The Nelson Tribune

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STATESMANLIKE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

PARTICULARLY SEVERE ON ANARCHY AND ANARCHISTS. RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The following is an abstract of president Roosevelt's message to congress:

"To the senate and house of representatives: The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September president McKinley was shot by an Anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the fourteenth day of that month. Of the last seven elected presidents, he is the third who has been murdered and the bare recital of this act is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, has a peculiarly sinister significance. Both presidents Lincoln and Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history, president Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and president Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot."

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHY.

President Roosevelt, after eulogizing the late president as a public man of honesty and integrity, a gallant soldier and a man broad of nature, takes up the question of anarchy. "The Anarchist is everywhere," the message says, "not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever Anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last but for one red moment to be succeeded by a great gloomy night of despotism. No man or body of men preaching Anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchist speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable. I earnestly recommend to congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming into this country of Anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of king Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime and the laws should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be deported to the country whence they came and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of congress. Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race and all mankind should be one against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the slave trade, for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties amongst all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with the crime."

PROSPERITY AND TRUSTS.

The message refers to the abounding prosperity of the country and says of industrial conditions: "The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage worker, the farmer, the small trader been so well off as in this country at the present time. There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intellectual appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should not be prohibited but supervised, and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment, this conviction is right. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts, publicity. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been given by process of law and in course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete, knowledge which may be made public to the world. Other means of regulating trusts are federal supervision over all corporations doing an interstate commerce business and the creation of a cabinet officer to be known as secretary of commerce and industry."

The immediate enactment of the Chinese exclusion act is recommended.

LABOR UNIONS.

Referring to the question of labor unions, president Roosevelt says: "The chief factor in the success of each man, wage worker, farmer and capitalist alike, must be the sum total of his individual qualities and abilities. Second to this come the power of union, combination or association with others. Very great good has and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage workers when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation, no less than to the associations themselves. Finally there must also be in many cases action by the government in order to safeguard their rights and interests of all."

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

"The present immigration laws," the message continues, "are unsatisfactory. Anarchists and all persons of low moral tendency should be excluded and careful educational and economic tests applied to all immigrants."

TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

"Regarding the tariff and reciprocity, president Roosevelt says: "There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by a general tariff change at this time. But apprehensive uncertainties are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely resembling panic in the business of the world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incidental result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law. Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaid of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can be safely done without injury to our home industries. Just how far to go must be determined according to the individual cases, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our changing national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation. Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty or vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should, as far as possible, be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or the use of which will be or marked benefit to us. It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets, we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests. The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where, either because of natural or economic causes, we are beyond the reach of successful competition. I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor. Legislation for the restoration to the ocean of the American merchant marine is urgent. Attention is called to the fact that foreign vessels are subsidized, but no specific recommendation is made to congress for a subsidy law."

FINANCES.

Regarding the nation's finances the message says: "The act of March 14th, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's markets when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

"The wisdom of the interstate commerce law has been shown," the message continues, "but the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The law should be amended."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Attention is called to the work of the department of agriculture during the past fifteen years. "It has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until now it is in touch with all sections of the country and with the island groups that lately came under our jurisdiction whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil, survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental specimens to animate industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock-growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed. Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of national wealth is now more fully realize than ever before. Co-operation in the preservation of the forests and the reclamation of the vast expanse of arid lands in the west is now recommended."

NEW POSSESSIONS.

Considerable space is given to the new island possessions of the United States. "Porto Rico is thriving as never before. In Cuba such progress has been made towards putting the independence of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of congress closes this will be an accomplished fact, and a greater measure of material prosperity and government honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in its history." Referring to the insurrection in the Philippines, the message continues: "The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectionists stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the war-path, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and ladrone. The highest praises are due to the large number of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabees have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the secretary of war be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who were crippled in the service and the families of those who were killed. The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce neutral enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them upon industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course, no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is necessary that congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed, so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind."

OCEAN CABLES.

The message continues: "I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines and to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such cables. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured by contract with a private company."

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

"No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effect upon our business prosperity, and yet with the view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important to us immediately to begin. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and south Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible. It is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructible ability. I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that is asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the basis for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guarantee of interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the senate and if approved the congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.'

DESIRABILITY OF PEACE.

"The true aim of every great nd free people should be selfrespect in peace and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world of recent years wars between the great civilized powers have become less frequent; wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous people come in an entirely different category, being merely almost regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave us definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment. This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference. The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since president Monroe in his annual message announced that "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step and a long step toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere. During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations. This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that in truth it allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guarantee of the commercial independence of the Americans. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power. Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them. We gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any old world military power grow up on this continent, or be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The people of America can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way."

NAVY REQUIREMENTS.

"The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and martial welfare and above all to the peace of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms we must have war craft to protect it. Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the only sure means of securing the peace of the western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided, and an increase in the officers provided. It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time, but it is necessary to keep it at its highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power of the units when acting in combination.

THE INDIAN.

"In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites."

President Roosevelt endorses the Charleston and the St. Louis expositions and praises the work done by the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

CHINESE MATTERS.

Continuing, the message says: "Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us. The general terms of the setlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900 having been framed in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th day of last September setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the congress with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task. The agreement reached disposed in a manner satisfactory to the powers of various grounds of complaint and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising, and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them. Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Pekin by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can, if necessary, maintain permanent military guards, by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea, and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order. Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed. The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tien Tsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coins and silver bullion has also been agreed upon in the settlement. During these troubles our government has unswervingly advocated moderation and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what is in our power to foster feelings of good will and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocated the "open door" with all that it implies, not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial operations on the coasts, but access to the interior by waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers."

The message concludes: "The death of queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When president McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere.

"Indeed from every quarter of the civilized world we received at the time of the president's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of respect and good will."

IT WILL BE A FINISH FIGHT

There Will Be No Lack of Funds.

James Wilks, vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, John Kelley and James A. Baker, members of the executive board for districts Nos. 2 and 6, respectively, arrived a few days ago from Denver, Colorado, in which city the headquarters of the Federation are located. It is a well-known fact that the full executive board of the Federation has been in session recently for about two weeks, and also that one of the most important questions that came up for consideration was the strike situation at Rossland and Northport. The above-named gentlemen upon being pressed for an interview made the following joint statement:

The strike situation at Northport and Rossland has been presented to the executive board, and has been fully considered in all its details by that body. The Federation is fully aware of and highly appreciates the splendid stand maintained by the members of Rossland and Northport unions in this strike up to the present time, and they can depend upon every assistance, financial and otherwise being afforded them to conduct their campaign to a satisfactory outcome. We have carefully gone over the whole situation with the officials of the union and have made all necessary plans and preparations to continue the fight indefinitely until justice is done, and the union laborers at Rossland receive $3 per day, the same rate of wages that is paid in every other camp in Kootenay and Boundary. We have no desire to assume an air of bravado upon this matter, but we wish to say with the strongest possible emfor an indefinite period, and our memcial position to maintain the struggle for an indefinite period, tnd our members being so firmly impressed with the justice of their demands, and being fully satisfied that every honest and unbiased mind that is to any extent familiar with the situation will acknowledge their right to receive the wages they ask for, they are determined to stay with the fight uutil a satisfactory adjustment is effected. In this position they will be supported regardless of expense to the fullest extent of their power by the Western Federation of Miners.

