The Nelson Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1892 — FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1901 — DAILY EDITION

A WARM MEETING

OF WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS.

REPRISALS ARE THREATENED BY BOTH UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

The joint meting of the retail and wholesale grocers which was held in the Miners' Union hall last evening was probably the warmest thing of the kind that has ever been pulled off in the Kootenays. It was generally understood that the meeting was called for the purpose of arriving at something in the way of a settlement of the differences which have cropped up in Nelson between the retail and wholesale traders, and that it was one in which both sides would give and take with a view of arriving at some satisfactory solution, but the meeting had not progressed very far when it became evident that each side was disposed to take all there was in sight and give as little as possible and at times the discussion became rather acrimonious.

The meting was the outcome of a circular which the retail men caused to be issued to the retail trade throughout the district asking the retail trade to co-operate in an effort to defeat the action of the Nelson Board of Trade in seeking to secure for the wholesalers of Nelson a wholesalers tariff similar to those obtaining in other wholesale centers under which the wholesalers would receive a cut in freight rates on goods reshipped from Nelson to retail traders within a certain area to be recognized as tributary to Nelson. This circular received attention from both the board of trade and the local wholesalers' association. The board of trade considered the circular indiscreet and appointed a special committee of three to wait upon the retailers and urge the withdrawal of this portion of the circular, and the wholesalers in a communication to the retailers expressed their willingness to meet the retailers and discuss and grievances that they might have against the manner in which the wholesale trade was handled in Nelson, but declining to touch the clause in the report dealing with the securing of the wholesalers tariff. With a view to bringing matters to a head the wholesalers suggested that the retailers should define what they considered as their field.

At the meeting last evening practically every retail grocer in the city was represented. T. S. McPherson was in the chair and Chris Morrison acted as secretary. The wholessle grocers were represented by Percy Chapman, Robert Robertson, Robert Hamilton, and Lew Hyde. The board of trade committee were on hand early. They stated the object of their mission and in reply were informed that the action of the retailers would in a very great measure depend upon the arrangement arrived at between themselves and the wholesalers. The committee then withdrew and left the contending factions to fight the matter out as best they could, which they proceeded to do until close upon midnight.

The retailers had their definition of their field ready for the wholesalers, and as the secretary of the retailers' association remarked, "It covered everything in sight." It was as follows: "The retail grocers' legitimate trade is the supplying of all corporations, contractors, mines, large or small, boarding houses, hotels, sawmills, logging camps, families, and any and all individuals who are not engaged in retailing merchandise as their chief business." This definition they had fortified with an opinion from the Montreal wholesale house of L. Chaput, Fils, & Company, to the effect that a legitimate wholesale grocer was one who did not sell to the consumer.

It was around this definition that the storm of the meeting spent its force. At the outset the wholesale men present said they were not prepared to accept it as it stood and asked for time in which to frame their reply to it. The retailers, on the other hand, contended that the wholesalers had asked for the definition and that they should be prepared to meet it and disclose what they in turn considered the field of the wholesalers. The discussion of the wholesale men was conducted by Percy Chapman, Robert Robertson, and Robert Hamilton. They all admitted that the line was not sufficiently clear in Nelson as defining the limits of the respective branches of trade and that under special circumstances goods were sometimes sold by wholesalers to persons who were not entitled to purchase wholesale, but they explained that such business was in a measure forced upon them as the result of there being no well defined dividing line. It was a class of trade, however, which the wholesale men did not want and they would welcome any arrangement which might be arrived at with a view to cutting it out. They all maintained that the wholesalers of Nelson accorded the retail trade ample protection. Mr. Chapman of the A. Macdonald Company was well prepared in this respect, and produced a large number of documents to bear out his contention. The talking for the retailers was chiefly done by secretary Morrison, George Bell, T. J. Scanlan, S. DesBrisay of Ymir, and H. Geigerich of Sandon. With the exception of Mr. DesBrisay they contended for the limitations of the wholesale trade as defined in their memorandum, and in support of their contention cited a number of instances that had come within their own knowledge of wholesalers selling to families in the city and district and of the demoralizing effect of such practices upon their trade. This phase of the difficulty was fought back and forth with no progress being made toward a settlement, the retailers contending that they did not buy from the local wholesalers for the reason that they competed with them in what was legitimately the retail trade, and the wholesalers in their turn holding that the retailers in requesting them to forego the contractor's trade and that of the large mines were asking them to let go the substance for the shadow, as the local retailers would not buy from them without submitting them to the impossible competition of special circumstances as presented by the traveling salesman from outside wholesalers. There was for a time a disposition on the part of the retailers to force the hands of the wholesale men present and ignore their request for time to meet and consider the definition of the retailers as to their field and this in the end caused Mr. Robertson to go on record that so far as he was individually concerned he was not prepared to accept the terms proposed that the wholesalers should not sell to contractors. Had it not been for the contractors' trade he had secured since his firm opened their Nelson branch their business would not have amounted to very much, and in support of this he instanced a recent case in which he had sold a contractor a bill of goods aggregating eight carloads. So far as the trade with the large mining companies was concerned he said he had been talking the matter over with the managers of some of the largest mining companies, and one mining man in particular had informed him that if his company was debarred from buying from the local wholesalers they would buy from outside wholesale houses. He did not wish to be understood that some understanding might not be arrived at with respect to this trade in the way of limitations, but as the limits had been laid down by the retailers he for one would not accept them.

The objections taken by Mr. Robertson were supported by Messrs. Chapman and Hamilton, and the latter supplemented what Mr. Robertson had said by saying that he had been informed by captain Duncan that in the event of the large mining companies being deprived of the privilege of buying from the local wholesalers they would pool their shipments and bring in their supplies in carload lots from the east.

This was challenged by Mr. Giegerich, who volunteered the information that at the last meeting of the Mine Owners' Association the question had been brought up and voted down, the only members in favor of it being captain Duncan, J. Roderick Robertson and one other member, whose name he did not remember. This in turn was replied to by Mr. Chapman, who said that the matter referred to by Mr. Hamilton was of a more recent date than that covered by the action of the mine owners at their last meeting.

Mr. Robertson then asked for some expression of opinion as to what limits the retailers thought they could reasonably impose upon dealings between wholesalers and contractors. He inquired specially whether it was the desire of the retailers to interfere with such dealings as he had had with contractors which involved the sale of two car loads of butter at a crack and orders of equal size. He wanted to know whether the retailers of Nelson desired the local wholesale men to set an example to the rest of the wholesalers of the Dominion.

The retailers did not appear ready to answer this. One suggested that no trade could be done with contractors, another that such trade should be confined to car load lots, and another that the wholesalers should be permitted to secure such of this trade as they could. A similar question was raised with respect to the trade with the mines. In reply to this some of the retailers held that mines were not entitled to buy wholesale, even when they had a store in connection with their mines, on the ground that the chief business was mining and not retail dealing in merchandise. The discussion upon this became very heated and for a time an open rupture was threatened, in the course of which one of the wholesalers intimated that if such a rule was enforced his firm might contemplate entering into the retail trade. In answer to this the retailers also threw out the threat that they might be forced to go into the wholesale business for their own protection and it was intimated that the money necessary for such a move was already in sight.

Shortly before midnight it was decided to consent to an adjournment of the meeting for three weeks, when the matter will be again taken up and the counter proposals of the wholesalers will be submitted.

Miss Stone But Poorly Clad.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Rev. R. Wardlow Thompson, director of the Collegiate and Theological Institute, cables the following from Samarov, Bulgaria, to the Journal and Advertiser concerning Miss Stone, the kidnaped missionary. The headquarters of Miss Stone's captors is a thickly wooded mountain top near the boundary line of Turkey and Bulgaria. Miss Stone has only light summer clothing and a cotton dress. The brigands refused to allow her to keep her baggage, but let her have a bible. The leader of the band is the notorious Boucho, from the Bulgarian town of Dubnitza. We sent word to Constantinople pointing out that, being private individuals, we can't prevent the government from pressing the brigands, also that the ransom is too princely. No such sum was ever before demanded. Brigands ask about £1000 and then agree to half. Twenty-five thousand Turkish pounds means two horse loads of gold and that is more gold than there now is in Bulgaria. Besides, the brigands demand payment in Turkish gold, for which it would be necessary to send to Constantinople. I should not give the brigands the ransom until Miss Stone is safely delivered to us, as they might murder her after the ransom in order to seal her lips forever. We have three theological institute students who were captured in the Stone party. One tells pathetically how he was robbed of money intended to pay for his tuition."

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 17.—As no news has been received here from Messrs. Baird and Haskell, the missionaries who have been attempting to get into touch with the two brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, a third missionary has been dispatched in quest of them and the brigands.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Rev. Charles Creegan, secretary of the American board, announced today that a Mr. Ingram of Eau Clair, Wisconsin, had offered to be one of ten to pay the $50,000 required to complete the ransom fund for Miss Stone. Mr. Creegan also said he had received a telegram from the Rev. De Wit Talmage of Washington offering to be one of fifty to pay $1000 each to complete the fund. Contributions are being received by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston and by the American board, 15 east Twenty-second street, New York.

RETIREMENT OF M'DONALD

Will Hasten Peace at Rossland

ROSSLAND, October 17.—[Special to The Tribune.]—The general tenor of the inspired article in today's Spokesman Review concerning the highly probable early retirement of Bernard McDonald from the Le Roi was wired here early this morning, and has formed the chief topic of conversation on the street and around the camp generally. It is almost universally conceded that Mr. McDonald's resignation will mean a quick settlement of the strike, and everyone is looking for a quick confirmation of the change of managers. The dismissal of Bela Kadish at the Northport smelter is a secondary matter, as everyone was aware that he was merely McDonald's nominee, and would retire if his chief did. The union men say that they are not surprised at the announcement, and add that if it is correct it will undoubtedly hasten a peaceful solution of all troubles, not only in Rossland, but throughout the Kootenays generally, where the unrest caused by Mr. McDonald's union-smashing policy has been left for months.

Dr. Edward Bowes has returned after an extended professional visit to eastern hospitals.

