that 2285 officers and men of the British army are missing, but it was uncertain how many of them were at Pretoria. As to their protection in case the British beseiged Pretoria, Mr. Wyndham said the government left that to the discretion of lord Roberts.

Answering another question, Mr. Wyndham said that in addition to to the 180,000 troops in South Africa, recently mentioned in his speech, the government had decided to send seventeen more battalions of militia, and 3000 yeomanry, making a total for the militia of over 20,000 men, and for the yeomanry 8000. The grand total in South Africa, he added, would then be 194,000 effective, exclusive of the sick and wounded.

Replying to a series of questions on the subject of the Delagoa bay railroad arbitration, William St. John Broderick, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said the government had not been vouchsafed any reason or explanation for the delay in the delivery of the award, nor was the government aware of the causes of the delay, which it considers regrettable. The government, however, could not interfere with the view of hastening the proceedings of the tribunal.

Answering a question regarding the purchase of hay in the United States, it was said in behalf of the government that the ministry had no knowledge that bad hay was being consigned from the United States to South Africa. It was argued that the home grown hay was much inferior, and not as suitable in the present campaign as American hay.

LONDON, February 9.—A dispatch to the Morning Post, from Ladysmith, dated February 6th says: "Little can be seen of general Buller's action, owing to the haze. It appears that the Boers have withdrawn their big guns from the hills here southward. A large force of Boers her remain and the garrison is prepared for a night attack.

DURBAN, February 8.—A large force of Boers attacked Nordweni, in Zululand, destroyed public buildings and took numerous prisoners. A large force of volunteers, with artillery, has been despatched thither to support the scouts, and to oppose a further advance by the Boers.

Bank Robbery in Danville.

DANVILLE, February 8.—A daring robbery was committed here last night by six masked and armed burglars, who, after securing the necessary tools from the shop of Kidd & Mills, broke open the vault of the People's Bank of Halifax and secured about five thousand dollars. A young man named Findlay, who noticed burglars and tried to give an alarm was covered by a revolver, blindfolded, and tied hand and foot by the burglars to prevent him doing so.

Deal on the Mountain Chief.

GREENWOOD, February 8.—Montreal capital is after the Mountain Chief, in the Myers creek camp. A deal is now pending and D. McPhail has gone to Montreal to close it up. The Mountain Chief claim is being developed by a shaft sunk on a big quartz ledge. The property is owned by a Greenwood company.

Death of a St. Thomas Volunteer.

ST. THOMAS, February 8.—Word has been received from Belmont, South Africa, announcing the death of private J. E. Farley, of this city, a member of the first contingent. The death was due to enteric fever. Deceased was one of the first in the city to offer his services for the first contingent.

About $200,000 in Deposits.

HAMILTON, February 8.—It is estimated that $200,000 is on deposit at Stinson's private bank, which closed its doors and suspended payment on Saturday. It is reported that Stinson, of Chicago, whose father left him the business, has $1,000,000 in Chicago real estate.

Boer Overture for Peace.

LONDON, February 9.—The Daily Chronicle publishes today a long disquisition upon South African affairs from S. C. Cronweight Schreiner, who advocates peace overtures by Great Britain. He says; "I am convinced that if the two republics had a sufficient guarantee that their independence would be respected, the Transvaal would grant a five year retrospective franchise, the burghers would retire to their own countries and the war would cease immediately. These views coming from a kinsman of Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the Cape premier, will probably excite much comment. Mr. Conweight Schreiner points out that the Dutch outnumber the English colonists, and if local self government continues to exist it will be in the control of a large anti-British majority, imbued with the conviction that the war was forced on the Boers.

UNEASINESS ABOUT BULLER

His Position is Desperate.

LONDON, February 9.—All the messages from the observers with general Buller throw in a phrase or two about the strength of the Boer positions and the difficulties of the work, but they do not carry events beyond Tuesday evening. Their last slender narratives leave the British advance at Vaalkrantz, in the centre of a semi-circle, where the troops are exposed to the Boer artillery on both sides and in the centre. The fighting continued until 9 o'clock Tuesday evening, and also without doubt continued Wednesday, as the Boers certainly would not leave this wedge into their lines unmolested.

It is also inferred that general Buller must either continue his advance or retire. The heaviest fighting appears to have been on Tuesday. General Buller's 233 casualties are mentioned as having occurred before Tuesday noon. Large lists are consequently expected for the rest of the day. The casualties already reported bring the total British losses to 10,244 killed, wounded and captured. The disposition here is rather to minimize the importance of the fighting in Natal, and to suggest that this is only an incident anyway, placing hope upon the expected decisive engagements in northern Cape Colony and upon the invasion of the Free State by lord Roberts.