Any advantage which the company console themselves with, in the fact that they have non-union men in their employ at present, we know to be more fancied than real. We are satisfied that the companies will never accomplish results satisfactory to themselves and their shareholders with incompetent non-union men. The mine managers know just as well as we do that they will not secure a competent class of mine and smelter workmen so long as a strike is on at their works. They also know that as soon as the strike is declared off, they will not experience the slightest difficulty in securing as competent a class of workmen as can be found.

The strike will be declared off when the reasonable requests of the unions are acceded to, but not before.

PRICE OF SILVER

AND BAD ROADS STOPS ORE SHIPMENTS

FROM THE ARLINGTON TEMPORARILY—NO REDUCTION IN FORCE INTENDED.

J. Frank Collom of the Arlington and Speculator mines arrived in Nelson yesterday on legal business. Mr. Collom says that the road to the Arlington has been in such a shape for the past three weeks that the hauling of ore over it has been out of the question. This, however, is not occasioning the management of the Arlington any concern, as with silver as weak as it is shipping is no very great object, especially in view of the fact that an advance in price may be expected with the beginning of the new year. With ore of the grade of the Arlington product an advance of one cent an ounce in the price of silver means at least $20 to the car, and it therefore becomes an object to the company to hold its output when there is a chance of the market making four or five cents in the price of silver. Personally Mr. Collom says he is in favor of holding the output of the Arlington until January and the advisability of following such a course will be considered by the company. If this course is adopted it will not make very much difference with respect to the force employed at the mine, as the development work will be kept well advanced so that every advantage could be taken of an advance in the price of silver. The force at the mine now numbers about eighty men and this number will be kept at work all winter. On the Speculator mine the force consists of about twenty men. This number will not be increased until spring, when surface work can be resumed. The property is developing well, but the work done upon it so far has been largely of an exploratory nature with a view to determining the best manner in which to work the group. From such work as has been done Mr. Collom is of the opinion that the property will eventually be worked through a shaft, a start upon which will be made in the spring. Connection was made on Friday last between the base line tunnel which is being driven on the group and the upper workings. The connection was made some 700 feet in from the mouth of the tunnel and tapped a column of water 90 feet high which was standing in a shaft, in addition to a large body of water in the 300 foot drift above. The miners had an idea that they were about to make the connection and they got out to the mouth of the base tunnel before the last blast was set off and thus got out of harm's way. Although Mr. Collom is best known by reason of his connection with the Arlington and Speculator properties, he has greater claims to prominence in connection with the development of the mineral resources of Kootenay in that he was the organizer of the company which completed and operated the smelter at Pilot Bay, and also opened up the Blue Bell mine, Kootenay's historic lead property. Although every dollar that those interested put into this enterprise was lost, Mr. Collom is still of the opinion that the chief cause for failure was the fact that the enterprise of operating the smelter at Pilot Bay was several years ahead of the times. Had the business been properly handled Mr. Collom is of the opinion that the promoters of the enterprise could have controlled the smelting industry of the province and have forced railways to it instead of being sidetracked as has since been the case. When the smelter at Pilot Bay was first projected it was the opinion of president Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific railway that the big Canadian road would build through to Kootenay lake via Crawford Bay. The possibilities of the Crow's Nest coal fields in the way of cheap fuel were known at this time so that the smelter seemed assured of transportation facilities as well as a cheap fuel supply. The construction of this piece of railway from Marysville in East Kootenay to Kootenay lake via Crawford creek is now regarded as among the probabilities for the immediate future, but the mine on which the smelter depended almost wholly was demonstrated to be of little value, and the smelter stands as a monument to the pluck of the men who assumed they could not only mine and smelt the lead ores of Kootenay, but work up the lead into commercial products as well.

Franklin Farrell, who purchased a fourth interest in the mine, was interested in the smelter project which at first was a separate concern from the Blue Bell. Farrell spent about $60,000 on the erection of the plant before he lost faith in the scheme and quit. The mine without the smelter was of little value and it was at this stage that Mr. Collom was set at work to form a company to carry the enterprise through. A deal was made with Farrell by which he was given about 50 cents on the dollar for what he had sunk in smelter construction and sufficient

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1670

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

It seems, perhaps, a little early to mention them, but every lady prefers to give her friends something of her own handiwork and it is high time to select and choose the necessary material. We have just received a very complete assortment of Belding's celebrated stamped goods, consisting of

Pin Cushion Tops,	Sideboard Scarfs,	Centrepieces, (in all sizes)
Embroidery Bags,	Laundry Bags,	Colored Denim
Bread Cloths,	Tea Cloths,	Cushion Tops,
Photo Frames,	Shaving Cases,	Etc. Etc.
Tray Clothes,	Doilies,	Etc.
Button Bags,	Veil Cases,	

A lovely lot of articles in handworked Irish Linen to select from. Every shade of Embroidery Silks in Stock.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

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ON THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF

LADIES' MANTLES AND COSTUMES AND CHILDREN'S COATS AT HALF PRICE

WE WILL ALSO SHOW EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' FLANELETTE-WEAR

GOODS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL

FRED IRVINE & CO.

36 Baker Street, Nelson.

NEW BOOKS

We have not completed the extensive alterations to our store yet, but that does not prevent us from doing business. New books are continually being added, as the following list shows:

The Man From Glengary.....Connor
Warwick of the Knobs.....Uri Lloyd
Young Barbarians.....Ian McLaren
Berjen Worth.....Wallace Lloyd
Farewell Nikola.....Jay Boothby
Strategems and Spoils....W. A. White
Forma Gordeeff.....Maxim Jorkey
That Girl Montana.....Ryan
The Sensationalist.....Pier
The Right of Way.....Gilbert Parker

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NELSON, B. C.

The Tribune

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THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION, Ltd.
John Houston, Manager. Nelson, B. C.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS BY CARRIER.

On Saturday next, subscribers whose Tribunes are delivered by carrier will be expected to pay the carrier TWENTY CENTS, the subscription price for the current week.

If the reports of the proceedings of the last meeting of the city council are correct, mayor Fletcher is again guilty of duplicity. At the last meeting of the council he is reported as having said: "The present member for Nelson in the "local house had positively refused to "ask, for it. (Meaning an appropria-"tion for school purposes for Nelson). "He had said that the city should not "be a mendicant in such a matter, but "should pay its way." When the school bill was up for consideration in the house last spring, the member for Nelson said all municipalities, city as well as district, should take care of their own public schools, leaving to the province the care of schools in unorganized districts. This view was opposed by members from New Westminster district, from Vancouver, and from Victoria. They all claimed their taxes were so high that they could not stand any additional burden. The bill as passed was, in a measure, a compromise. Cities were divided into three classes, each class getting so much per capita based on the average annual attendance. The law goes into effect on January 1st next. Regarding appropriations for school buildings for the current year, a list of the sums set apart for the cities in Kootenay was made up by the superintendent of education. On that list Rossland was down for $7500 and Nelson for $5000. The member for Nelson insisted that the two cities should be placed on an equal footing, and he was told that the reason Rossland was given $7500 was because her board of school trustees had asked for $15,000. The minister of education was told that the people of Nelson were not mendicants; that they were not begging; but that they wanted to be treated fairly. He (the minister of education) then assured the member for Nelson that Nelson would receive fair treatment, and on that understanding work on the high school building was commenced, the city council, to their credit, agreeing to bear half the cost of the building. The city council of Rossland absolutely refused to bear any share of the cost of the new school building at that place, and the minister of education, after making a trip to Rossland, agreed to pay the entire cost of a new frame building, estimated to cost $10,000. The member for Nelson characterized the action of the minister of education as unfair to Nelson, a city that had willingly undertaken to bear a share of the cost of a new building, and has since insisted that Nelson be treated as other cities have been treated. It is true, the present member for Nelson may not have as much influence with the government as mayor Fletcher has; but if the latter has so much influence with the government, why has he not secured title for the city to the site for the power station on Kootenay river?