The Odd Fellows gave a very successful greeting to grand master Hogg this evening, and the Tennis Club are preparing for the first big dance of the season tomorrow night at the athletic club rooms.

Greenwood Local News.

GREENWOOD, October 17.—Rev. J. R. P. Knox celebrated a double wedding at the Methodist church yesterday. Herbert Eugene Tatham, of Phoenix, formerly of Magog, Quebec, married Miss Lizzie Willow, also of Magog, and Richard Silverthorn of Phoenix married Miss Adella Isabel Tatham of the same town.

Cattle are arriving ... shipment to Nelson and Rossland. Charles Richter brought a band on Tuesday. A second lot of about a hundred came today from the Ellis range in Southern Okanagon. R. L. Cawston is expected to arrive with about a hundred more tomorrow. All are consigned to P. Burns & Co., and are loaded on cars at their yards at Eholt meadow, four miles above Greenwood. Cattle yards are being built at Midway, and it is intended that future shipments of cattle for Kootenay points will be made there.

The Royal Party at St. John.

MONCTON, New Brunswick, October 17.—The royal trains reached here at noon today and will reach St. John about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The party met with an enthusiastic reception here and at Newcastle, New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, October 17.—The royal trains reached here at 2 p. m. and the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York and party were met and welcomed by his honor, lieutenant-governor McClellan and the ministers and thousands of loyal residents of St. John and surrounding country. A procession was immediately formed and proceeded to the exhibition grounds, where civic and other addresses were persented to their highnesses. Following this was the presentation of colors to British army and navy veterans of Massachusetts by his royal highness. At 3 o'clock the duke presented the colors to the Sixty-second regiment on the barracks square, as well as colors and medals to South African heroes, including a sword of honor to captain Jones for good service at Paardeburg. Her royal highness was afterwards presented with a muff and boa of New Brunswick mink and ermine from the ladies of St. John. A reception in the exhibition buildings will conclude the day's proceedings.

Services Over Alba's Remains.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Services were held in the chapel of St. Leo's Roman Catholic church over the remains of Calos, 16th duke of Alba, who died Tuesday night at the Holland house. Rev. Father Nucey the pastor officiated.

FROM DAY TO DAY

M'KINLEY'S SICKNESS AND DEATH.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE--THE TREATMENT.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The New York Medical Journal for Saturday, October 19th, will contain the full official report of the surgeons who attended the late president, William McKinley, in Buffalo. The report contains upwards of 15,000 words and constitutes the official record of the case. This report is signed by doctors C. M. Rixey, Matthew D. Mann, Herman Mynter, Roswell Park, Eugene Wasdin, Charles McBurney and Charles G. Stockton, as members of the medical staff attending the late president. The report of the autopsy is signed by Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, pathologist, while the report on the bacteriological examination bears the signature of Dr. Herman G. Matzinger, bacteriologist to the New York State Pathological Laboratory. The report describes in detail the events immediately following the shooting, which are already familiar to the public. Then follows a description of the operation in all its technical minutae. The utmost care was used to prevent infection of the abdominal cavity and followed by the most approved modern methods of surgical cleanliness. The wounds in the stomach were saturated with silk, using double rows of stitches arranged that the greatest possible security was given. The application of these stitches was accompanied by great difficulties, especially the suturing of the opening in the posterior wall of the stomach. The chief trouble was the depth of the abdominal cavity, the lack of instruments to draw the edges of the wound apart during the sewing and the lack of good light. In his comments on the report of the operation Dr. Mann particularly emphasizes the disadvantages under which he labored when suturing the wounds in the stomach, with the failing light of a September afternoon. Later on in the operation a movable electric light was used with advantage. Speaking of the search for the bullet during the operation the report says:

"The operation on the stomach now being finished, Dr. Mann introduced his arm so as to note carefully all the deep structures behind the stomach. No trace of bullet or track of bullet could be found. As the introduction of the hand in this way seemed to have a bad influence on the president's pulse, a prolonged search for further injury done by the bullet, or for the bullet itself, was desisted from."

Further search might have caused the death of the president upon the operating table. At the close of the operation the surgeons present unanimously assured Dr. Mann in answer to his questions that they were perfectly satisfied that everything that was possible had been done and that they had no further suggestions to make. It was also decided not to introduce any gauze or tubes into the abdomin for drainage, as this was not necessary, but the wound was not sewed up so tightly that drainage could not take place naturally.

The report then continues the history of the case after the operation. The president's illness is given day by day and the bulletins as given out by the attending physicians are incorporated in the report. On the fifth day, September 10th, took place the much discussed removal of the stitches from the wound in the abdominal wall. The report says:

"In the evening the dressings were examined and as there was considerable staining from the discharges it was thought best to release four stitches and to separate the edges of the wound. A little slough was observed near the bullet, covering a space nearly an inch wide the thickness of four laps. The suppuration seemed to extend down to the muscle." The remainder of the wound looked healthy and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet or to a piece of clothing which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed and on the following day the patient's condition was very much improved. The findings at the autopsy, as well as the developments of the case during the last days, exclude all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by the premature giving of solid food, as was alleged at the time when the unfavorable symptoms came on, after a change to solid diet. On the fifth day the president sipped hot water, on the sixth he had beef juice, the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the meantime nutritive anemas were continued but were not well retained.

At 8:30 on the morning of the seventh day he was allowed chicken broth, a very small piece of toast and a small cup of coffee. He did not care for the toast and scarcely ate any of it. The wound had in the meanwhile been doing very well and had been dressed daily after the removal of the stitches and the sloughing tissue. The president seemed at his best and a favorable result was now confidently predicted. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of inflammation of the peritonitum. The only alarming symptom was his rapid pulse, and as the president had naturally a rather rapid pulse and as it had been of fairly good quality right along the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to this symptom. On the seventh day towards noon the pulse began to grow weaker and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued, while castor oil and an anema of ox-gall were given to move the bowels. At midnight there was some improvement in the pulse after the injection of salt solution in the subcutaneous tissues.

On the eighth day the condition of the president was described as very serious, as he did not respond to stimulation. Stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and broth were given and continued for some hours. At 6:30 the president was restless, at 10 p. m. he lost consciousness and continued to sink until he died at 2:15 a. m. on September 14th.

Speaking of the criticism that the X-ray should have been used to locate the bullet, Dr. Mann says in the report: "We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-ray to find the bullet. In the first place, there were at no time any symptoms that the bullet was doing harm. To have used the X-ray simply to have satisfied our curiosity would not have been warrantable, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the president and would have subjected him also to a certain risk. Had there been signs of abcess formation then the X-ray could and would have been used."

Dr. Gaylord's report of the autopsy is lengthy and detailed. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound on the chest caused by the first shot except that the area of skin affected was found to be a discolored greenish yellow and that there was a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidences of necrosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritonitum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found "held intact by silk sutures," but the area of the stomach wall wound was a discolored, grayish green and easily torn. The area around the wound on the posterior wall of the stomach was also a dull gray color, but the sutures held the wound intact. Behind the latter wound there was a spot of discoloration which showed that the sloughing process had gone backwards in the track of the bullet. The gangrenous cavity found behind the stomach involved the pancreas and the surrounding loose tissues, the bottom of a blind pocket being formed by the upper end of the left kidney, which was found to be lacerated at that point to the extent of about two centimeters. The track of the bullet was then traced behind the kidney to the muscles of the back wall of the abdomin, the direction of the bullet, however, could not be traced any further. The search for the bullet was most thorough and painstaking, but in spite of all efforts it could not be found and the autopsy had to be discontinued because the time allowed to it by the family of the late president had already been exceeded. Dr. Gaylord adds: "As we were satisfied that nothing could be gained by locating the missing bullet, which had set up no reaction, search for it was discontinued." Examination of the heart muscles show that it was affected by fatty degeneration, and in some places the muscle fibres showed groups of dark brown granules, demonstrating a diseased condition of the cardiac muscle. Dr. Gaylord believes that the repair to the stomach wounds had been effective and that the gangrene around these wounds does not seem to have been the result of any well defined cause. He attributes the gangrenous condition of the tissues solely to the low vitality of the parts. The appearance of the gangrenous tissues shows that the gangrene took place shortly before death. In speaking of the casuation of the cavity behind the stomach he says that it must be largely attributed to the action of the missile. It may have resulted from the rotation of a nearly spent ball, or from the simple concussion of a bullet as it passed into the soft tissues. The injury to the pancreas produced a cavity, which occurred during the passing of the bullet, because the cavity was found walled off by fiber in an advanced stage of organization. The extensive gangrene of the pancreas seemed to have been an important factor in the case, though it had never been shown how much of this organ must be diseased to cause death. The wound in the kidney is of no importance except as showing the track of the bullet. The diseased condition of the heart muscles shows why the pulse was so frequent and why it did not respond to stimulation at the critical moment.

The report of the bacteriologist is largely what the doctors call "negative." It concerns rather the absence of germs than their presence. A culture taken from the wound during life showed several varities of germs There were present two of the ordinary germs of suppuration, and one gas-forming germ of unknown identity. As a result of the examination of the various tissues and fluids removed during the post mortem, Dr. Matzinger concludes that the absence of known pathogenic bacteria, particularly in the gangrenous cavity, warrants the conclusion that bacterial infection was not a factor in the condition found in the autopsy.

A chemical analysis by Dr. Hill of the remaining bullets and of contents of cartridge remaining in the murderer's pistol showed that there was no poisonous matter, thus disposing of the theory of a poisoned bullet.

Foul Play Is Suspected.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Commercial Advertiser says: A remarkable story of the disappearance of a bank messenger named George Armitage with over $50,000 in checks and drafts came to light today. The New Amsterdam National Bank is the institution concerned and the officials are convinced that the employee has been foully dealt with. There appears to be much to bear out this theory of the mystery. George Armitage has been messenger at the New Amsterdam National Bank for some time and in the course of his tours of collection has carried many thousands of dollars to and fro through the busy streets of the city, always arriving at the bank, which is under the Metropolitan Opera house, and never causing a moment's uneasiness to the officials. On Tuesday last he went out on one of his usual missions, the amount which he was to collect on checks and drafts received by his bank being variously stated at from $25,000 to $60,000. He failed to return to the bank and has not been seen since.