At all events this is the official view. The public does not like these new waits, and there is sharp anxiety for further news. In Cape Colony general Macdonald has had a skirmish with a thousand Boers at Koodoorg. This was on Monday. The Boers have been taking the offensive against general French, near Lonsburg, as well as against general Gatacre in the Stormberg hills.

Since the war has strained the resources of the military system, Englishmen have been troubled by the possibility that sea fighting might show naval defects which would weaken the first line of defence in which the country has placed such complete trust. This apprehension has suddenly found expression. During the last two or three days, in half the newspapers in England, the government's attention has been specially directed to the muzzle-loading guns. Even public men have been painfully surprised to learn that sixteen battleships and eight armored cruisers depend upon muzzle loaders. This means that smaller but faster ships, with modern guns, would be able to lay one thousand or two thousand yards out of range, and to disable in leisurely fashion about one-third of the vessels which appear in the naval list as first class. The admiralty is understood to be preparing to remedy this defect, and to propose also considerable additions that will preserve the present ratio of Great Britain's naval strength to that of France and Germany.

A supplementary army estimate to March 31st was laid pro forma before the house of commons yesterday, but was not made public. It is reported that the call is for £20,000,000, which will make the cost of the war up to that date £30,000,000. The maintenance of 200,000 men at the front, it is estimated, costs between £8,000,000 and £10,000,000 per month.

The Pomeranian Heard From.

MONTREAL, February 8.—Messrs. Allan received a cable from the captain of the Pomeranian, with the second portion of the Canadian contingent, which sailed sailed from Halifax on Saturday, Janury 27th, at Cape St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands this morning. The captain reports all well.

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES

But Particulars Are Lacking.

LONDON, February 9.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following dispatch, dated February 6th, from Spearman's Camp: "This is the second day of the battle, and the fighting has been fiercer than it was yesterday. At dawn the Boers began the action by shelling our bivouac with their long "Tom" and "Pompo" guns from Doorn Kloof. Their six-inch shells fell near the spot where general Buller and his staff were watching the engagement. One shell burst amid a squadron of the Thirteenth Hussars, but not a soul was touched. Our guns from Swartz Kop and on the plain soon silenced the enemy's artillery, but repeatedly the Boers brought back their guns, popped them into work over the hills, fired a few rounds, and then again changed their positions. During the morning our gunners succeeded in blowing up the enemy's ammunition wagon upon Doorn Kloof. General Lyttleton's brigade was shot at from three sides, and had a warm time upon Vaalkrantz. Desperate efforts were made by the Boers to recover the smoking hill. The Durham Light Infantry, Kings Royal Rifles and Scottish Rifles gallantly charged and cleared the position. General Hildyard's brigade relieved general Lyttleton's brigade toward sunset. Fighting continued until 9 o'clock. Several prisoners have been taken. They say the Boers yesterday lost heavily. The enemy suffered severely today. It is reported that among their dead in the trenches several armed Kaffirs were found."

Gold Brick From the Cariboo.

GREENWOOD, February 8.—Superintendent Kean of the Cariboo Consolidated Mining Company returned yesterday to Camp McKinney. He brought down a gold brick ... waukee and ... samples of quartz simpl... with the yellow metal. The samples were for exhibition at the Toronto office, the gold brick for dividends for the shareholders. The samples came from the new drift being opened up in the Okanagan claim. The ore in the new drift is said to be fabulously rich and extra precautions are being taken in saving it.

Changes in Provincial Officials.

WINNIPEG, February 6.—The government has passed and order-in-council dismissing J. W. Sifton from his position as chief clerk of the public works department and inspector of public institutions. The positions of chief clerk of public works, buildings inspector and government engineer, the latter of which was formerly held by J. A. MacDonell, will be cancelled, and James Simpson, formerly chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed to fill the consolidated office.

Furniture Combine Fails.

TORONTO, February 8.—The furniture combine is not meeting with success, and the scheme may fall through. The combine included a number of firms in this country, and the agreement was that the firms should be bought out, but times are good and small firms put very large prices on their plants, about three times what the combine can give. At any rate the consummation of the deal is postponed for six months.

Jacobsen Wants Damages.

VICTORIA, February 8.—Captain Victor Jacobsen has entered an action for libel against the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, claiming damages to the extent of $5000 for injuries alleged to have been done him by the publication of articles in the Colonist in connection with the local agitation against pro-Boer sympathizers.

Explorer Stanley Ill.

LONDON, February 8.—Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the South African explorer, and Liberal-Unionist member of parliament for North Lambeth, was taken suddenly ill with gastritis in the house of commons last night, and is in a somewhat serious condition.

Boundary's Contributions.

GREENWOOD, February 8.—[Special to The Tribune.]—The recent patriotic concert held in this city realized $645, which will be sent to the treasurer of the Mansion House Fund, London. Camp McKinney is also sending $113.