The four money by-laws the city council have under consideration should be treated on their merits. The first is one for $150,000, the money to be used in installing an up-to-date power plant on Kootenay river. It will not be for one moment argued that the present council can spend the money even if it is voted, but the passage of the by-law will mean that the people of Nelson are in earnest on a question that is of vital importance to the city. The city is in need of additional power to operate its electric lighting plant, and the power must be either installed by the city or purchased from private parties. The installation of a plant by the city means that the city will take care of its own business, which it is amply able to do; and it also means that the city will be in a position to offer aid to existing industries (like the tramway company), or inducements to expected industries, like the refinery. Without such a plant, the city can neither aid the tramway nor induce any other industry to locate here without voting them direct cash subsidies, and how long could the city keep on voting cash subsidies? The second by-law is for $5000, the money to be used in installing a fire-alarm system. As the present council cannot possibly install the system, would it not be fairer to allow their successors a free hand not only in installing the system, but providing ways and means for paying for it? The next council may be able to install a fire-alarm system without borrowing a dollar, and if they can they should be allowed that privilege, for borrowing money on 20-year debentures means the payment of a large sum in interest, and it is not good policy to pay interest when such payments can be avoided. The above argument also holds good as to the by-law for borrowing $5000 for an isolation hospital. Such a building may be needed, but as the present council can neither erect the building nor sell the debentures, the erection of the building and procuring the ways and means for doing it should be left to next year's council. No one who wants to see the city advance would willingly see our public schools in anyway handicapped. If money is required for the erection of buildings and for the maintenance of schools it should be procured, but is it advisable to borrow $10,000 for that purpose at this time? Little heed should be paid to any statement made by mayor Fletcher, either as an official or as an individual. He makes statements merely to justify his actions, and his actions are so inconsistent that his statements are absolutely worthless as a basis for argument. No good reason can be advanced by the provincial government for treating Nelson unfairly in the way of appropriations for school buildings. Nelson did as she agreed to do, which is to her credit; and if there were more cities in the province like her, the annual deficit of the provincial government would be smaller. But the government has not said they would not increase Nelson's appropriation for the high school building, and it is more than likely that they will increase it to at least the proportions received by Rossland. If this is done, there will be no need of borrowing $10,000 or any other amount for school purposes this year, at least. The question of these four by-laws should be considered by the property-owners on their individual merits, and not because they are favored by mayor Fletcher and alderman Selous, or because they are opposed by alderman Irving and alderman Madden.

The decision of the Western Federation of Miners to stand by the Rossland Miners' Union and the Northport Smeltermen's Union was the only one that the Federation could take. If the Federation is one in which mine workers have confidence, that confidence can only be maintained by the parent organization standing behind the branch organizations when they are in difficulties in which they are in the right. The management of the Northport smelter declared war against their employees because they were members of the union, and for no other reason. The men were doing their work exceptionally well, and there was no disputes as to wages or hours. No self-respecting man will allow another to dictate to him as to his individual rights or privileges. At Rossland, the present strike is the outcome of a system of "nagging" resorted to by the management of the Le Roi and War Eagle mines. The men came to the conclusion that the "nagging" could only be stopped by a full recognition of the union and the payment of the scale of wages paid at every other camp in Kootenay and Yale. The Le Roi mine has started work with the aid of strike-breakers imported from Missouri, Colorado, and California; but the men who brought on the strike have had to go, and Bernard McDonald and Bela Kadish are no longer managers at Rossland and Northport. The Federation is strong in numbers, having branch organizations in every metalliferous mining camp between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. Its officers have the experience that can only be gained in trouble. The troublous times in the Coeur d'Alenes and in Colorado have taught them useful lessons. They know that force will be met by force—not the force of the men with whom they are at difference, but the force of the government. They know that fights can only be won by using public opinion as weapons; and they know that they can only get the aid of public opinion when their cause is just. Their opponents have the active sympathy and support of all the great mining companies and their numerous allies. It is a fight between mine managers and mine workers, in which the latter have only the advantage of numbers. The mine managers have the spending of money that is the property of shareholders who seldom know the true inwardness of the differences that result in strikes and lockouts. The mine-workers spend the money that they themselves earn. It is often an unequal contest; but once such contests are brought on, there appears to be only one way in this country to settle them, and that method will be resorted to to settle the strikes at Rossland and Northport. The mine-workers and smeltermen will win in the end, because they have right on their side.

The reports of the conference that is now being held in New York between the American Smelting & Refining Company and the lead miners indicate that there is little likelihood of an agreement that will result in bringing about better conditions for the silver-lead miners of either the United States or British Columbia. The former are now getting four cents a pound for their lead and the latter are getting $1.40 a hundred. The former are getting four cents because the American Smelting & Refining Company have been maintaining the market, but they can do so no longer with a surplus on hand that is estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 tons. A cut in the price of lead would mean a heavy loss to them, and they are trying to get the mine owners to agree to curtail their output. The western mine owners are willing to do this, but the soft lead miners of Missouri are unwilling. They can probably make more money with lead at two cents than the western silver-lead mines can at four cents, and knowing that they have the "cinch" they propose to keep it. The American Smelting & Refining Company say they will stop purchasing American ores altogether and get a supply from the silver-lead mines of British Columbia. This threat will probably bring the Couer d'Alene mine-owners to terms, and cause them to curtail their output until such time as the American Smelting & Refining Company can market their surplus stocks. From this, it would seem that both the mine-owners and the mine workers are up against the Missourians. The Missouri soft-lead mine-owners are unwilling to curtail their output in order to restore normal conditions, because they are making money through conditions being abnormal. The Missouri mine-workers hire themselves out as strike-breakers in our mines, rather than see fellow mine-workers get the rate of wages that prevail throughout the silver-lead mining districts of British Columbia. The mine-owners and mine-workers should form an organization to fight the Missourians.

Had a Thrilling Experience.