Candle Creek a Phenomenon.

PORT TOWNSEND, October 17.—The steamer St. Paul has arrived from Nome, bringing 306 passengers and a large shipment of gold. According to reports brought by the St. Paul, Candle creek is most promising. T. R. Sullivan, who arrived at Nome from that creek, in an interview said: "The half has not been told about Candle creek. I have mined all over the world and have never seen anything like it. The creek is only about ten feet wide and men are standing in the stream often in water to their thighs, shoveling gravel from beneath the water. Good pay has been found on twenty-seven claims."

Since the storm of September 26th the weather has been fairly good.

People from all parts of the Arctic section are arriving at Nome, and there is a rush with the transportation offices to secure passage on the steamers sailing south.

LONDON'S UNSAVORY CASE

Dis Debar Trial Proceeds

LONDON, October 17.—The hearing of the charges against Theodore and Laura Jackson (Ann Odelia Dis Debar) was continued today. The police court was crowded, a number of women being among those present, while the police found it necessary to clear the sidewalk of those who were anxious to obtain admission and hear the most loathsome testimony ever given publicly in a London court. The witness examined today was Daisy Adams, a young girl wearing a red Tam-O'Shanter cap and with her hair in curls hanging down her shoulders. She testified that she had been enticed to London under the promise of being taught music.

Laura Jackson continued to conduct the case for the defense. She was clothed in a soiled bedraggled white silk toga. The woman evidently had a powerful influence over the Adams girl and leaned over the dock and gazed fixedly at the witness, evidently with the hope of intimidating her or of re-establishing her hypnotic influence, but the girl frustrated her efforts. Mrs Jackson demanded a chair and seating herself in a corner of the dock interrupted the witness with irrelevant questions and objections until the court ordered her to desist. The testimony which was of the vilest character, related to the indignity which the witness had suffered at the hands of the male prisoner while she was a neophyte of the theocratic unity, under the promise that she would become a reincarnation of the Virgin Mary. The witness testified that she was fully under the prisoner's influence at the time and that she believed his claims of divine parentage. At the close of the morning session Mrs. Jackson demanded of the court the return of the money taken from the prisoners by the authorities when they were arrested, but the court refused to grant her request. Mrs. Jackson also referred to William T. Stead's recent repudiation of any knowledge of the prisoners and called him "that redoubtable pro-Boer," and said detective Inspector Kane possessed half a dozen letters which had been written by Mr. Stead to the accused.

BRIEF CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

MONTREAL, October 17.—Hon. Edward Blake is in the city today en route to England. He has been spending the summer in Canada.

MONTREAL, October 17.—La Patrie announces tonight that the date for the bye elections will not be fixed until Laurier returns from Ottawa.

HALIFAX, October 17.—Wesley Roberts was drowned in Murray river, Prince Edward Island, yesterday while attempting to secure some birds which he had shot.

OTTAWA, October 17.—Philadelphia commercial museum wants Canada to add to its collection of foreign products. The matter is now in the hands of the minister of agriculture.

OTTAWA, October 17. — The census department received returns from Algoma which increases the population of that district from 56,500, estimated population in August bulletin, to 64,000.

MONTREAL, October 17.—Miss Lillian Young of Montreal today won the Canadian ladies golf championship, defeating Miss Thomson of St. John, New Brunswick, in the final round of the tournament.

OTTAWA, October 17.—Because of an overdraft in the park board of the city council this year all officials have been dismissed and the secretary only keeps his position by agreeing to do work without salary.

TORONTO, October 17.—The World publishes an item to the effect that the duke of York was seen at the Pan-American exposition with three English newspaper men on Sunday. It says the duke went incog.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, October 17.—Mrs. George Campbell, sixty years old, of Athens as found drowned in a cistern at her home today with a stone tied around her neck. It is believed the cause was insanity.

M'DONALD TO GO

SO WILL KADISH OF THE NORTHPORT SMELTER.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY ONCE MORE TO PREVAIL IN KOOTENAY.

There are developments under way at Rossland that if carried to an end will result in the resumption of work in the mines there, and bring about a permanent settlement of the wage question. The imported Missourians are not giving satisfaction, and the owners of the Le Roi are reported as wishing for the return of the old men, leaving the question of $3 a day to muckers to be settled as soon as the mine is working full handed. Bernard McDonald is to be relieved of the management and Bela Kadish the superintendent of the smelter will go with him. Such a settlement was outlined by Henry Bratnober when he passed through Spokane on his way to San Francisco. Yesterday the Spokane Spokesman-Review printed the following, which is generally believed to have been inspired by Mr. Bratnober:

"It is highly probable that Bernard McDonald will soon retire from the management of the Le Roi mine at Rossland. It is practically settled that Bela Kadish will retire from the management of the smelter at Northport. These two developments are the most important result of the recent visit which was made to Rossland by Henry Bratnober, who ranks among the largest shareholders in the Le Roi company.

"It is believed that the retirement of Messrs. McDonald and Kadish will simplify the strike situation greatly. The chief antagonism of the striking miners and smeltermen is centered personally against Mr. McDonald, with a less degree bestowed upon Mr. Kadish. It has been conceded by the strikers from the start that if Mr. McDonald were to withdraw from the management of the mine the chances of settling the trouble would be doubled.

"The mine company has realized this fact but has been indisposed to retire Mr. McDonald under the fire of opposition which has been centered against him.

"The heavy stockholders of the company, including Mr. Bratnober, have been anxious to avoid the moral effect which would result if a change in managers should take place while the strike is still unsettled. It has been considered good policy to keep him until work should be fairly started again in the mines. The company would then be in a position to retire him, without appearing to sacrifice him at the demands of the men.

"The movement to reopen the mines has fairly started. Between 400 and 500 men are reported to be working in the Le Roi group. They are practically all non-union men, and they are not satisfactory to the company, which would be glad to get the old men back if they could be induced to come back.

"The time is getting ripe therefore for the retirement of Mr. McDonald. It is expected that on his withdrawal from the company, the old men will come back to work. No promise will be made outright to them for an increase in wages to $3 a day for muckers. It was interesting to note, however, that in a recent interview to the Spokesman-Review, Mr. Bratnober said when the mine should beput on a profit making mine should be put on a profit making wage to $3 a day. He added diplomatically that if such an advance were made, it would come from the compny and not in response to the demands of the strikers.

"Some interesting stories are in circulation among mining men with regard to the relations between Mr. Bratnober and Mr. McDonald. Immediately after the famous company meeting of the Le Roi, a few weeks ago, a message was sent to Mr. McDonald, from the London management of the company, in which Mr. McDonald's attitude during the strike was heartily approved. Mr. McDonald promptly published the article in his paper, the Rossland Miner. It is now asserted that the message was an artful device of the the astute Bratnober, who wanted to keep Mr. McDonald "jollied up" until the time came to dispense with his services.

"No names have yet been made public regarding who should be the new manager of the mine.

"It is generally accepted in mining circles that Bela Kadish of the Northport smelter will retire in the very near future from the management of that property. There is excellent reason to believe that he has already tendered his resignation. It probably has not been accepted, as there is some doubt as to who will be named to succeed him. Engineer Sontag, a Salt Lake smelterman, is a possible person. He has been considered for the place by Mr. Bratnober. He has a high reputation.

Harry Corbett the Referee.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 17.—Harry Corbett has been chosen to referee the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight on November 16th.

OTTAWA, October 17.—Aulay Morrison, M. P., of New Westminster, is in

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1670

DRY GOODS—

The best that art can produce and money can purchase, is now ready for your inspection.

NOVELTIES OF ALL KINDS—

Stylish Goods in every shade and make for evening wear. Sequin Robes. Dreams in Embroideries. Facts in good values. From the cradle to the grave, we have everthing you can require.

PRICES RIGHT

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

WHOLESALE DIRECTORY

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.—CORNER OF Baker and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in assayer's supplies. Agents for Denver Fire Clay Company, Denver, Colorado.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

KOOTENAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & Construction Company—Wholesale dealers in telephones, annunciators, bells, batteries, electric fixtures and appliances. Houston Block, Nelson.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

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

GROCERIES.

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

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

A. MACDONALD & CO.—CORNER OF Front and Hall streets, Nelson, wholesale grocers and jobbers in blankets, gloves, mitts, boots, rubbers, mackinaws and miners' sundries.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.—FRONT STREET, Nelson, wholesale dealers in provisions, cured meats, butter and eggs.

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARCHITECTS.

A. C. EWART—ARCHITECT, ROOM 3, Aberdeen Block, Baker Street, Nelson.

CHOP HOUSE.

PIONEER CHOP HOUSE, JOHN Spear, proprietor, opposite Queen's Hotel, Baker street, Nelson. Open day and night. Lunches a specialty. Picnic and traveling parties supplied on shortest notice.

DRAYAGE.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, SAFES, ETC. moved carefully at reasonable rates. Apply J. T. Wilson, Phone 270, Prosser's second Hand store, Ward street.

FURNITURE.

D. J. ROBERTSON & CO., FURNITURE dealers, undertakers and embalmers. Day 'phone No. 292, night 'phone No. 207. Next new postoffice building, Vernon street, Nelson.

WANTED—MINING PROPERTIES.

FREE MILLING GOLD PROPERTIES. We are anxious to secure a few free milling gold properties at once. The Prospectors' Exchange, Nelson, B. C., Room 4, K. W. C. Block.

GOLD, COPPER, SILVER, LEAD mines and prospects wanted. Send report and samples to the Prospectors' Exchange, Nelson, B. C., Room 4, K. W. C. Block.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

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

NELSON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 123, G. R. C.—Meets third Wednesday. Sojourning companions invited. George Johnstone, Z.; E. W. Matthews, S. E.

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.

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.

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.

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, financial 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.

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.

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.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS for sale or rent at the Old Curiosity Shop.

FOR RENT.