$5-Spring Suits-$5

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

Baker Street, Nelson, B. C.

J. F. WEIR, Men's Outfitter.

The Tribune.

GRAND FORKS will not suffer at the hands of the Associated Press correspondent at that point. There is nothing too good for Grand Forks. It is to be the natural smelting point for the Boundary district, which will require at least twenty smelters, and in addition to this two mining companies are going to erect refineries. There are no half measures with this correspondent.

FORTY-EIGHT MEN ACCEPTED

For Strathcona's Horse.

The work of recruiting the Nelson contingent for the Strathcona Horse is practically complete. Yesterday 35 men were sworn in, which with the 13 who took the oath on Wednesday brings the total up to 48. The list is as follows:

James Abbott, 5 feet 9 inches, Rossland.
George S. Ager, 5 feet 8 inches, Slocan City.
P. K. Allen, 5 feet 8½ inches, Rossland.
W. Beresford, 6 feet 1 inch, Nelson.
Robert Bingham, 5 feet 9½ inches, Rossland.
James Bullough, 5 feet 10½ inches, Nelson.
Louis Castellain, 5 feet 9 inches, Rossland.
Walter Cooke, 6 feet 1 inch, Nelson.
C. W. Cottrill, 5 feet 10¼ inches, Rossland.
Albert G. Crafter, 6 feet, Rossland.
Edward Cronyn, 6 feet, Nelson.
H. M. Daly, 5 feet 7½ inches.
Egbert Dickinson, 6 feet, Greenwood.
Malcolm A. Dunn, 5 feet 9 inches, Nelson.
George J. Fader, 6 feet, Nelson.
John A. Fraser, 5 feet 9 inches, Nelson.
Ralph M. Grogan, 5 feet 9¾ inches, Rossland.
Andrew J. Halcro, 5 feet 9 inches, Nelson.
John Hirsch, 5 feet 7½ inches, Nelson.
H. R. Johnston, 6 feet, Rossland.
S. A. J. Kelly, 6 feet, Nelson.
B. A. Lee, 5 feet 11 inches, Rossland.
F. C. Lockhart, 5 feet 8¾ inches, Rossland.
A. Logan, 5 feet 10 inches, Nelson.
J. S. McAdams, 5 feet 7½ inches, Rossland.
T. L. McAllister, 5 feet 6¾ inches, Nelson.
C. R. MacDonnell, 6 feet 1 inches, Rossland.
G. A. McDonald, 5 feet 8 inches, Sandon.
A. W. Mackenzie, 5 feet 7½ inches, Nelson.
A. J. M. Shaw, 5 feet 11½ inches, Greenwood.
G. McKugo, 5 feet 5½ inches, (artizan), Slocan City.
A. W. O'Brien, 6 feet, Greenwood.
R. H. Palmer, 5 feet 10 inches, Rossland.
F. C. Parks, 5 feet 8½ inches, Nelson.
A. C. Pearson, 5 feet 9½ inches, Nelson.
A. G. J. Pinder, 5 feet, 10½ inches, Nelson.
A. C. Pinkerton, 5 feet 9 inches, Greenwood.
C. J. Powell, 6 feet, Nelson.
H. M. Pym, 5 feet 9 inches, Nelson.
W. M. Robson, 5 feet 9½ inches, Rossland.
Percy Routh, 5 feet 11½ inches, Nelson.
John Russell, 5 feet 8 inches, Nelson.
John Ryan, 5 feet 8 inches, Nelson.
P. E. Simpson, 5 feet 9 inches, Rossland.
P. P. Switzer, 5 feet 10 inches, Rossland.
T. H. A. Williams, 6 feet 3 inches, Kaslo.
R. A. Winearals, 5 feet 8½ inches, Nelson.
E. C. Wragge, 5 feet 7½ inches, Nelson.

Today's program will consist of the examination of all desirable volunteers who may be required to fill out the contingent from other points where the supply has not equalled the demand. The men will probably be paraded between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning for roll call and other work. The half-squadron leaves at midnight on the Moyie, but an effort is being made to have the steamer's departure delayed for an hour until the proposed banquet at the Hotel Phair is concluded.

Lieutenant-colonel Morris has appointed Albert G. Crafter of Rossland to act as corporal pro tem. The provisional non-coms are therefore: Percy Routh, J. Bullough, S. J. Kelly and A. G. Crafter.

The tallest man in the Nelson contingent is A. T. H. Williams of Kaslo who measures 75 inches in his stockings. The shortest is McKugo who stands 65 inches. McKugo goes as an artisan, however.