Thomas Cottrell Collins, the traveling agent of The Tribune, has been long in Kootenay. In fact he traded with the Indians years before "Charlie" Oleson settled at Ainsworth. "Tom" never goes anywhere without having a hair-breadth escape or a thrilling experience, and his recent trip through the Slocan was not an exception. Nearly all the mines in the Slocan are reached by tramways, some of them aerial rope and others surface. Their use is not generally allowed because of the danger, but men will risk the danger rather than take the time to walk any where from a mile to five miles up a steep trail. "Tom" has faced dangers ever since he left North Carolina, and he would rather ride four miles in a tram bucket than walk half a mile on a plank sidewalk. He was at the Ivanhoe mill, and he wanted to get to the mine without walking. The boys gave him permission to take a seat in a bucket, and phoned to the boys at the upper end to be ready to receive a newspaperman. The bucket moved slowly along until it got right over a 200-foot gorge, where it stopped, and "Tom" began to wonder if he was hung up for the day, which was rather a cold one. After a stop of about ten minutes the bucket began to move along again, and kept moving right along until it got within a thousand feet of the mine, where it stopped the instant the whistle blew for dinner. It stopped, of course, between two towers, and "Tom" yelled to the man in charge to move it up to a tower. This the tram man did, but he didn't stop it until it had passed the tower by six or seven feet, just far enough to make "Tom" go hand-over-hand and spoil a new pair of buck driving gloves to reach it. Arrived at the mine, "Tom" was greeted by a number of the boys who knew him, and who evidently knew who was in the bucket all the time. The joke had to go, because "Tom" is a practical joker himself.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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ABOUT 6:30 THURSDAY EVENING BETween William Hunter & Co.'s store, the post-office and the C. P. R. Land office on West Baker street, a silver open-faced watch with photo on face; gold chain and four charms; $3 gold piece; a gold locket, a gold heart and a moss-agate miniature curling stone. Finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning same to William Hunter & Co.'s store.

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

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

KOOTENAY TENT NO. 7, K. O. T. M.—Regular meetings first and third Thursdays of each month. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Dr. W. Rose, R. K.; A. W. Purdy, Com.; G. A. Brown, P. C.

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

NELSON AERIE, NO. 22 F. O. E.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Fraternity Hall. George Bartlett, president; J. V. Morrison, secretary.

NELSON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 123, G. R. C.—Meets third Wednesday. Sojourning companions invited. Chas. G. Mills, Z; Thos. J. Sims, S. E.

TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS.

MINERS' UNION, NO. 96, W. F. of M.—Meets in Miners' Union Hall, northwest corner of Baker and Stanley streets, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members welcome. M. R. Mowat, president; James Wilks, secretary. Union scale of wages for Nelson district per shift: Machine men $3.50, hammersmen $3.25, muckers, carmen, shovelers, and other underground laborers $3.

BARBERS' UNION, NO. 196, OF THE International Journeymen Barbers' Union of America, meets first and third Mondays of each month in Miners' Union Hall at 8:30 sharp. Visiting members invited. R. McMahon, president; J. H. Matheson, secretary-treasurer; J. C. Gardner, recording secretary.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.—Meets at Miners' Union Hall on fourth Monday in every month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. B. Pape, president; A. W. McFee, secretary.

CARPENTERS' UNION MEETS WEDnesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock, in Miners' Union Hall. C. J. Clayton, president; Alex. B. Murray, secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION MEET THE FIRST and third Fridays in each month at Miners' Union Hall at 7:30 sharp. Walter R. Kee, president; Henry Bennett, secretary.

COOKS AND WAITERS UNION NO. 141, W. L. U., meets at Miners' Union Hall on second and last Tuesdays in every month at 8:30 p.m. sharp. A. B. Sloan, president; J. P. Forrestell, secretary H. M. Fortier, financirl secretary.

PLASTERERS' UNION MEETS EVERY Monday evening in the Elliot Block, at 8 o'clock. J. D. Moyer, president; William Vice, secretary, P. O. Box 161.

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MANUFACTURER OF

TENTS AND AWNINGS

P. O. Box 76 NELSON, B. C.

NOTICE

The undersigned has resumed proprietorship of the blacksmith business formerly carried on by me and lately carried on by R. B. Reiley, in the premises on Hall street near corner of Baker street. All accounts due R B. Reiley are payable to me.

H. D. ASHCROFT.

Nelson, B. C., October 15th, 1901.

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IN SENATE AND CONGRESS

Receiving the Message.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The senate listened to the first message of president Roosevelt today and adopted a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to co-operate with a like committee from the house to consider by what token of respect and affection congress might express the sorrow of the nation upon the tragic death of the late president McKinley. The message was delivered soon after the senate met. The reading occupied nearly two and a half haurs and was listened to with marked respect by the senators. The first portion relating to the Buffalo tragedy excited the most profound interest in the senate. At the conclusion of the reading of the message Mr. Foraker, senior senator from Ohio, presented the McKinley resolution and as a further mark of respect, the senate adjourned.

Not in many years have the members of the house listened with such rapt attention to the reading of the annual message of a president of the United States as they did today to the reading of the first message of president Roosevelt. Every word was followed intently from the announcement of the tragic death of president McKinley, the opening sentence, to the expression of the closing wish that our relations with the world would continue peaceful.

The reading occupied two hours, but not over a dozen members left their seats until it was concluded. Several times there was applause and at the conclusion there was an enthusiastic demonstration on the Republican side. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) that portion of the message relating to the death of the late president was referred to a committee to consist of one member from each state to join a similar committee of the senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for congress to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the tragic death of the late president. The speaker appointed a committee headed by Mr. Grosvenor, and then as a further mark of respect the house adjourned.

The Socialists Capture Northport

NORTHPORT, December 3.—[Special to The Tribune.]—Today's municipal election resulted in the election of the following members of the Socialistic ticket: Mayor, George Stillinger; councilman-at-large, Fred Blair; councilman for two years, Henry C. Rugaber and George Foster; city clerk, Henry Charles Thompson; city treasurer, Floyd C. Smith; health officer, John R. Connolly. Of the citizen's nominees Justin Baird was elected councilman for two years and John A. Kellogg, city attorney. The Socialist victory is due to the clever work of John C. Harkness, who organized the Socialists here this summer. He secured the registration of every Socialist, and yet worked so quietly that the nomination of the Socialist ticket after the close of registration came as a complete surprise to the old parties. It is probable that the showing made by the Socialists today will give them considerable prominence in Stevens county politics next year.

Greenwood Local News.

GREENWOOD, December 3.—[Special to The Tribune.]—When riding between the town of Greenwood and the smelter this evening, J. L. Parker, the mine manager at Phoenix, got a mud bath. Heavy rains had caused the ground to become soft where the water pipes had been laid, and Mr. Parker's horse got into one of these soft spots and threw his rider. Parker was not seriously injured.

Recent Nelson arrivals: J. L. Wilson, L. S. Otis, and G. C. Hodge.

Victoria's Board of Trade.

VICTORIA, December 3.—At a meeting of the council of the board of trade this morning it was decided to send a dispatch to the minister of railways asking him to present to the merchants of British Columbia the tariff of the White Pass & Yukon railway before approving it. The council also recommended the appointment of a county court judge for Atlin and took up with the C. P. R. the question of the erection of a tourist hotel in this city. The company, it is said, is ready to consider the matter.