SIX ROOM COTTAGE AT BALFOUR to let by the month or for the season. Immediate possession. Good fishing. Apply C. W. Busk, Kokanee creek. Phone 68a. Or to R. H. Williams, Baker street, Nelson.

FOR RENT—PALACE SALOON, SANDON. For particulars apply Mrs. A. Fagan, Sandon, B.C.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON CEDAR street; large living room, bedroom and kitchen with sink; also use of bath. Apply to J. Coxhead, Cedar street.

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—GROCERY BUSiness; good location; low rent; owner going out of business. For full particulars address C. K., Grand Forks, B. C.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK, WAITER, deckhands, railroad men for Lardo, girls for housework. Nelson Employment Agency. Phone 278.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS COOK IN HOtel or at mine. Address "Woman Cook," Tribune office, Nelson.

LOST.

LOST—SABLE COLLARETTE; ON STANley street, between Scanlan's store and Carbonate street. Finder will please leave at Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

HELP FURNISHED—WRITE, TELEphone, telegraph or inquire Western Canadian Employment Office, Nelson. Phone 270. Storage—I have a large warehouse for storing household or other goods. H. A. Prosser.

WANTED HELP OF ALL KINDS.—Orders for help receive prompt and careful attention. R. Purdy, Employment Agent, Stanley street, Nelson. Telephone 44. P. O. Box 582.

The Tribune

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily by mail, one month	$ 50
Daily by mail, three months	1 25
Daily by mail, six months	2 50
Daily by mail, one year	5 00
Semi-weekly by mail, three months	50
Semi-weekly by mail, six months	1 00
Semi-weekly by mail, one year	2 00

Postage to Great Britain added.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display Advertisements run regularly per inch per month	$4 00
If run less than a month, per inch per insertion	25
Classified Ads and Legal Notices, per word for first insertion	1
For each additional insertion, per word	1-2
Wholesale and Business Directory Ads (classified), per line per month	50
Notices of meetings of Fraternal Societies and Trades Unions, per line per month	25

Address all letters—
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.

A large percentage of the people who are in Kootenay came here to better their condition. They left countries in which wages were low and living cheap. They saw that under such conditions there was little show for them to gain more than a living. They believed that the conditions in Kootenay were such that they could live not only better than they were living, but they could earn something in excess of their actual living expenses. Were they sincere in this belief? or were they only seeking a change of climate for the sake of change? Once here, how many of these people are willing to accept all the conditions as they find them? All are willing to accept the rate of wages prevailing in this country, but how few are willing to pay the prices ruling for merchandise or pay the going rate of wages? Nine out of ten say they are being swindled by our merchants and about the same percentage believe that they are imposed on when required to pay labor its hire. This feeling is not confined to any one class. The man from the east who engages in business here cannot see why he should pay clerks more than he paid in the east, and clerks cannot see why they should pay fifteen cents a pound for beefsteak when they only paid ten cents for it in the east. On the other hand, the western man wants the best of everything. He wants good clothes, good food, good wages, and a good time. He will not work for "scab" wages, and he does not hanker after anything that smacks of cheapness. The one class are "cheap," because they were raised in a "cheap" country, and they will remain "cheap" for at least a decade. The other class know that nothing good can be cheap. Which is the better class for British Columbia?

WALL PAPER

Don't be too hasty in choosing your wall paper. Be satisfied, you'll see it for a long time after it is on the wall. Rich effects in wall coverings are not necessarily costly. Beautiful designs are the rule, not the exception, in our stock. Just now is profit sharing time in our wall paper department. The beautiful fall hangings which have been so much admired must make way quickly for the new purchases. Some sharp price cutting has been done on some of these.

THOMSON STATIONERY CO. Ltd

NELSON, B. C.

The New Denver Ledge carries eight notices to delinquent co-owners to pay up their proportion of the cost of the annual assessment work that is required to hold mineral claims. If payment is not made within ninety days from the date of the first publication of the notice the delinquent co-owner's interest reverts to the co-owners who have done the work. Formerly co-owners who refused to contribute their share of the cost of annual assessments could only be reached by a civil suit in the county court. It as an expensive and tedious method. Although the change was advocated for ten years, the lawyers in the legislature had enough influence to prevent its being made. The change was made last year and has therefore been law for about a year, yet no complaints have been heard that the law does not work satisfactorily. The same was true of the repeal of the section of the Mineral Act that required all men employed in or about a mine to take out a miner's license. In the winter of 1888-89, the miners and prospectors at Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, Donald, and Golden petitioned the legislature, then in session, to repeal the section, as it was unfair taxation; but the government would not listen to it, and the section was not repealed until ten years afterwards. These are two instances that go to show that the members of the legislatures of this province have been very conservative in making changes in the Mineral Act, even when the changes asked for were manifestly fair and in the public interest.

The retirement of "Barney" McDonald from the management of the Le Roi mine will be a sore blow to the Mine Owners' Association, but everyone else in Kootenay will consider it as an omen of coming prosperity. With the passing of "Barney" and the payment by all mines in Kootenay of the standard wages, there is not likely to be a recurrence of the conditions that have caused unrest and depression. With wages settled on a permanent basis and the Missouri bushwhackers and the mine managers who imported them out of the country, there will be little cause for friction. British Columbia will then take rank among the great mining districts of America, and its tonnage within two years will be even greater than that of Montana.

The dry goods and clothing merchants of Kootenay could form a union that would work to their mutual advantage, and at the same time weed out of communities a class who are little better than Chinese, so far as they benefit a community is concerned. In every town in Kootenay there are people who send to T. Eaton & Co. and other mail order stores in the East for goods. Many of these people seek prominence in the communities in which they live, and the more prominent the more active they are in trying to get their neighbors to join with them in sending orders. Merchants should refuse credit to these people, and their employers should give them notice to seek employment elsewhere.

Surrender Is Disgrace.

Lord Shelborne, first lord of the admiralty, addressed a meeting at Portsmouth on "The Imperial Forces." He saw that some of our foreign critics had said that our officers had not studied the problems of naval and military warfare sufficiently. Now he thought there was a little justice in that criticism, and he would say to the young officer of the navy, "Remember that the first-class officer is not only the one who is a leader of men, but one who is a student of naval problems." Therefore, while he would always say to all ranks, "Use all the wits you have got to think out the problems connected with the work you have got to do," yet even study is dangerous in itself. If they played a war game the umpires could always balance the material resources on one side or the other. They could always weigh the tactical or strategical opportunities of the moment. The one thing they could never weigh, and what was the most important thing, was the personal element. Depend upon it that in the future, as in the past, if two great nations had to fight all the weapons they fought with would generally be equal. What would win would be the best disciplined, most courageous, most self-reliant and most tenacious officers and men, led by the most capable admiral. War, whether by sea or by land, never had been and never would be a simple game of chess. The personal element would always carry the day in the long run. A man was never defeated—he was talking now of an individual—till he was either killed or he surrendered, and though there had been and would be again surrenders which were very honorable to the men who surrendered, the presumption which every member of his majesty's navy ought to always carry before him was that surrender was in itself an unutterable disgrace. He had heard people laugh and call a silly boast the old saying of the French Guard in the time of Napoleon I.: "The guard dies but never surrenders." But that criticism was a very shallow and a wrong one. That reputation of the French Guard was worth a whole army to the French nation.

Sealers Arrive at Victoria.

VICTORIA, October 17. — A little breeze which sprung up this morning brought home five schooners of the Behring sea sealing fleet of the season and a sixth schooner, which has been on a cruise since last December, covering an immense territory. The Behring sea sealing fleet have an average catch a little lower than last season, accounted for, the skippers say, by the unfavorable weather and consequent restlessness of the seal herds. No accidents are reported to the schooners, but two Indian hunters were lost. They were from the schooner Geneva. They visited the steamer Nome City, which was lying on the sea disabled, aboard of which they found whisky. They hunted in company with another canoe but did not return to the schooner at night and have not been seen since. The schooners of the Behring sea fleet which arrived are the Florence M. Smith, with 640 skins, Ainoke 437, Favorite 306, Geneva 418 and R. L. Morse 175. They report the Zealan May with 438, E. B. Marvin 420, Allie I. Alge 364, Ida Etta 220, Penelope 500, Ariet & Oliver 40, Sadie Turpel 157 and Umbria 473. The schooner which has been on such a long cruise is the May Tyler, which for 11 months out has only 580.

The Behring sea catch should total about 12,000, which with the 7000 taken off the Copper islands and on the coast by Victoria schooners, with 10,000 taken by Victoria and Japanese schooners on the Asiatic coast and 22,000 taken by the lessees on the Pribiloff islands, will bring the world's catch up to over 50,000.

Nothing further was heard of the reported seizures of three Victoria schooners for sealing within the prohibited zone in Behring sea, but there was a rumor that the schooner Enterprise of this port was taken by one of the patrol steamers.

Legislation Against Anarchism.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The board of governors of the national bureau of identification, comprising leading police chiefs, today adopted a recommendation to be urged on congress for legislation looking to the suppression of anarchists.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS

LADIES' JACKETS, COSTUMES, FURS AND UNDERWEAR AT ESPECIALLY LOW PRICES

MENS' LAMBS' WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, WOOL AND CASHMERE SOCKS, FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS AT VERY LOW PRICES

BARGAINS IN GREY AND WHITE BLANKETS, WOOL COMFORTERS AND EIDERDOWN QUILTS.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

36 Baker Street, Nelson.

The Northwestern Development Syndicate, Limited.

Incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

Capital $1,000,000 in 1,000,000 shares Par value $1.00 each
All treasury stock No promoters and no preferred

PROPERTIES:—Camborne Group, nine claims, Oyster Group, six claims. Located in the Free Gold Fish River Camp, Lardeau Mining Division. B.C. Large Veins. Free milling gold ore.

FIRST ALLOTMENT:—200,000 shares now offered at 50 cents per share.

In view of the splendid showings of both high and low grade ore, and the unrivaled facilities for the economical developing and working of the properties, it is confidently expected that not only will the present issue of stock be sold quickly, but that no more will be offered at less than par.