W. Beresford of Nelson is an ex-officer of the Royal Navy, his last ship being H. M. S. Bacchante.

J. A. Fraser punched cows for some years about Calgary and is a good man in the saddle.

Grogan of Rossland is a mining and real estate broker, and is a popular business man.

S. J. Kelly resigns his post on the provincial police to accompany the contingent. He has been in charge of the chief inspector's office at Nelson for several months.

Lee of Rossland, formerly of Nelson, saw service in South Africa in 1832, and is quite familiar with the country over which the British army is operating.

C. R. MacDonnell of Rossland is an old mounted policeman. He was broncho buster at MacLeod during a portion of his six years' service.

G. A. McDonald is also an ex-policeman. He was one of a party which effected the capture of Big Bear in 1885.

Horace Pym has been packing and mining about Nelson and Ymir for some time. He was also in New Zealand for a number of years.

Percy Routh who goes to Ottawa with the contingent as corporal was a sergeant in the police when he left the force. Since then he has been a packer and broncho buster

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE PHAIR.—R. M. Grogan, D. Dickinson, F. Seawell, jr., F. F. C. Lewis, L. A. Campbell, Rossland; J. F. Miller, R. Lockhart, Trail; R. A. Ross, Montreal; P. J. Hickey, Sandon; K. J. L. Ross, Kaslo; W. Skene, J. A. Thomson, Vancouver; M. H. Cowan, Spokane; F. E. Adams, Greenwood; J. M. Young, Toronto.

AT THE QUEENS.—G. Mercer, W. W. Peterson, E. G. Beer, Miss Reit, Greenwood; J. W. Bulmer, A. K. Thompson, W. Riffin, E. B. Webster, Rossland; J. English, New Denver; E. J. Kelly, Ymir.

AT THE MADDEN.—J. A. Mercer, Greenwood; J. A. Saunders, W. Galloway, Grand Forks; R. S. Burton, J. J. Kennedy, Burton City; C. Scanlan, J. Casey, C. Misener.

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL.—P. P. Switzer, A. J. Sutherland, Rossland; J. E. Ingram, G. A. Kelly, J. E. Enos, Spokane; W. Stubbs, Sancro; J. O. Kendall, C. McNeill, J. B. Leclair, P. Setters, Fernie; J. Miller, Athabasca.

AT THE HUME.—Charles J. Powell, F. J. Stanley, A. G. Crafton, Rossland; G. A. Carlson, Kaslo; Robert B. Parker, Guelph; B. Trudel, Montreal; George T. McKenzie, J. A. McKenzie, Greenwood; J. J. Allan, Toronto; M. J. Phelan, Greenwood; C. C. Brown, Nelson; Mrs. F. C. Giles, Toronto; E. C. Jennings, Victoria; C. Morgan, Grand Forks; W. Yates, Toronto; R. W. Biggar, Hamilton; R. B. Luke, Detroit, Michigan; R. E. Lyons, Ottawa.

St. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

NELSON, B. C.

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

HAVE YOU HEARD

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

Victoria Street **NELSON BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Miss Palmer

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

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 gents and boys 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

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 or authorized 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.
A physician will be in attendance at the public schools daily, from 3 o'clock p. m. until 4 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 payable to the medical practitioner, will be vaccinated free of charge on application to the physicians attending at the public schools, or to Dr. LaBau the city medical health officer. By order.

J. K. STRACHAN, 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 License commissioners for the City of Nelson, held after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a transfer of the saloon license now held by me, dated the 15th day of January, 1900, for the Bodega saloon, situate on the east half of lot 9 block 1, Nelson, B. C., to W. G. Robinson of Nelson, B. C.
Dated this 7th day of February, 1900.
Witness: H. F. MACLEOD. R. E. SMITH.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

Just Received

A CARLOAD OF CHOICE VEGETABLES.

Sweet Potatoes
Parsnips
Potatoes
Cabbages
Carrots
Turnips
Beets
Onions

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Telephone 13

That Cough

The first dose of our Syrup White Pine and Tar will relieve it—a bottle will cure it.
For the lungs and to build up the system take our EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL, large bottles 75 cents.

Canada Drug & Book Co.

NELSON

H. D. ASHCROFT

BLACKSMITHING AND EXPERT HORSESHOEING

Wagon repairing promptly attended to by a first-class wheelwright.
Special attention given to all kinds of repairing and custom work from outside points.
Shop: Hall St., between Baker and Vernon

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ROYAY SEAL AND KOOTENAY BELLE CIGARS

UNION MADE

Kootenay Cigar Mfg. Co.

NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lethbridge Galt Coal

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

TERMS CASH W. P. TIERNEY, General Agent
Telephone 147. Office with C. D. J. Christie.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS

Fred Irvine & Co.