Winnipeg Municipal Nominations

WINNIPEG, December 3.—Municipal nominations were held in the city hall here today at noon when mayor Arbuthnot, alderman Carrothers and ex-alderman Ross were nominated for mayor. Aldermanic nominations are: Ward one—C. Campbell, acclamation. Ward two—J. J. Roberts and R. Barclay. Ward three—William Scott, George H. West, captain McCarthy. Ward four—Thomas Sharpe, T. H. Johnston. Ward five—H. F. Fry, R. Snook, D. Ritchie. Ward six—B. J. C. Cox, K. L. Wells.

August Nelsen, while intoxicated, wandered out on the thin ice on the lake at Rat Portage last night and was drowned. His body was found this morning. Deceased was about 40 years of age and unmarried.

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Manager Nelson Branch.

News From the North

PORT TOWNSEND, December 3.—After a rough voyage the steamer Alki has just arrived from Skagway, bringing forty passengers and $70,000 in treasure. Advices from White Horse, November 23rd, say that the place is in danger of being flooded. An ice jam down the river has blocked up the water until the lower end of the town is flooded and if warm weather continues grave fears are entertained that the water will continue to rise until the entire city shall be inundated.

THE TROUT LAKE DISTRICT

Promising Output of Ore.

TROUT LAKE, December 2.—[Special to The Tribune.]—The Mountain Lion Mining Company made their third payment of $1000 on the American mine, and informed Abrahamson Bros. that they were now ready to take up the bond and pay the balance, $7000 cash and 50,000 shares of stock, less the interest, if the owners are ready to accept it. The mine is looking better every shot. The ore chute is about six inches wide and the company have about twenty feet further to drive before they get under the large surface showing.

J. J. Sullivan, engineer in charge of the A. & K. railway, was in the town yesterday, and reports that construction work is going on very nice. The contractors have built winter quarters, and there is no doubt but what work will be prosecuted all winter.

Frank Abey, local druggist, has opened a branch of his business at Gerrard. He reports a hot time in that town on payday.

W. B. Pool, of the Nettie L. mine, says they will move about 3000 tons of ore to Trout Lake this winter. They have seven 4-horse teams to do the work. This ore will remain until the A. & K. railway is completed in the early spring.

Nine new families moved to Trout Lake this fall, adding 35 people to its population.

The Silver Cup mine let a contract for the moving of 800 tons of ore, and the local manager promised the freighters 400 tons more if nothing happens. The Silver Cup is the oldest mine in the camp and have large bodies of ore blocked out, which they will ship this winter.

BRIEF CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

HALIFAX, December 3.—Customs receipts at this port for November show an increase of $31,683 over same month last year.

HALIFAX, December 3.—The Dominion Coal Company just closed a contract to supply 60,000 tons of coal to the United States railway companies.

MONTREAL, December 3.—Rev. F. H. Graham, rector of Trinity church in this city, has accepted a call to St. Saviour's church, Nelson.

HALIFAX, December 3.—James Spicer yesterday was committed for trial at Harrisboro on a charge of murdering his brother in the woods near Advocate Harbor on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The reading of the message was concluded in the house at 2:35. After adoption resolutions of respect for the late president, the house then, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, December 3.—Physicians at the hospital here have grafted skins of frogs on Adam Brown of Foxboro, who is suffering from severe burns and whose life is despaired of unless the skin experiment is successful.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, December 3.—Fires have been lighted in two of the open hearth furnaces of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. As soon as the furnaces are dried out they will be blown in and the first steel will be made in Sydney.

TORONTO, December 3.—The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance yesterday afternoon passed a resolution urging the Ontario government to take immediate steps regarding prohibition in Ontario in view of the recent decision of the privy council in connection with the Manitoba liquor law.

QUEBEC, December 3.—Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, who commands the Fifty-fifth batallion Megantic Light Infantry wants a commission in the third fantry, wants a commission in the third he will even accept a lieutenency. A number of French Canadian officers have applied for commissions.

MONTREAL, December 3.—The Toronto Globe publishes a letter from colonel Sam Hughes in which he denies having applied for a command in the Canadian contingent. He wrote Dr. Borden that if it was proposed to send a brigade he should be pleased to take command on condition he should be absolutely independent and subject only to lord Kitchener or major general Steele. He would refuse to command a "mere" regiment were it offered to him.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital (paid up) - $2,500.000
Rest - - - $1,850,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Branches in Northwest Territories, Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

H. S. HOWLAND.....President.
D. R. WILKIE.....General Manager.
E. HAY.....Inspector.

NELSON BRANCH,
BURNS BLOCK.

A general banking business transacted.
Savings Department.—Deposits received and interest allowed.
Drafts sold, available in all parts of Canada, United States and Europe.
Special attention given to collections.

J. M. LAY, Manager.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

What the Dominion Requires.

BUFFALO, December 3.—Hon. John Charlton, M. P., of Lyndoch, Ontario, arrived in Buffalo at 11 o'clock this morning and was met at the station by a committee of the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Charlton was tendered a standing luncheon at noon on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Charlton spoke of "Reciprocity with Canada," a topic in which the exchange has been taking an active interest, and in the interests of which the exchange sent a delegation to appear before president Roosevelt. He sums up the tariff situation as follows: The condition of trade matters between the two countries may be summarized as follows: "The Canadian tariff is one-half that of the United States. Canada buys from the United States threefold as much as her sales to that country of farm produce and general imports. Canada has opened for herself other markets and the chief market now for her products is Great Britain. Canada derives her chief supply of manufactures from the United States. The condition of trade between the two countries is so inequitable that great dissatisfaction prevails in Canada, and that country will not be contented to remain in a position where she buys enormously with offering tariff impediments to the entry of imports from the United States, and is practically excluded from the market of that country. The American tariff can be copied by Canada and a kind of reciprocity thereby be secured that will minimize American trade and give it the shrunken proportion now characteristic of the Canadian exports to the United States.

An Ill-Timed Gust of Wind.

ADRIAN, Michigan, December 3.—An ill-timed gust of wind was referred to today at the inquest as the direct cause of the frightful accident on the Wabash railroad last Wednesday, in which scores were killed or injured. Engineer Strong of the eastbound train said that he read his order handed him by conductor Martin to meet trains 13 and 3 at Sand Rock instead of one at Seneca. As the order was handed him and while he was reading it one corner was blown over hiding the word "Seneca." When he had finished reading the order he testified that he did not understand the word Seneca had appeared in it. Conductor Martin's testimony brought out the fact that in the coaches with double windows signals from the engine whistle could not be heard by the conductor and brakemen.

TELEPHONE 145 TELEPHONE 35
ORDER YOUR
COAL
FROM
NELSON FREIGHTING AND TRANSFER CO.

ANTHRACITE AND ROSLYN
ALWAYS ON HAND
Office: Baker Street,

MONEY TALKS

BUT WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR MONEY TALKS MORE.

Extra large gondola shape couch, very large, any color, from $19.00 and up.

Morris chairs, mahogany finish and polished oak frame, nicely upholstered, from $9 to $16.

Parlor tables, highly polished, quartered oak, from $2.50 to $7.

See our new line of fine pictures.

Our values in leather goods can't be beat.

Carpets are going at cost.

Don't forget to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Can furnish your home complete.