Address all inquiries or applications for stock to

P. O. BOX 566
NELSON, B.C.

S. M. BRYDGES,
Official Broker.

THE PROSPECTORS EXCHANGE

No. 4, K. W. C. Block, NELSON, B. C.

Gold, Silver-Lead and Copper Mines wanted at the Exchange.
Free-Milling Gold Properties wanted at once for Eastern Investors.

Parties having mining property for sale are requested to send samples of their ore to the Exchange for exhibition. We desire to hear from all prospectors who have promising mineral laims in British Columbia.

Prospectors and mining men are requested to make the Exchange their headquarters when Nelson.

All samples should be sent by express, Prepaid. Correspondence solicited.

Address all communications to

Telephone 104
P. O. Box 700

ANDREW F. ROSENBERGER,
Nelson, B. C.

There is more solid comfort in a cup of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea, than in a gallon of most other beverages— Try it.

ROSSLAND ENGINEERING WORKS

CUNLIFFE & McMILLAN

Founders, Boilermakers and Machinists.

ORE CARS, skips, cages, ore bin doors, chutes and general wrought iron work. Our ore cars are the best on the market. Write us for references and full particulars.
SECOND HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.—One 5-foot Pelton waterwheel, width 600 feet, "8 to 16" spinal riveted pipe. One 10x5x13 outside packed plunger sinking pump. Rock drills, stoping bars, &c., &c.

AGENTS NORTHEY PUMPS. STOCK CARRIED.
P. O. Box 198. THIRD AVENUE, ROSSLAND.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. Enfield wishes to announce to the ladies of Nelson that, owing to the increase in business, she has secured an experienced trimmer from the east. All orders can be got ready on the shortest notice and at the most reasonable prices.

Opera House Block, Victoria street.

GANONG'S CHOCOLATES
GANONG'S CHOCOLATES
GANONG'S CHOCOLATES
GANONG'S CHOCOLATES
GANONG'S CHOCOLATES

GANONG'S FANCY CANDIES
GANONG'S FANCY CANDIES
GANONG'S FANCY CANDIES
GANONG'S FANCY CANDIES
GANONG'S FANCY CANDIES

THEY ARE THE BEST

You can get them at

McDONALD'S

Baker Street.

500 MEN WANTED

On the construction of the Arrowhead & Kootenay railway in the Lardo district.

HIGHEST WAGES PAID

In order to secure men without delay ordinary labor will be paid $2.25 per day and axemen $2.50 per day.

GOOD STATION WORK
CAN BE SECURED.

For further particulars apply to the Nelson Employment Agencies or to

CARLSON & PORTER
CONTRACTORS.

WANTED.

500 Day and Station Men

Eight months' work. All rock.

Wages $2.25 per day.

J. G. McLEAN,
Elko, B. C.

WEST TRANSFER CO.

N. T. MACLEOD, Manager.

All Kinds of Teaming and Transfer Work.

Agents for Hard and Soft Coal. Imperial Oil Company. Washington Brick, Lime & Manufacturing Company. General commercial agents and brokers.
All coal and wood strictly cash on delivery.

TELEPHONE 147. Office 134 Baker St.

W. P. TIERNEY

Telephone 265.

AGENT FOR GALT COAL

Office: Two Doors West C. P. R. Office

HENRY'S NURSERIES

APIARY AND GREENHOUSES

Greenhouse and Bedding out Plants. Lowest Prices.

BEE SUPPLIES, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS

Agricultural implements, fruit baskets and crates, fruit and ornamental trees, bulbs for fall planting.

Catalogues Free.
3009 Westminster Road. Vancouver

R. REISTERER & CO.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF

FINE LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER

Prompt and regular delivery to the trade.
BREWERY AT NELSON

OLD PAPERS Suitable for wrapping, 25 cents a hundred. Apply at TRIBUNE BINDERY DEPARTMENT

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL, all paid up....$12,000,000.00
REST..... 7,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 427,180.80

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

NELSON BRANCH
Corner Baker and Kootenay Streets.
A. H. BUCHANAN, Manager.

Branches in LONDON (England) NEW YORK, CHICAGO, and all the principal cities in Canada.

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

Savings Bank Branch

CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital, - - - - - $8,000,000
Reserve Fund, - - - - - $2,000,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER $65,000,000.

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President. B. E. Walker, General Manager.

London Office, 60 Lombard Street, E. C.
New York Office, 16 Exchange Place.
and 65 Branches in Canada and the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT:
Interest allowed on deposits. Present rate three per cent.

GRANGE V. HOLT,
Manager Nelson Branch.

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.
R. 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.

UPPER CLASS TRY TO RULE

Trouble in Malta.

To understand the conflict at present going forward between the British government and a section of the population of Malta one must not lose sight of the local conditions prevailing in the Mediterraean naval and military base.

The total population of Malta, Gozo, and the other islands of the group forming the British colony is, roughly, two hundred thousand, of whom about fifteen thousand are British troops. Of the remainder, something like a hundred and fifty thousand or a hundred and sixty thousand belong to the industrial class, and some eighteen to twenty thousand to the middle or professional class, while there is a small native order of nobility, embracing twenty-nine families and their connections, numbering, perhaps, fifteen hundred persons in all.

The middle and noble classes speak Italian, and form the Clerical or Italian party. The whole of the rest of the native population—nearly nine-tenths of the whole—speak their own Maltese dialect, a strange patois which is as great a mystery to philologists as is the origin of the people who speak it to ethnologists. It is probably derived from some Carthaginian or Arabic source, and should be classed alongside Hebrew among Semitic tongues, while the people who speak it are probably Punic in race.

From this it will be seen how little there is of Italy about either the bulk of the population or their language. But if these facts were not sufficiently striking, the following should certainly prove that the present agitation in favor of Italian is in no sense a "popular" movement.

Originally Italian was the official language of the island, for the simple reason that it was the language of the educated class and of the clerics. It was used exclusively in the legislature and in the administration of justice, and there is no doubt that its use in the courts of law gave rise to innumerable cases of miscarriage of justice, for it was as much a foreign tongue to the vast majority of the suitors as it would be in a Shoreditch county court.

At last a crisis was reached when a few years ago a British officer, colonel Hewson, was committed for contempt of court in not understanding Italian. So flagrant a case awoke the home authorities to the injustice of perpetuating Italian as the official language, and in 1899 English was by order-in-council made alternative in legal proceedings dealing with alien-born English-speaking persons. This was the first small step towards remedying the evil.

Meantime, in the schools—Malta is blessed with an ideal system of primary education by the way—all teaching is imparted for the first two years in the native Maltese tongue. After that period the parents have to choose whether their children shall learn, as an alternative language, Italian or English, both of which are taught by means of the native patois. No pressure is brought to bear on the parents in coming to a decision. Yet in 1898, 97.8 per cent of them favored English, in 1899, 98.6 per cent were of like mind, and in 1900 the proportion rose to 99.4.

That is to say, nine-tenths of the whole population, when making individually a voluntary choice between English and Italian, were as nearly as possible unanimous in favor of the former.

These figures were remarkable. They made it evident that, when the present childhood of the islands has grown up, the whole population, with negligible exceptions, will understand and speak the English tongue, while Italian will more than ever be a foreign language to them.

It would obviously, under these circumstances, have been a gross and cruel injustice to have continued to enforce Italian as the official language of the island. Consequently it was, by an order-in-council in 1899, decreed that after March 22nd, 1914, the official language of Malta should be English.

Such a degree was only a fitting interpretation of the voluntary expression of popular opinion as shown in the school returns. But it did not at all suit the purposes of the small middle class oligarchy. The strength and security of this class has for long very largely rested on the fact that they speak the official tongue, and are thus raised above the level of the less educated bulk of the population. Italian is the polite language of Malta, the tongue of the upper classes. The "common people" are as ignorant of it as are the bulwark of the aristocracy, just as the popular ignorance of the Gaelic tongue was the mainstay of the Norman barons in fedual times in our own lands. To sweep away Italian as the official language of Malta and to substitute in its place a tongue intelligible to the whole population, is to wipe out the power of the Maltese upper class and to admit on a constitutional level with them the whole population.

For Malta has a constitution of its own, though a somewhat paradoxical one. At present 130,000 of the population of 180,000 are debarred by their ignorance of Italian from any participation in the government of their country, and the whole administration is—as it is now seen—at the mercy of a small minority the tyrannical aristocracy.

Malta is, of course, not a self-governing colony, but, on the other hand, it has a share of autonomy not usually granted to crown colonies. It is primarily a naval and military base after the style of the early Roman colonies. Its government consists of a general officer, who is governor and commander in chief—in the present instance sir F. W. Grenfell. He is assisted by an executive council consisting of seven official and three unofficial (nominated) members, and by a council of government, consisting of six official and thirteen unofficial elected members.

Just as the house of commons at home has sole authority over supplies and matters of public expenditure, so all similar affairs are in Malta in the sole power of the council of government, on the presumption that it is a representative body.

By the extension of the constitution in 1887 the principle that there should be no taxation without representation was still further recognized, and it was still further decreed that a majority of the so-called popularly elected members of the council of government should have a veto on all proposals involving the expenditure of public funds.

Thus it is that at the present moment seven members of the upper classes can bring the whole public business of the colony to a deadlock. And this is just what they have done. Enraged by the prospects of losing their unfair supremacy, the Italian party of Malta has avenged itself by bringing the whole affairs of Malta to a standstill. They refuse to sanction any public expenditure whatever or to vote any supplies at all.

Fortunately, Malta is sufficiently a crown colony to be within the power of the home authorities, through the governor, summarily to suspend the constitution. To this step Mr. Chamberlain reluctantly had recourse to get out of the difficulty.

This high-handed tyranny was sufficient excuse for the political agitators to raise a whirlwind of abuse in the colony. Malta, it must be remembered, is like all southern countries, in being the very home of intrigue and agitation, and leaders of any seditious movement are never wanting.

A certain Dr. Fortunado Mizzi and a Mr. Azzopardi at once started an outcry against the home government. Curiously enough they were ably seconded by the Clerical party and the priesthood, who certainly, as a rule, are not sympathetic towards things Italian. But they have never forgotten or forgiven the British government's decision on the question of mixed marriages in 1896—a decision which at the time was considered an outrage to Rome.