NEW SPRING GOODS

36 BAKER STREET, NELSON

Our Whitewear Sale being such a great success we still offer greater reductions in all departments this coming week

Commencing on Monday, Feb. 5th

Our buyer, Mr. Irvine, is in the east purchasing Spring Goods, and in order to make room we will give our customers great bargains

Cloak and Suit Department

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

Furnishing Department

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

Bargains

50 dozen Ladies' Hemstiched Handkerchiefs at 50c per dozen or 5c each
Ladies' Silk Blouses and Underskirts at very low prices.

Butterick Patterns Send for Fashion Sheet

36 BAKER STREET, NELSON

Fred Irvine & Co.

Mail Orders Prompt'y Attended to

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

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Corner Victoria and Kootenay Streets.
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Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Rhododendrons, Roses, Fancy Evergreens, Magnolias, Bulbs, new crop Lawn Grass Seed for present or spring planting. Largest and most complete stock in Western Canada. Call and make your selections or send for catalogue. Address at nursery grounds and greenhouse.

M. J. HENRY.
3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

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 Callaghan, Administrator of the estate of William Callahan, deceased, plaintiff, against Alonzo D. Coplen, defendant, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of Alonzo D. Coplen, the said defendant, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Alonzo D. Coplen, in the mineral claim, "Chicago," situated about one mile from the junction of Cody and Carpenter Creeks, on the west side of Cody Creek, and in the mineral claim, "Cube Lode," situated on top of the divide between Sandon Creek and Cody Creek, and about one mile from mouth of Cody Creek, adjoining the "Bridget" and "Freddie Lee" mineral claims, to recover the sum of ($1707.30) seventeen hundred and seven dollars and thirty cents, amount of said execution and also interest on $1703.80 at six per centum per annum from the seventeenth 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 thereof to satisfy said judgement, 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.

NOTE—Intending purchasers will satisfy themselves as to interest and title of said defendant.

Dated at New Denver, B. C., 20th January, 1900.

S. P. TUCK, Sheriff of South Kootenay.

The Nelson Saw and Planing Mills, Limited.

Are prepared to furnish by rail, barge or teams

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

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Office and Mills corner Hall and Front Streets, Nelson

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

The Tribune Association, Limited.

BURNS BLOCK

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 1904, its western section as described in the act of the said parliament (60-61 Victoria, chapter 30) and a branch line from a point on its main line at or near the forks of Michael creek, thence by way of Michael creek to Martin creek and for other purposes.

By order of the board.
H. CAMPBELL OSWALD, Secretary.
Montreal, 17th November, 1899.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL, all paid up..$12,000,000
REST..... 6,000,000

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

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Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.
Grant Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in any part of the world.
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CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID.

INDIVIDUALITIES.

Senator Vest, who recently announced his intention to retire from politics at the end of his present term, became a resident of Missouri under peculiar circumstances. In 1853, after being admitted to the bar, he left Kentucky on a wagon train for California. Becoming snow-bound at Georgetown, Missouri, he decided to practice law there for the balance of the winter, and prospered so that he did not resume his journey in the spring. His first court case was the defense of a negro slave accused of a capital offense. He undertook the case at the request of the slave's master, and remained in it despite the threat of a vigilance committee to lynch him for so far disregarding the proprieties as to defend a "nigger."

Quite a sensational story has been going the rounds of a rebuke administered to Mrs. Arthur Paget by Swinburne, the poet. Lady Paget, and M. "Bertie" Stopford, who is the crack cotillion leader of London, went to call on Swinburne to ask him to write the masque for the forthcoming charity benefit over which Mrs. Paget has supervision. The poet received them in a dirty dressing-gown, and berated them and the charity schemes in general in so vigorous a manner that Mrs. Paget and Mr. Stopford made a hurried escape from the house. There seems to be a reaction in London concerning these charity entertainments for the benefit of the orphans and widows of the soldiers killed in the Transvaal war, especially those arranged by Americans. They have been attacked as schemes simply to force an entrance into society. Not one of the great South African millionaires has contributed a penny to them.

Camillo Antona Traversi, the dramatist and literary historian, who is a leader among the younger writers of Italy, has been condemned to eight year's imprisonment at Bologna for forgery. He was deep in debt and signed the name of the young duke Sforza-Cesarini, who had been his pupil, to a mortgage for eighty thousand lire, with which he hoped to put off his creditors. The judgment was given in his absence, as he had fled to Paris. Until recently Antona Traversi was a professor in the University of Rome. He has written books on Ugo Foscolo and Leopardi and several successful plays.

According to the American consul at Chingting, China, the people of China are not so far behind the procession as may be thought. At least, Mr. Smithers gravely reports to the state department that, in the department called Yungpel, Chih-li T'ing, gold is found in abundance by washing in the valley near the city. The inhabitants of the neighborhood keep large flocks of geese to work the gold fields for them. When the geese are found to be very heavy they are killed, and their craws emptied of the gold contained therein. A flock of geese is sometimes worth a good deal of money, but geese dressed ready for eating are very cheap, indeed—from fifteen to twenty cents each.