D. McARTHUR & Co'y

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL IT IS TIME TO CUT THE XMAS TREE BEFORE YOU ORDER YOUR
HOLIDAY GOODS AT JACOB DOVER'S, "THE JEWELER."

½ SCALE

RECOGNIZING the demand for "A Better Class of Goods," we have decided to offer only such goods that we know are first quality and latest designs.

Prices have been figured very low, to tempt the closest buyers

In Pearl and Diamond Brooches we have the largest and best selected line in the country, and prices and styles to make them ready sellers.

Diamonds bought early and judiciously, consequently we can quote you very low prices and offer you exceptional values.

Our "Personal Guarantee" goes with every article, and should any article bought from us not prove satisfactory we are at all times glad to exchange same to the entire satisfaction of the customer.

DIAMONDS Loose or Mounted
WATCHES Filled and Gold
GOLD BROOCHES Latest designs
GOLD SET RINGS Ladies and Gents.
GOLD LOCKETS With and without stones
GOLD CHAINS All weights
GOLD CUFF PINS With and without stones
GOLD GUARDS 10 and 14 karat
GOLD NOVELTIES
SILVER NOVELTIES Of all kinds

Standard grades of Filled Chains and guards in all styles.
Novelties in Leather Pianos and Sewing Machines
Latest Fads in Pocket Books, Card Cases and Cigar Cases.
Novelties in Brass and Iron Statues, Lamps, Onyx Tables
Cut Glass, Silver Plate and Cutlery
Clocks, Candelabras, Jardinieres Latest Creations in all Goods

Jacob Dover, "The Jeweler."
C. P. R. Time Inspector NELSON, B.C.

If you want the finest Coffee, ask your Grocer for Blue Ribbon of 1901.

W. P. TIERNEY
Telephone 265.
AGENT FOR GALT COAL
Office: Two Doors West C. P. R. Office

OF COURSE YOU WANT THE BEST THEN GO TO
ARTHUR GEE
in Tremont Block. He will SUIT YOU.
Large stock of imported season's goods.

OYSTER COCKTAILS
OYSTER COCKTAILS
AT THE MANHATTAN.

OYSTER COCKTAILS
OYSTER COCKTAILS
AT THE MANHATTAN.

The Manhattan
JOSEPHINE STREET
ALL THE BEST BRANDS
LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

SLOCAN JUNCTION HOTEL
J. H. McMANUS, Manager.

Bar stocked with best brands of wines, liquors, and cigars. Beer on draught. Large comfortable rooms. First class table board.

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.

HOTEL ROSSLAND.

Third door from Grand Central Hotel on Vernon street. Best dollar a day house in town. House and furniture new and first class in every respect. Lighted by gas. Room and board $5 to $6 per week. No Chinese employed here.
J. V. O'LAUGHLIN, Proprietor.

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

Imperial Hotel, Nelson
(Formerly known as the Silver King)

This hotel, in the central part of the city, has been entirely renovated and improved.
The commodious bar is supplied with all the best brands of liquors, wines and cigars and is under the personal management of Mr. J. O. Naismith.
The dining room and restaurant are conducted on the European plan, and these and the hotel accommodation are under the management of Mrs. Gorman, whose large experience is a guarantee of the comforts of the hotel.

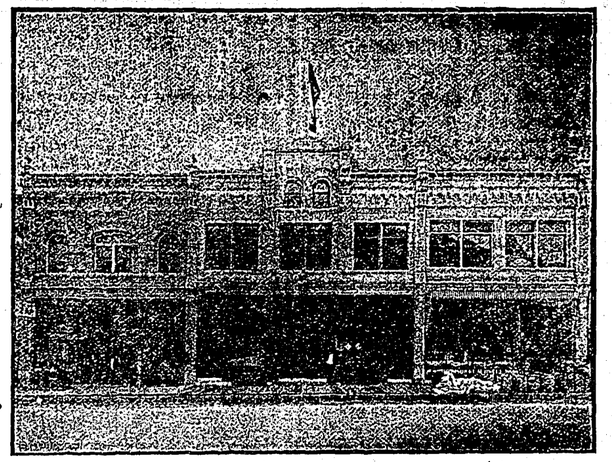
Mansfield Manufacturing COMPANY
OFFICE: BAKER STREET WEST, NELSON, B. C. TELEPHONE NO. 219. P. O. BOX 688.

MARBLE, BUILDING STONE, BRICK AND LIME . . . . .

The Mansfield Manufacturing Company have the above mentioned building materials for sale at reasonable prices. Special quotations to builders and contractors for large orders.

ORDERS BY MAIL ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY

Mansfield Manufacturing COMPANY
OFFICE: BAKER STREET WEST, NELSON, B. C. TELEPHONE NO. 219. P. O. BOX 688.



TREMONT HOUSE
321 TO 331 BAKER STREET, NELSON

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS MEALS 25 CENTS

Rooms Lighted by Electricity and Heated by Steam 25 Cents to $1

THE BINDERY DEPARTMENT OF
THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BURNS BLOCK, NELSON.

BOOK BINDING
SPECIAL RULED BLANK BOOKS
SPECIAL RULED FORMS

Auction Sale

The undersigned will sell by auction at their sale room opposite the post-office a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND OTHER EFFECTS.
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 7th, 7:30 p. m.
On view morning of sale.

NEWLING & CO.
Office: Kootenay street, next to Oddfellows' Hall, Nelson, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Imo mineral claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On the east slope of Wild Horse Mountain, about one mile southwest of the Elise.

TAKE NOTICE that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Edward Baillie, free miner's certificate No. *B56165*, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of August, A.D. 1901.
N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Vermont mineral claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On the west fork of Rover Creek, three and one-half miles south of Kootenay River.

TAKE NOTICE that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Albert L. Vellier, B55789; Herman L. Keller, B55788; and Frederick S. Algiers, B42957, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 13th day of October, A.D. 1901.
N. F. TOWNSEND.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To John J. McAndrews or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the Black Diamond mineral claim, situate on the north side of Bear creek, about three miles from the town of Ymir, lying south of and adjoining the Evennig Star mineral claim, Nelson mining division of West Kootenay district, and recorded in the recorder's office for the Nelson mining division.

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended two hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents ($212.25) in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of all such expenditures together with all costs of advertising, your interests in the said claims will become the property of the subscriber under section 4 of an act entitled, "An Act to Amend the Mineral Act, 1900."

JOHN DEAN.

Dated at Nelson this 11th day of September, 1901.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Province of British Columbia, Nelson, West Kootenay. To wit:

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at the suits of A. Osborne and Alexander Crawford, plaintiffs, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels of John Maxwell Donnelly, defendant, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, John Maxwell Donnelly, in five hundred and thirty-six thousand and sixty-seven (536 067) shares of the stock of the Urban Mining Company, Limited, non-personal liability; to recover the sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and seven cents ($1265.07) and also interest on one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety cents ($138.90) from the 20th day of December, 1899, until payment at the rate of five per centum per annum, and interest on eleven hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents ($1121.67) from the 2nd day of November, 1901, until payment at the rate of five per centum per annum, besides sheriff's poundage, officers' fees, and all other legal incidental expenses; all of which I shall expose for sale, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said judgment, debt and costs, at my office next to the Court House in the City of Nelson, B.C., on Friday, the 6th day of December, A.D. 1901, at the hour of four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon.