The clergy not unnaturally carry with them in the agitation a very large section of the uneducated populace, and the result is a seemingly national protest, backed by apparently every class, and couched in the most passionate and heartfelt phraseology from the people of Malta.

Hence it is that we arrive at the Gilbertian position of the people of Malta supporting their oppressors against their deliverers, and opposing a reform which by their own voluntary choice they have shown to be absolutely necessary.

They are hot blooded, easily moved people, and there can be little doubt that it would be a grave mistake to ignore their present temper. True as it is, that their position is a hopelessly illogical one, into which they have been driven by the enthusiastic bombast of self-interested agitators, it is equally true that the situation is one which cannot be discussed with a word. It is one which contains many grave elements of anxiety, and one which can only be surmounted by the utmost tact on the part of our home government.

Politics a Business

"Politics is a business," starts J. Lincoln Steffens in an article in Ainslee's Magazine. "That's what's the matter with it! That's what's the matter with everything—art, literature, religion, journalism, law, medicine—they're all business, and all—as you see them. Make politics a sport, as they do in England, or a profession, as they do in Germany, and we'll have—well, something else than we have now, if we want it, which is another question. But don't try to reform politics with the banker, the lawyer and the dry goods merchant, for these are business men, and there are two great hindrances to their achievement of reform—one is that they are different from, but not much better than, the politicians; the other is that politics is not in their line. There are exceptions both ways. Many politicians have gone into business and have done well (New York city has ex-mayor Grant, John D. Crimmins, and others) and a few business men have gone into politics and done well (Mark Hanna). They haven't reformed their adopted trades, however, though they have sometimes reorganized and developed them.

"The politician is a business man with a specialty. When a business man learns the business of politics, he is a politician. There is not much reform left in him. What the common, ordinary business man means, however, who never fails to neglect politics, is that some other business man should give up his business, take an office and conduct public business in the interest of the people—that is, in the interest of the busy business man—and disregard the business of politics. Now and then such a man comes along. He is elected by an 'awakened public conscience'; he defies the politicians and ignores the politics of his office, trusting to the people to re-elect or promote him. When his term expires the politicians are awakened; they have been attending to his business and theirs; and the people—those busy business men—satisfied with the good business man's conduct in office, are busy. They do not go to the primaries; they stay away from the polls. The good business man is defeated, and returns to the business he knows, respected, but retired. (Abram S. Hewitt, for a fine example.)

"That is all very well, but it isn't politics; it doesn't succeed. (Politicians bow to this test.) There is no profit in it for the community or the man himself. He may say that he saved his self-esteem and his good name, that he is a merchant and his term in office was a side-show; but his words are hollow boastings. Confession of failure hurts, and what is the use to a community of a political side-show? 'Reform waves' do no good except where they improve and strengthen the machines they were meant to demolish. That they often do. Tammany has been helped by reform movements in New York city; never harmed. A whipping at the polls teaches a man like Croker that, for example, New Yorkers really care for clean streets. Colonel Waring's administration taught the boss and the people that clean streets were possible and pleasant; so Mr. Croker was able to say to 'Big Tom' Brennan: 'Here, Tom, you won't do as commissioner of street cleaning. You will have to be satisfied with a commissionership of charities.' The big Toms recognize this as good politics, and Mr. Croker is in a position, without hurting himself with the boys, to give a little better government and thus establish more soundly his machine, for the people say, 'Well, Tammany gives us clean streets, anyhow.'"

How to Decrease Drunkenness

"Are southern nations less addicted to alcoholism than northern?" This question gave rise to an exciting and acrid debate at a meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety. Dr. Reid of the editorial staff of The Lancet, of London, England, started the debate thus:

"Teetotalers make more drunkards to redeem. Wherever they succeed in securing coercive legislation against alcoholism, they swell the tide of inebriety. Among the southern nations of the world, where alcohol is found as one of the everyday beverages of the people, excessive drinking and consequent drunkenness are reduced to a minimum. London, Chicago, and New York, which are without prohibition, have respectively only 7, 13, and 23 drunkards per 1000, while Portland, Maine, the classic prohibition state, has forty-two. I would advise temperance enthusiasts to cease their work and let law solve the question of alcoholism. Then eventually we will see drunkards eliminated and the human family made immute from the disease of drunkenness."

After an eager and confused struggle for the floor, secretary Charles Smith of the Kent County Temperance Federation, obtained recognition. He said:

"Dr. Reid's statements are preposterous. Carefully prepared statistics just published by the Board of Trade show that southern nations drink 58 per cent more than northern peoples. High authorities assure us that southern Europe swims in wine, and hence heads towards a social decomposition and a political impotence. England has free access to alcohol and yet it is becoming a land of topers. Dr. Reid's American statistics are not worth the paper on which they are writen. He says that Portland, Maine, has 42 drunkards per 1,000. Is the man ignorant, or would he deceive us? In Portland every drunken man is arrested; hence these figures. The statistics of the City of London and its own magistrates agree that not one drunkard in ten is ever arrested."

BRANDY

DE LAAGE FILS & CO., X X X COGNAC, possesses a delicious bouquet.
DE LAAGE FILS & CO. X X X X COGNAC is mellowed by its great age, and is recommended to connoisseurs, and for medicinal purposes.

SCOTCH WHISKIES

THE DISTILLERS' COMPANY, Ltd., Edinburg, the largest holders in the world of Scotch Whiskies,
THE CALEDONIAN LIQUEUR SCOTCH Whisky is one of the leaders—try it.
Agency for full stock at Victoria for

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

A. B. GRAY.
Kootenay Representative
P. O. Box 521, Nelson.

A. R. BARROW, A.M.I.C.E.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
Corner of Victoria and Kootenay Streets
P. O. Box 59. TELEPHONE NO. 55.

Chicago's Sewerage System.

LONDON, October 17.—Alex J. Jones of Chicago, who is here investigating sewerage systems, will proceed to Paris in a few days and continue his researches there, so as to be able to present scientific testimony when the portion of St. Louis vs. Chicago, relative to the sewerage system of the latter city, comes up in the supreme court. Mr. Jones told a representative of the Associated Press today that his investigations satisfied him that the money spent on Chicago's drainage canal had been well expended. The septic tank system for sewage treatment reported by a number of comparatively small cities in England, which is advocated by the opponents of the Chicago system, Mr. Jones considers, is well adapted to towns of 100,000 inhabitants, but impracticable for larger cities. The Berlin system of sewage farms, while sanitarily successful, involves an expenditure three times as great as that of Chicago. The Parisian method greatly resembles that of Chicago.

Locomotive Standard for India.

LONDON, October 17.—The Indian secretary, lord George Hamilton, and the viceroy of India, lord Curzon of Kedlestone, have made arrangements for a conference of Indian railroad engineers at Calcutta in December to consider the adoption of a standard for locomotives such as exist in the United States.

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.

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.

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.

NOTICE.

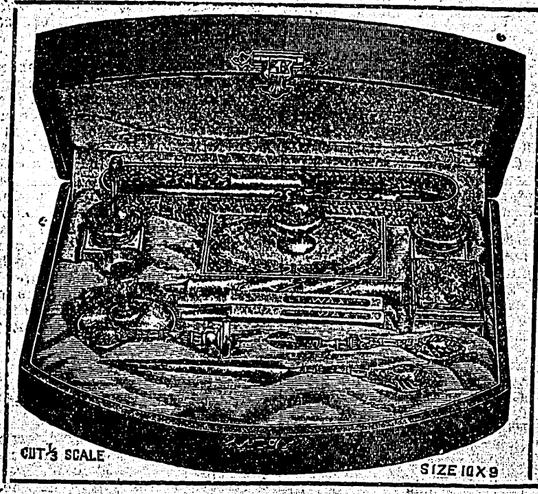
We beg to notify the merchants and business men of Nelson that we have purchased the business and good will of the Pacific Transfer Company, which it is our intention of incorporating with the business of the Nelson Freighting & Transfer Company, we remain yours

R. H. WILLIAMS,
Manager Nelson F. & T. Co

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Nelson, to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor licence now held by me for the premises situate on lot 1, block 12, Baker street, Nelson, and known as the "Athabasca" saloon, to Norman T. Macleod, of Nelson. P. J. RUSSELL.

Witness: JAS. O'SHEA.
Dated this 27th day of September, 1901.



Established in Nelson 1890

We Sell Wholesale and Retail
Hurry Up and Ask for Prices

Our Christmas goods are arriving daily, and you have a good opportunity to select from the latest up-to-date goods, and you will find prices reasonable.
We want your trade—send us your orders and we will do the rest.
All watch and jewelry repairing guaranteed.
Mail orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

JACOB DOVER, "The Jeweler"

C. P. R. Watch Inspector NELSON, B. C.

Mansfield Manufacturing COMPANY

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

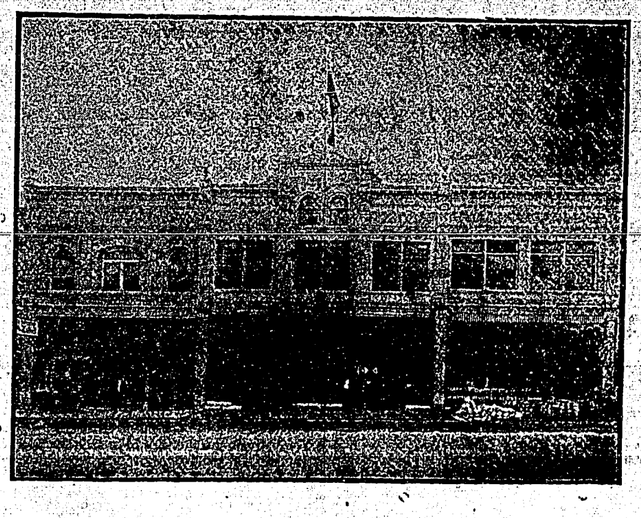
MARBLE, BUILDING STONE, BRICK AND LIME . . . . .