THE LEASING OF MINES.

Butte Mining World.

A mining exchange says: "Lack of funds to carry on a mine property often obliges owners to let to lessees," and adds, "there are many advantages as well as disadvantages in this system." That depends. If owners of a mining property cannot develop it, and wish to retain it intact and can find a party or parties who have the faith and means to expend the necessary amount to make a mine or a failure, the owners can lose nothing by leasing it. But if they know what the property contains they are simply foolish to transfer to others what they can gain for themselves.

Mines are leased for one of two reasons. In the first place, owners who wish to lease their mining property rather than work it themselves have little or no faith in their holding. Others may have, but it

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA NELSON

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

is seldom such parties have any great amount of money to invest in another's prospect. The lessees may "gopher" about it, get what they can and leave it in worse shape than they found it. In the second place, owners of an extensively worked mine find a greater accruing interest in leasing to tributors than to work it themselves. The mine has, probably, outlived its bonanza days, but has many paying spots, which lessees find, and out of which they make a little, while the owners are paid an interest on the values extracted. Lessees are generally those who are pretty well acquainted with the location of these paying columns, shoots or spots, and can make more out of them for the owners than can the owners by working them with *monthly paid laborers.*

The old Whitlach Union died a lingering death under the leasing system. Over $5,000,000 was taken from the mine, the little town of Unionville was filled with 400 voters and a goodly number of women and children, and Helena at the time made a very pretty penny by their trade. The Park City lodes kept pace with the Whitlach Union, and died with it and under the same system. In their cases the tributor, as a rule, did well, and the mine managers gained what they never would have gotten by working them themselves. These were old mines, supposed to be worn out and exhausted, and the old miners who had spent years in their workings, made a little out of them as lessees. But each worked where he knew a little pay rock had been left.

While owners of well-worked mine property may get a little tribute money, at the same time they see their old producer of wealth wobble upon its last legs, and finally fall with no hope of regaining its worth. It has gone the way of exhausted mines. Owners of virgin mining ground face a different condition of things. They have three propositions to consider—work the mine themselves, sell it to those who are able to take it, or lease it to parties who are willing to develope it. The first two may be done, each party taking its own chances, the last proposition is quite a different one. The owners may advance what is known as "footage;" that is, give to lessees an amount equal to, say, one-quarter or one-third of what may be agreed upon as a fair contract price for sinking a certain distance, or doing a certain amount of work upon the claim. The footage enables the miners without capital to pay, at least, for their supplies and board, if nothing else, while the ground is being worked. Such arrangements may be made, but unless it is good property it is a losing one all round.

Old dumps are frequently leased to parties who want to work them. Neither party can lose much by such disposition of them. That is a proposition which is fairly before both. There can be no "gophering," no slighting work, nor no occasion for watching. But in too many instances, unless every condition be drawn in black and white, the leasing system produces disagreements, misunderstandings and ill-feeling. It amounts simply to this: If the mine be a good one the owners will not lease it; if it be an exhausted one, old miners will take it only upon their own terms, and if it be an undeveloped property miners care not to assume all the cost of development work, and but few owners care to share it with lessees.

Laws of the Swiss.

To punish a man for non-payment of a certain tax by forbidding him to enter a restaurant is a rather singular act of government, yet in the canton of Bern such a law is in effect. Every man in Switzerland must serve in the Swiss army if he be physically capable, and if he be not physically capable he must pay what is called the military exemption tax. In the canton of Bern a rigidly enforced law is in effect which prohibits a person who has not paid this tax from entering any of the various saloons until the tax is paid. This law is called the "wirtshausverpot." The government says that if a man has money to spend for coffee, beer or liquor he must also have money enough with which to pay his debt to the state. At intervals one may read in the local official paper the list of names of those who must stay away from the gardens. The law cannot prohibit a person from obtaining liquor through the intervention or help or a friend, but the privilege of dropping into a favorite resort and hobnobbing with friends—a custom which is dear to every Swiss—must be foregone. The law is effective for several reasons. The military exemption tax is small—it is generally paid—and the ordinary peasant does not like to see his name publicly printed.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

In making provision for an underground street railway system the construction of which will cost $35,000,000 New York is by no means a pioneer. It is but following the example of other great cities that have demonstrated the wisdom and practicability of this form of rapid transit. Boston led the way among American cities, and now has underground transit in successful operation. London has long had underground railways, but as the system was introduced there when steam was the only motive power the underground lines were unsatisfactory because of the smoke. Now that electricity has replaced steam as the motive power, this objection is entirely overcome and London has recently gone in for more underground railways. In preparation for the coming exposition the local transit system of Paris is being radically improved. Among other things an underground system, now nearing completion, is being built at a cost of $37,000,000. Before the exposition of 1896 in Budapest an underground road was built under the Andrassy strasse from the heart of the city on the Danube front to the exhibition grounds. The Andrassy strasse is a beautiful avenue from the surface of which the people desired to exclude street cars. The ambitious plans of Vienna for a progressive system of local transit provide for underground construction in the business center of the city. Berlin has a very small amount of underground road at the present time, but the future plans for that city call for subways in the central districts.