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

Dated at Sandon, B.C., 27th November, 1901.
S. P. TUCK,
Sheriff of South Kootenay

IN MAKING YOUR CHOICE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS DO NOT OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT WE CARRY THE LATEST LINES OF

PERFUMERY

From all the best makers, also Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes, Military Hair Brushes and numerous other kinds, made with genuine bristle and with either Ebony, Wood or Ivory backs.

A fine line of Ebony backed Hand Mirrors which we are offering at very reasonable prices.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

OUR NEW STOCK

Offers Many Opportunities for Careful Buyers.

We have no rubbish, the accumulation of years, but are offering you NEW GOODS at

LOW PRICES

Our Xmas offers include:

PARLOR SUITES
BED ROOM SUITES
COUCHES AND LOUNGES
RATTAN GOODS
CHIFFONIERS
ROCKERS, CHAIRS
CARPETS AND RUGS

J. G. BUNYAN & CO.

"GOOD CHEER" STOVES AND RANGES

We are in the market again this season with this line of Stoves. After handling them for a number of years we are convinced that they are the only Stoves that give ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION.

Call and see our large and complete line.

LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO.

Importers and Dealers in Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

SHAMROCK II

Did not win the yacht race, but

LIPTON'S TEAS ARE SURE WINNERS

WE HAVE THEM

Red Label Ceylon, 50c pound package.
Yellow Label Ceylon, 75c pound package.
People who drink green tea ought to try our Regal Brand uncolored Japan. It is the best on the market. Pound package 50c.
We also carry Spider Leg and Gunpowder Tea.

Telephone 134
Nelson, B. C.

Morrison & Caldwell

CHRISTMAS PUDDING

We have the best stock of peel and Christmas fruits in the city. Everything fresh. This season's lemon, orange and citron peel, cleaned currants and raisins.

Houston Block
Nelson, B.C.

J. A. IRVING & CO.

TELEPHONE 39. P. O. BOX 527.

Nelson Saw & Planing Mills

LIMITED.

CHARLES HILLYER, President. HARRY HOUSTON, Secretary.

Have just received 3,000,000 feet of logs from Idaho, and we are prepared to cut the largest bill of timber of any dimensions or lengths. Estimates given at any time. The largest stock of sash, doors, and mouldings in Kootenay.

COAST LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ON HAND

OFFICE AND YARDS: CORNER HALL AND FRONT STREETS.

P. Burns & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Meats

HEAD OFFICE AT NELSON, B. C.

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

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON

K. W. C BLOCK
WARD STREET

E. C. TRAVES, Manager

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM

LEAVE	CROW'S NEST RAILWAY	ARRIVE
5 a. m. Daily.	Kuskonook, Creston, Moyie, Cranbrook, Marysville, Fort Steele, Elko, Fernie, Michel, Blairmore, Frank, Macleod, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, and all Eastern points.	4 p. m. Daily.

LEAVE	COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY RAILWAY	ARRIVE
6:40 p. m. Daily	Robson, Nakusp, Arrowhead, Revelstoke, and all points east and west on C.P.R. main line.	10:10 p.m. Daily
3:40 p. m. Daily	Robson, Trail and Rossland.	10:10 p.m. Daily
8 a. m.	Robson, Cascade, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood and Midway. (Daily except Sunday)	10:10 p.m.
8 a. m.	Robson, Trail and Rossland. (Daily except Sunday)	11:35 a.m.

LEAVE	SLOCAN RIVER RAILW'Y	ARRIVE
10 a. m.	Slocan City, Silverton, New Denver, Three Forks, Sandon (Daily except Sunday)	3:40 p.m.

LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
4 p. m.	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings. (Daily except Sunday)	11 a. m.
4 p. m.	Lardo and all points on the Lardo & Trout Lake Branch. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.)	11 a. m

GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM.

LEAVE	NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY	ARRIVE
Depot 9:40 a.m Mount'in 10:30 a.m. Daily.	Ymir, Salmo, Erie, Waneta, Northport, Rossland, Colville and Spokane.	Depot. 6:45 p.m. Mount'in 5:50 p. m. Daily

LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
Kaslo 7 a. m. Nelson 6:00 p. m. Daily	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings.	Kaslo 9:20 p. m. Nelson 10:30 a.m. Daily

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The collections of the city of Nelson for the past month approached within a few points of $13,000.

C. H. Fair, manager of the Greenwood branch of the Wallace-Miller Company, is in Nelson. He reports business in Greenwood as steadily improving.

The sisters of St. Joseph's convent will hold a fair at the convent this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and request all ladies interested to attend.

Rev. William Munroe will be absent from the city for the next couple of weeks and it is understood that his place in the pulpit of the Congregational church will be filled temporarily by George Broadley.

Charles A. Waterman yesterday sold the interest of the Noonday-Curley Mining Company in the Noonday-Curley group of mines to satisfy a judgment of the Bank of Montreal. It brought $700, the bank being the purchaser.

The funeral of the late Samuel B. Bennett will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the undertaking parlors of D. McArthur & Company on Vernon street. All members of the Western Federation of Miners are requested to attend.

Two bills of sale were recorded at the Nelson record office yesterday. In one Joseph Fontaine transferred to Louis Brunelle a one-sixth interest in the St. Lawrence; and in the second Louis Brunelle transferred to J. M. Lamprey a one-sixth in the same property.

The ladies of the Church of England are holding a bazaar today in the building next door west of the Lawrence Hardware Company. A lunch will be served from 12 to 2 o'clock. There will also be a voting contest for Nelson's most popular man.

The work of excavating for the foundation of the smelter at Marysville is now under way and there is a considerable force of men at work in a quarry getting out stone and others at work making brick. Work is reported as shut down at the Sullivan and North Star mines.

In the case of Paulson vs. Benson, an adverse action over a mineral claim in the Lardo district, C. W. McAnn of Kaslo, for the defendant, moved to have the action dismissed for want of prosecution. A consent order was made that the plaintiff go to trial at the next sitting of the court or the case stand dismissed.

George O. Madigan, provincial inspector of boilers, has returned from a trip of inspection to East Kootenay points. He reports that Thomas R. Stockett, the new manager of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, is abandoning much of the work that has already been done on the coal seam at Michel and proceeding upon entirely new lines. It is also said that virtually all of the boilers and compressor machinery at the property is to be replaced.

The litigation over the ground comprised in the Native Silver fraction, which lies between the Arlington and Burlington mineral claims in the Slocan, came up in a couple of chamber motions made before the chief justice yesterday. In the case of Manley vs. Collom, an action to determine title to the ground in dispute, an order was made upon the application of the defendant approving of security of costs for the appeal which is to be taken to the supreme court of Canada; and in the case of Manley vs. the Arlington Company, an action to stop the defendant company from working the ground in dispute, an order was made for the examination by the registrar of D. H. Harrington, late foreman of the Arlington property.