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

P. Burns & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Meats

HEAD OFFICE AT NELSON, B. C.

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

Mail Orders Promptly Forwarded

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

ALL KINDS OF

FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON

K. W. C BLOCK WARD STREET

E. C. TRAVES, Manager

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Front Doors
Inside Doors
Screen Doors
Windows
Inside Finish
local and coast.
Flooring
local and coast.
Newel Posts
Stair Rail
Mouldings
Shingles
Rough and Dressed Lumber
of all kinds.

IF WHAT YOU WANT IS NOT IN STOCK WE WILL MAKE IT FOR YOU

CALL AND GET PRICES

J. A. Sayward

HALL AND LAKE STREETS, NELSON

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE Molly Gibson Mining Company, Limited.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company has been called by the direction of the Directors to be held at the Hotel Phair, in Nelson, British Columbia, on the 23rd day of October, 1901, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., to take into consideration a resolution authorizing the Directors of this Company to raise the sum of $20,000 upon the credit of the Company, and for the purpose of securing such loan and interest thereon, to charge the whole of the assets of the Company, either by way of Mortgage or Trust Deeds and to issue Debentures to be secured by said Mortgage or Trust Deeds, and authorizing the Directors to secure such loan upon such terms and on such rate of interest and re-payable at such time as they may deem advisable.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE, that another Extraordinary General Meeting has been called to be held on the 9th day of November, 1901, at the same time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of confirming the said foregoing resolution, if same should be passed at the first meeting.

Dated at Port Arthur, Ontario, this 5th day of October, A.D. 1901.

(Signed) S. W. RAY, President.
(Signed) H. A. McKIBBIN, Secretary.

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.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE—CITY MINERAL CLAIM, Situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: About one mile south of Nelson.

Take notice that I, William John Goepel, Free Miner's Certificate No. 50,500, 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 16th day of August, A. D. 1901.

W. J. GOEPEL.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE—NELSON MINERAL CLAIM, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: About one mile south of Nelson.

Take notice that I, John Paterson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 50,727, 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 16th day of August A. D. 1901.

JOHN PATERSON.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MONUMENT MINERAL claim, situate in the Nelson mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: At the head of Grohman creek on Grohman montain. Take notice that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for Steve Hawkins, free miner's certificate No. 550,435, and Louis Strauss, free miner's certificate No. 537,293, 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 to the above claim. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

DAMP WET WEATHER CAUSES COLDS

TEETZEL'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, SPRUCE AND TAR CURES THEM

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE

W. F. TEETZEL & CO. NELSON, B.C.

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**

IT PAYS TO CALL ON US

WHEN YOU WANT ANYTHING IN

FURNITURE

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF PICTURE AND ROOM MOULDINGS AND ARE NOW READY TO RECEIVE ORDERS FOR PICTURE FRAMING.

J. C. 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.

IF YOU WANT A PERFECT CUP OF TEA USE

EXCELSIOR

THE FAMOUS CEYLON

For Purity and Flavor it is Unsurpassed
Retails at 40, 50 and 60 cents. per pound
Packed expressly for

Wm. Hunter & Co.

CONNECTING STORES AT

Silverton, Three Forks, Alamo and Phoenix

Telephone 161.

HONDI TEA

The best in the market, in 1-2 pound and 1 pound packages.

50c a Pound

J. A. IRVING & CO.

GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS, Houston Block, Baker Street.

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.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Two boys who will rustle can earn a dollar a day and go to school regularly. Further information at The Tribune office.

An order for summary judgment was made by Mr. justice Irving yesterday in the case of the Bank of Montreal vs. the Athabasca mine for $36,000.

Onslow Newling has taken out a license as an auctioneer, and the firm of Newling & Co. is prepared for business as auctioneers and valuers. Their office is on Kootenay street, first door south of Odd Fellow: hall.

Ralph Herrin, who travels for a San Francisco house, sold 18 cars of merchandise on a recent trip between Greenwood and Nelson. He says that no section of the Pacific Coast is in as good shape as Southeastern British Columbia.

Fred Nation of Brandon, Manitoba, has been arranging this week for a resumption of work at the Golden Crown mine. D. H. Duncanson, formerly with the War Eagle and Brooklyn mines, will have charge. They will commence pumping out the mine next Monday.

Another move was made yesterday in chambers before Mr. Justice Irving in the suit of the Imperial Mines vs. the Valparaiso Mining Company. It consisted in an application by the plaintiff to strike out a portion of the defense to the action. The application was refused with costs.

Joseph Howson has made application for the transfer of his liquor license for the Ottawa house at the second crossing of the Lardo to Hugh McDonald. A meeting of the license commissioners for the Ainsworth license district will be held at Kaslo on November 1st for the purpose of considering the same.

Nelson has two cigar factories, both in the hands of careful and practical men. S. A. Kelly owns the factory that makes the specialty of the "Royal Seal" and "Little King" brands, and J. C. Thelin manufactures the "Kootenay Standard," which is, as its name indicates, good enough for anyone who makes his living in Kootenay.

A meeting of the license commissioners for the Nelson license district will be held in the court house on Friday, the 1st day of November, for the purpose of considering applications for new licenses as well as the transfer of one of the licenses at Creston. The new applications are from John Marshall of Kitchener and James Anderson of Erie.

The train service between Nelson and Spokane is now equal to that of any daylight road on the Pacific Coast. First-class buffet cars are attached to all trains, and the time made is good. Trains leave the union depot, Nelson, at 10:10 o'clock in the morning, arriving Mountain station at 11 o'clock, arriving at Spokane at 7:35 o'clock in the evening.

The Cascade Power & Light Company is calling for tenders for the immediate construction of a stone and brick power house to be erected at Cascade City. The main building is to be approximately 50x130 feet. Contractors desiring to tender on the work can see the plans at the offices of the company in the London & British Columbia Goldfields building on Baker street.

Away back in the early nineties, when Kootenay was visited regularly by agents for the eastern merchant tailors, The Tribune ran half-page advertisements for local tailors. Finally, the traveling tailors were knocked out, and apparently the local merchant tailors are also knocked out, for only one merchant tailor, Arthur Gee, in the Tremont block, advertises in The Tribune.

Mrs. D. B. Murray will hold her students' recital on the evening of Wednesday, October 23rd, for pupils in piano and voice. By reason of its fine acoustic properties, the Congregational church has been secured for the purpose of the recital. An excellent program will be rendered from the best composers. Doors open at 7:30, program to begin at 8:15 sharp. No reserved seats.

Mat Garrity unrolled his blankets in the Lucerne last week and delivered a few orations on a wide range of topics. He dwelt deeply upon the scarcity of boozerine, and claimed that tenderfeet would ruin any camp. He finally hit the tie line to McGuigan in search of work, lamenting that cayuses were seen seldom on these hills. Mat thinks of putting on store clothes and running for the legislature.—New Denver Ledge.

There is but one criminal case for the court of assize which will be held in Greenwood on Tuesday next. It is the case of Slim Hognn and A. Glencross, who are charged with conspiracy to commit robbery. Mr. Justice Irving will preside over the assize and deputy attorney general Maclean will conduct the prosecution for the crown. The prisoners, who have been in the Nelson jail for several months awaiting trial, will be taken over to Greenwood by W. H. Bullock-Webster, chief constable, and C. W. Young of the provincial police.

In the case of Peters vs. the Nelson Tramway Company, an application was made yesterday before Mr. Justice Irving by the defendant company for the fixing of the costs of the appeal. The costs were fixed at $150 and a stay of appeal proceedings ordered until the amount fixed for costs is put up. This is the action which the plaintiff, Peters, is suing the tramway company for damages for the loss of an arm in the accident which marked the inauguration of the tramway company's service in this city.

The Edgewood Dairy Company has let a contract to the Allen brothers of this city for the erection of a farm house on the company's property at Edgewood. The building, which is to be 24 by 42 and two stories high, is to be erected as quickly as possible. The Edgewood company has engaged John Carmichael as manager of the dairy. The new manager comes from Stonewall, Manitoba, and should arrive in Nelson by the end of next month. He will bring in two cars of stock and implements for the dairy and it is anticipated that it will soon be in shape to supply the greater part of the dairy produce which at present is imported from Spokane and other points in the state of Washington.

H. Geigerich, one of the pioneer merchants of the Ainsworth mining division, is in Nelson. Speaking in a general way of the condition of business at Ainsworth and Kaslo, he said times were rather quiet; but the reason for this was, in the main, due to the fact that there were too many business houses for the amount of business offering. When the different camps were having their booms, business was good; but now that the booms are over, and the country is settling down to bedrock conditions, some of the business houses must of necessity be doing a smaller amount of business, and hence are making small and in some cases no profits.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson of Nelson are visiting Greenwood

H. A. Maclean, deputy attorney general, left for Rossland this morning, and from there will go to Greenwood, to represent the crown at the assize court, which sits there for the first time on Monday.

Edward Williams, special immigration officer of the Dominion government, came to Greenwood yesterday. He will visit Phoenix and other mining camps in the district where any number of men are employed.

The Bank Gets Judgment.

The case of the Royal Bank of Canada vs. John M. Harris was disposed of before Mr. Justice Irving yesterday and resulted in a victory for the bank. It was an action on the part of the bank to recover the amount of a couple of promissory notes signed by Harris. The bank came into possession of the notes as security for discount made upon a note of a man named Clarke. The total amount of the notes, together with interest, amounted to $957. The defense to the action was that the notes represented a portion of a gambling debt. They were given at the close of a big gambling game in Sandon in November, 1897, during the progress of which John Harris of Sandon is said to have been relieved of close upon $10,000 in cash and Reco stock. In the game there were Clarke, Sam Arthur, a man named Peterson, and another named Hank, and it was currently reported that they made a special trip in to Sandon for the privilege of playing with Harris. After the accounts for the game had been squared up Harris claimed to have discovered that he had been cheated by the men with whom he was playing and he thereupon took such steps as he could to stop payment on the checks that he had given, as well as prevent the transfer of the Reco stock. By the judgment of the court the Royal Bank of Canada will recover the sum of $486 with interest, the amount remaining due to the bank by reason of the discounting of the note of Clarke as security for which discount the notes of Harris were hypothecated.