Undoubtedly underground roads, in the crowded sections at least, are to constitute a feature of the local transit systems in most of the larger cities of the world in the near future. Chicago is much in need of such underground roads or subways in the downtown district, and the soil there is well adapted to their easy construction. If all the street cars were removed from the surface in the heart of the city life would be rendered safer and much more pleasant to the dense throngs of pedestrians. The speed of the cars would be increased, too, and the annoying interference with traffic from fires, processions and the like would be done away with. Subways built primarily for the accomodation of street cars could also be made to do service for conduits carrying pipes and wires, thus helping to solve the problem of providing a conduit system that will render unnecessary the continual tearing up of streets.

The Next Antarctic Expedition.

There is something very appropriate in the announcement that the new vessel for the projected antartic expedition is to be built by the Dundee shipbuilders, for Messrs. Stephen, who formerly owned the establishment, who built of several noted whalers. The new ship, which is to be ready by March of next year, will cost about £50,000. In length it will be 172 feet, and in its construction practically the design of the well known sealer Blood-hound will be followed. The framing and planking will be of British oak, sheathed with iron, and the propelling engines will be exceptionally powerful for a vessel of the class. Whatever doubts there were as to the financial success of the project have now been removed, and the money at the disposal of the committee is more than adequate. Mr. L. W. Longstaff of Wimbledon has given $25,000, and the government and many scientific societies have promised liberal aid. In addition, arrangements have been made for the cooperation of the German expedition, so that the three years' voyage is likely to result in the accumulation of very complete information.

Ground by the Glacier.

The immensity and richness of the Cape Nome beach has again brought to the front the famed and fickle black sands of the Yakutat. Those sands are ground from some quartz ledge by the seaward movement of the glacier at the head of Yakutat bay. In the summer season the glacier thaws and commences its slow, irresistible grinding toward the sea. The river is filled with the sulphuret-gold laden sand, which is sent forth with the hundred or more tiny streams gushing from the base of the glacier. The black sand is heavier than the white ocean sand, and, pushing back from the latter, it

CHAIRS (?)

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

D. McArthur & Co.

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

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

Kootenay Electric Supply & Construction Co.

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Complete Electric Equipments for Electric Power Transmission and Lighting for Mines, Towns Electric Fixtures, Lamps, Bells, Telephones, Annunciators, Etc.
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distributes a layer of from ten to fourteen inches along stretches of the beach, river banks and creeks, extending all told for miles. With winter comes the freezing of the glacier to the bedrock of the channel, and nature's mortal for six months lies idle. During that time the sea takes advantage and piles in on the beach its layer of ten or twelve inches of white sand. While the black sands of Yakutat are rich in gold, yet so fine are the particles that no process whereby the gold can be separated from the sand and be saved has as yet been discovered, or, at least, has proved its efficiency under practical test. To the inventor of a successful black sand working plant there are millions in gold awaiting. The deposits on the beach at Yakutat alone are of sufficient magnitude to keep working for many a decade the most extensive of plants that could be placed there.

Japanese View of Christianity.

A recent meeting at the house of prince Konoye, where plans were plans were said to have been made to check the progress of Christianity in Japan, has already been reported. The anti-Christian attitude of the department of education also has been mentioned. Prince Konoye, however, on his return from a trip abroad, has expressed some sentiments which show that he is at least appreciative of the products of Christianity. The prince affirms that he discovered that when persons in Europe spoke of "gentlemen" they referred to a man's moral qualifications, rather than to his material condition. A "gentleman" was a man of honor who scrupulously fulfilled all his engagements, and who who would forfeit all his rights to the title at once if he committed any of the acts which in Japan are condoned or overlooked. The prince thinks that an immense reform is needed in this country, and, while he disclaims any desire to introduce Christianity into Japan, does not hesitate to say that the gentleman—the man of honor—is a product of Christianity. The Japan Mail wonders why, if this is the impression created by occidental civilization upon the Japanese mind, the prince shrinks from advocating the planting of Christianity on this country's soil.

The Democratic Platform.