The case of the Imperial Mines vs. the Valparaiso Mining Company will be reached at today's sitting of the supreme court. This case will be followed with considerable interest by Kaslo men, G. A. Carlson, W. E. Hodder and M. Grothe of that city being among the principal holders of stock in the Valparaiso Mining Company. The defendant company is the owner of a group of claims in the Goat River mining district, but its application for a crown grant for the government mineral claim is being adversed by the Imperial mines on the ground that 18 acres of the government claim was affected by the lapsing of a claim known as the Franklin, which was restaked by the plaintiff as the Climax mineral claim. The Valparaiso has expended something like $15,000 in the development of this group of claims, but further work was suspended pending the settlement of the adverse action.

PRICE OF SILVER.

[Continued From First Page.]

money to complete the plant was raised. The mine, however, did not come up to expectations. Instead of being the big lead property which the experts reported it, and which the surface indications led everyone to believe it was, it turned out to be nothing more than a series of small stringers of low grade galena. There were still possibilities for the smelter as a customs concern, and the management was equal to the business, but the mines that could have been drawn upon refused to ship to it. Few of those who were interested in the venture had any idea of what they were up against until the final smash came, when it was shown that all that had been put into the venture and all that could be borrowed on the strength of such an investment, had been lost.

Oddly enough one of the heaviest holders of stock in the venture with Mr. Collom was R. P. Rithet of Victoria, who is now associated with him in the Arlington mine, so that both bid fair to pull out considerably more than even on their investments in the district even taking into consideration the length of time that has elapsed between the two.

A Compromise Likely.

The hearing of the plaintiff's case in the action of George vs. the Wallace-Miller Company occupied the whole of yesterday's sitting of the supreme court, which was presided over by his lordship chief justice McColl. The case is the result of a falling out of the principal shareholders in the Wallace-Miller Company. When the business of the firm was put into a joint stock company an inventory was taken, as a result of which the Wallace-Miller interest was credited with $7,000 worth of stock in the new concern which was organized and the plaintiff, P. W. George, was taken in as a partner, he putting in $12,962, thus giving him virtually a one third interest in the business. Through the failure of the stock holders to agree the present action was commenced by George with a view to securing a winding-up of the company affairs and an accounting from the date of the organization of the present company.

Yesterday's portion of the hearing of the case was confined to the examination of the plaintiff as to the causes for his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the business of the company was being carried on, and the reading by his solicitor of the correspondence between the parties with a view to securing a settlement of the differences before the suit was brought. This correspondence showed that offers or suggestions were made on both sides for buying or selling of the conflicting interests, but no basis of valuation was arrived at and in the end the action was commenced.

When the reading of this correspondence was completed the chief justice suggested a further conference between the parties to the dispute. He said that in view of the circumstances disclosed it was a most extraordinary one, coming before him in the manner in which it had. It was evident that the members of the company, who were really partners, could no longer get along together, and it was necessary in the interest of all concerned that some arrangement should be arrived at. The case was not before him at present as to what he should do to settle the diaerences, and for this reason he would say nothing on that point, but if it were he said he would determine in five minutes upon what should be done. If the counsel in the case desired it he would be willing to meet them, though not in his judicial capacity, and talk the matter over. If this was acceptable, without expressing any opinion as to the previous attempts at settlement, he would adjourn the court until the following day. The suggestion of the court was accepted and the case was adjourned.

BUSINESS MENTION.

Silver King miners, who were burned out yesterday, can save 50 per cent by buying their clothing at A. Ferland's cheap sale, which starts today. See "ad" in another column.

Couldn't Define the Policy.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, December 3.—Premier Ross addressed a political meeting here last night but would not commit himself regarding the attitude of his government on the prohibition question. He said he was not prepared to announce the policy of the government until the full text of the decision in the Manitoba case had been received from London.

Children Drowned.

HALIFAX, December 3.—Three little girls, daughters of Mrs. William Lafford, were drowned in a pond at St. Peters, Cape Breton, Sunday afternoon while sliding on ice covering the pond, which gave away. They were aged respectively 7, 9, and 11 years. The bodies were recovered by a brother in four feet of water.

Patrick Case Postponed.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The trial of Albert T. Patrick, who is charged with the murder of William Marsh Rice, was not begun today. It is not believed the case will be begun until after January 1st, when William P. Jerome is to be sworn in as district attorney.

H. BYERS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1892

HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANTS

Portland Cement
Fire Brick
Fire Clay
Sheet Iron
T Rails
Ore Cars
Blowers
Exhausters
Pumps
Graniteware
Tinware

HEATING STOVES
COOKING STOVES
AND RANGES

STORES AT
NELSON, B. C. KASLO, B. C. SANDON, B. C.

BANKRUPT STOCK

We have purchased the Madson Stock at a low rate on the dollar. It consists of

CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHINGS, BOOTS, SHOES, HAT, CAPS, RUBBERS AND BLANKETS.

ALL THESE GOODS TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCE OF OUR

DRY GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT OR UNDER THE WHOLESALE COST

This is a rare opportunity at the right time of the year to get FALL AND WINTER GOODS at prices never before heard of in Nelson. We have a specially heavy and choice stock of Men's Suits, Boots and Shoes and Underwear. Our prices will talk. Come and see for yourselves.

A. FERLAND & CO.

"SEAGRAM"

THE LEADING CANADIAN WHISKEY

TRY IT

IN BULK, 2, 4, and 7 years old.
IN CASES, '83 and Star.
Delivered from the warehouse in Nelson

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.
VICTORIA, B. C.

A. B. GRAY,
Kootenay Representative.
P. O. BOX 521. NELSO N, B. C.

ST. SAVIOUR'S BAZAAR

LUNCH FROM 12 TO 2.

MENU

OYSTERS
OXTAIL SOUP
FISH
SALADS
TURKEYS CHICKEN
MEAT PIES
ROAST BEEF ROAST LAMB
JELLIES PASTRY
CAKES
BISCUITS CHEESE CELERY
TEA COFFEE

FIFTY CENTS

Bartlett House

Formerly Clarke Hotel.

The Best $1 per Day House in Nelson.

None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT, Proprietor

NOTICE.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of a Certificate of Title to an undivided half of Lot 12, Block 11 in the Town of Nelson.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above mentioned undivided half of Lot 12, Block 11 in the Town of Nelson in the name of Joseph Hetherington Bowes, which Certificate is dated the 8th day of November, 1897, and numbered 161K.

H. F. MACLEOD,
Land Registry Office, District Registrar.
Nelson, B.C., 3rd December, 1901.

For the Boys

Having added to my stock a large range of Youth's Boy's and Children's clothing, I am now prepared to offer to the public the best variety of these goods ever shown in Nelson.

Everything is new and up-to-date and are selling at the very lowest prices. Intending purchasers will do well to examine my stock and get prices before purchasing elsewher.

217 and 219 Baker Street

J. A. GILKER

When you purchase

E. A. SMALL & CO.'S

TRADE MARK SIZE
ROYAL BRAND CLOTHING
REGISTERED

with this label attached to the left hand pocket of the coat, rest assured you are getting Garments, Tailor made, ready to wear, unequalled in the Dominion of Canada for

Style, Fit, Finish and Value.

Small's Royal Brand Clothing is sold in every large centre from the Atlantic to the Pacific.