Nelson Mining Division Records.

The following new locations were recorded at the Nelson record office yesterday: Copper Cliff, one and a half miles from Hall on the west of the N. & F. S. railway, and Columbia, in the same vicinity, by Edward McDaniel and Ed Garvin; Arctic, seven miles north of Ymir, by J. T. Mackenzie; Black Bear, on Ben Hassan mountain, by J. S. Couch; Silver Tip, on Ben Hassan mountain, by M. E. Adie; Commander, on Koon creek, by John P. Bell; and R. M., on Sheep creek, 2000 feet north of the Yellowstone mine, by May Waldbeser.

Certificates of work were issued to Joseph Caron, on the British Chief, Black Prince and Princess Fractional; L. L. Merrifield et al, on the Fredericton Fractional, Ashcroft, Toronto Fractional, Clinton, Bradford, and Lilly claims; William Gosnell, on the Shamrock; and to John Dean on the Ben Hur.

Bills of sale were recorded in which Neil Cochrane transferred to Eugene Croteau the option on the Yankee Girl, Canadian Girl and Yale Fraction; Fred Boyer transferred a ½ interest to Joe Boyer in the Nora, Free Silver and Standard; W. T. Lewis transferred the Jersey to John Waldbeser; and H. Duhamel transferred to Joe Duhamel the C. & K. mineral claim.

A Successful Entertainment.

A crowded house house greeted the production from Il Trovatore and Faust by the members of the Nelson Operatic Society at the opera house last evening, and the members of the society have every reason to feel proud over the success which they scored. After a select overture the curtain rose upon a massive prison scene in Il Trovatore. The most of the work in this scene fell upon Mrs. Melville Parry. Her rendition was the work of an artist and her high top flats rang out with the clearness of a bell. Mr. Lahore was also heard to good advantage from behind the scene in a sweet and sympathetic tenor voice. The concert part of the program opened with a solo by Mr. Haltz of Spokane, who was well received. The violin solo numbers of Mr. Headley were also well received. Mrs. H. Young made her debut as a soprano and acquitted herself creditably, and the concert part closed with two very enjoyable cello solos by Herr Steiner. The garden scene from Faust was the heaviest part of the society's work and enjoyed by the large and appreciative audience that witnessed it. The honors went to the prima donna, Margaret, taken by Mrs Melville Parry, who after her jewel song was the recipient of a very handsome boquet. Mrs. M. S. Davis as Martha acquitted herself well. John Lahore, who has given up a great deal of his time to the work of the society, sang the tenor role in a pleasing and artistic fashion. Mr. Haltz had the responsible role of Mephistopheles and it may be remarked that Spokane is to be congratulated upon having so fine a baritone. Every member of the opera looked the character portrayed and the scenery was in keeping with each piece. Herr Steiner, the conductor, has worked very energetically and was ably assisted by Melville Parry. To their united efforts much of the success of the production is due. The financial result was $325, which will leave the society a small balance after paying all expenses.

No. 1 Mine Sold.

The No. 1 mine at Ainsworth has had many owners, its last having had to give away to its creditors. This week it was bought in for the creditors by H. Giegerich of Kaslo. The mine was at one time considered the biggest property in Kootenay, and from no mine in British Columbia has come finer specimens of natural and wire silver. Mr. Geigerich says if the mine is not leased, it will be worked by a small force this winter. The ore is "dry," and finds ready purchasers at local smelters.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE CASCADE WATER, POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tenders will be received for the immediate construction of a stone and brick power house to be erected at Cascade City, B.C. Main building approximately 50 feet by 130 feet. Materials to be supplied by Company. Plans and specifications may be inspected at the Company's office on Baker Street West, Nelson.

NELSON LICENCE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned persons have made application under the provisions of the "Liquor Licence Act, 1900" for hotel licences at the places set opposite to their respective names:

John Marshall, Kitchener hotel, at Kitchener.
John Anderson, Erie hotel, at Erie.
George Munro, transfer from Queen's hotel to Hotel Munro, at Creston.

A meeting of the Board of Licence Commissioners of the Nelson Liconce District will be held to consider such applications at the Court House at the City of Nelson on Friday, the first day of November, 1901, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

W. H. BULLOCK-WEBSTER,
Chief Licence Inspector.

Chief Constable's Office,
Nelson, B.C., October 17th, 1901.

AINSWORTH LICENCE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph Howson has made application under the provisions of the "Liquor Licence Act, 1901" for permission to transfer his licence for the Ottawa hotel at the second crossing of the Lardo river to Hugh McDonald, and that a meeting of the Board of Licence Commissioners of the Ainsworth Licence District will be held to consider such application at the office of E. F. Stephenson at Kaslo on Friday, the first day of November, 1901, at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon.

W. H. BULLOCK-WEBSTER,
Chief Licence Inspector.

Chief Constable's Office,
Nelson, B.C., October 17th, 1901.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the City of Nelson, to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor licence now held by us for the premises known as the "Glue Pot" saloon, situate on Vernon street in the City of Nelson and on the west half of lot 4, block 2, subdivision of lot 95, group 1, Kootenay District, to William A. Connell of the said City of Nelson.

Dated at Nelson this seventh day of October 1901.

WALMSLEY & BOWES.

WITNESS: E. C. DAVISON.

H. H. PLAYFORD & CO.

MADDEN BLOCK
NELSON.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MERCHANTS.

P. O. Box 637. Telephone 117.

NEWLING & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, ETC.

Kootenay Street, next door to Oddfellows' Hall
P. O. Box 63 NELSON, B.C.

NELSON, B.C. KASLO, B. C. SANDON, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1892

H. BYERS & CO.

TO SPORTSMEN:

We have the finest assortment of Guns and most complete stock of Ammunition ever received n Kootenay. Mauser, Winchester, Marlin, Savage, and Stevens Rifles. Winchester Smokeless and Savage Carbines. Ask to see the Winchester Carbine and Bouchardt Automatic Pistol, unequaled for simplicity, accuracy and effect.

MINE SUPPLIES AND HEAVY HARDWARE

Blowers, Exhausters, Hand Shaft Pumps, Pipe and Fittings Steam Packing, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Etc. Agents for Giant Powder Co., Truax Ore Cars, Canton Steel.

JOB PRINTING

The Job Printing Plant of The Tribune is the most complete in Kootenay. Good workmen are employed, good stock is used, and good prices are charged.

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

BOOK BINDING
SPECIAL RULED BLANK BOOKS
SPECIAL RULED FORMS

FOR STYLE, FINISH AND PRICES IN MILLINERY, ETC., CALL ON MRS. E. McLAUGHLIN, WEST BLOCK, BAKER ST.

D. McARTHUR & Co'y

RALPH CLARK, Undertaker, Night Call 23. I. G. NELSON, Manager.

Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors and Embalmers

	Worth	For
Oak Center Tables	$3 50	$2 75
Oak Center Tables	6 00	4 50
Oak Center Tables	5 00	3 75
Oak Leather Seat Fancy Rocker	4 50	3 15
Elm Folding Table	5 00	3 75
Elm Folding Table	6 00	4 25
Cane Veranda Chairs	6 00	4 50
Cane Veranda Rockers	6 50	4 75

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR FALL STOCK OF CARPETS AND RUGS WILL GO AT COST.

TO CLEAR—BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS AT LESS THAN COST.

BULBS
FOR
FALL PLANTING
WINTER
AND
SPRING
FLOWERING.

CANADA DRUG & BOOK CO.

K.-W.-C. Block. Corner Ward and Baker Sts

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.

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.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

AUCTION SALE

OF

DRY GOODS GENTS' FURNISHINGS
BOOTS & SHOES HATS & CAPS

Our next auction sale will be held at 8 o'clock on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th.

As I intend closing my business here the end of this month all goods will be sold at private sale regardless of cost.

Black all-wool cashmere, regular price 75 cents, now 45 cents.

Black all-wool cashmere, regular price 50 cents, now 30 cents.

Velveteens, regular price 75 cents, now 40 cents.

Ladies' linen collars, regular price 20 cents, now 12½ cents.

Ladies' cloth jackets, regular price $15.00, now $10.00.

Ladies' cloth jackets, regular price $7.50, now $4.50.

All colors Cortecelli crochet silk spools at 20 cents.

Come and get bargains before it is too late.

A. FERLAND

KOOTENAY.... COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters

Dealers in Tea and Coffee

We are offering at lowest prices the best grades of Ceylon, India, China and Japan Teas.

Our Best, Mocha and Java Coffee, per pound	$ 40
Mocha and Java Blend, 3 pounds	1 00
Choice Blend Coffee, 4 pounds	1 00
Special Blend Coffee, 6 pounds	1 00
Rio Blend Coffee, 6 pounds	1 00
Special Blend Ceylon Tea, per pound	30

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

Telephone 177.
P. O. Box 182.
WEST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERS

Agents for Trout Lake Addition, (Bogustown) Fairview Addition.

Acreage property adjoining the park, And J. & P. Taylor safes.

These safes can be bought from us on two year's time without interest.

Ward Bros.

333 West Baker Street, Nelson.

TREASURY STOCK FOR SALE

20,000 shares ROYSTON GOLD MINES, Ltd. This is a good time to buy, as these shares will advance in the near future.

20,000 shares of IMPERIAL MINES, Limited, at 5 cents. For a few days only.

10,000 shares LADREAU VALLEY MINES, Ltd., at 15 cents. These shares advance 5 cents on the 1st of October.

For particulars of above apply to

REGINALD J. STEEL
Official Broker. Nelson.

OYSTER COCKTAILS AT THE MANHATTAN.
OYSTER COCKTAILS AT THE MANHATTAN.
OYSTER COCKTAILS AT THE MANHATTAN.

The Manhattan

JOSEPHINE STREET

ALL THE BEST BRANDS LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

NOTICE

On and after this date, positively no Lethbridge Galt Coal will be delivered except when paid for in advance.

W. P. TIERNEY.

Nelson, October 8th, 1901.