NEW YORK, February 7.—According to the Herald there is to be no total surrender by the Democratic leaders to the gold standard men. If men like Mr. Bryan and chairman Jones have their way, the silver plank of the Chicago platform will be emphatically reaffirmed, and at the same time it will be the policy of the party managers to devise a platform that will have enough planks to give standing room for all classes of men opposed to the Republican administration. With a view to bringing about as much harmony as possible, senator Jones recently designated senators Money of Mississippi, Bacon of Georgia, Tillman of South Carolina and and Turley of Tennessee to act as a sort of advisory committee, and to get together material available for platform-making purposes. These senators are now going through former platforms of the party and looking up arguments against trusts, expansion, ship subsidies and other subjects that they believe will be useful in the approaching campaign. It is part of their purpose to bring about as much unanimity as possible in the several state conventions on these subjects, leaving each state to deal with the silver issue as best suited for its particular locality.

The Plague in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Surgeon-general Sternberg has received a report from major B. D. Taylor, surgeon of the United States army, Honolulu, in regard to the progress of the bubonic plague in Honolulu. His report is dated at the United States military hospital, Honolulu, January 15th, and says that up to that date there have been 34 cases of bubonic plague in the city of Honolulu, with 27 deaths. "The situation is very serious," says surgeon Taylor, "as the disease has broken out in several isolated places outside of the originally infected district. One soldier of the Hawaiian national guard is dead of the disease and a white woman from one of the stores in the principal street is very ill. In view of the fact that a detachment of fifteen men of the Sixth artillery in the town were necessarily living with and intimately associated with the national guard, I have recommended verbally to the commanding officer that these troops be removed to Camp McKinley and placed in an isolated camp for seven days and not returned to the town until the plague is over. This has been done. The board of health is burning Chinatown and all other infected localities, keeping the inhabitants in isolated camps. The board has a tremendous task before it, however, as the accumulation of filth of many years is enormous. We are lucky at the hospital in being on high ground two miles from the infected points and in a thinly settled neighborhood. Camp McKinley is also well protected, being five miles from the town and completely isolated."

Smallpox at Toronto Junction.

TORONTO, February 8.—All of the schools in Toronto Junction have been closed as a result of an outbreak of smallpox in that place.

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Front Doors
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Screen Doors
Windows
Inside Finish
local and coast.
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local and coast.
Newel Posts
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IF WHAT YOU WANT IS NOT IN STOCK WE WILL MAKE IT FOR YOU
CALL AND GET PRICES.

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

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

MEALS 25 CENTS

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

321 to 331 Baker Street, Nelson.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

Lighted by Electricity and Heated with Hot Air.

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

RATES $2 PER DAY

Mrs. E. C. Clarke, Prop.
LATE OF THE ROYAL HOTEL, CALGARY

Madden House

Baker and Ward Streets, Nelson

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

B. C. HOTEL

ERIE, B. C.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION MEN.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

HALCYON WATER
IS NO EXPERIMENT.

The medicinal values of HALCYON WATER has been proven.
Halcyon Water is Bottled Properly.

Vernon Street Thorpe & Co.

A Big Schooner

OF BEER OR HALF-AND-HALF

ALWAYS FRESH 10c ALWAYS COOL

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

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

R. REISTERER & CO.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF

FINE LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER

Prompt and regular delivery to the trade Brewery at Nelson

Kootenay Coffee Co.

NELSON, B. C.

Coffee roasters and dealers in Tea and Coffee. Offer fresh roasted coffee of best quality as follows:

Java and Arabian Mocha, per pound	$ 40
Java and Mocha Blend, 3 pounds	1 00
Fine Santos, 4 pounds	1 00
Santos Blend, 5 pounds	1 00
Our Special Blend, 6 pounds	1 00
Our Rio Roast, 6 pounds	1 00

A trial order solicited. Salesroom 2 doors east of Oddfellows block, West Baker str eet.

Wholesale Houses | NELSON B. C.

GROCERIES.

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

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

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

COAL.

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

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

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

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

ÆRATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

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

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

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

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

FLOUR AND FEED.

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

CIGARS.

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

PAINTS AND OILS.

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

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

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

POWDER, CAPS AND FUSE.

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

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

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

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

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

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

SASH AND DOORS.

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

WINES AND CIGARS.

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

ARCHITECTS.

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

LODGE MEETINGS.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Nelson Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Baker and Kootenay streets, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting Knights cordially invited to attend.
R. G. JOY, K. of R. & S.
LEONARD SCOTT, C. C.

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

NELSON L. O. L., No. 1632, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Baker and Kootenay streets, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month. Visiting brethern cordially invited.
R. ROBINSON, W. M. W. CRAWFORD, Rec. Sec.

NELSON AERIE, Number 22, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets every second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Fraternity Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
W. GOSNELL, President.
CHARLES PROSSER, Secretary

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

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