The Nelson Tribune

ESABLISHED 1892 | WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1902 | DAILY EDITION

RETURN TO PEKIN

CHINESE COURT ARRIVES IN GREAT POMP.

SHOW SAID TO THROW LONDON'S LORD MAYOR CIRCUS INTO THE SHADE.

PEKIN, January 7th, 12:45 p. m.—A telephone message from Miah Chia Wu station, outside the city, says the special train bearing the emperor and empress dowager is just arriving. Thousands of officials have assembled there to receive their majesties. The entire route to the entrance of the palace is lined with troops.

PEKIN, January 7.—The imperial court entered the forbidden city at 7:30 o'clock this evening. It was the most brilliant scene Pekin ever witnessed. The procession consisted of a thousand gorgeously attired noblemen mounted upon glittering caparisoned horses. The emperor, the empress dowager, prince Chun, and several princesses were borne in yellow chairs, their escorts carrying hundreds of gay banners and silk umbrellas. The troops of general Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Pe Chi Li, preceded the emperor. The foreign community assembled on top of the Chen gate. The emperor and empress dowager entered the temple in the gate and burned incense. The dowager empress upon emerging from the temple saw the foreigners peering down and bowed. A double row of soldiers, kneeling, lined the four-mile route.

PEKIN, January 7.—The re-entrance of the Chinese emperor into Pekin today was the most remarkable episode in the annals of the dynasty. The spectacular phases of the return of the court exceeded expectations. The cortege was a sort of glorified lord mayor's show and was a bewildering exhibition of Oriental tinselled splendor.

The Crew Given a Bad Name.

SEATTLE, January 7.—The steamer Dispatch, which picked up the survivors of the Walla Walla disaster, arrived in port yesterday, and captain Victor Johnston gave a vivid accout of the work of rescue. Of his own great service in saving the lives of so many he would talk but little. He expressed strong indignation at the actions of some of the Walla Walla crew. In speaking of the wreck he said: "To begin at the beginning, we sailed from San Francisco on New Years' Day, and were passed that afternoon by the Walla Walla. I thought no more about her until 8 o'clock the morning of January 2nd, when we picked up a life-boat containing three firemen. These men I suppose I will have to designate now as men—told me the Walla Walla had sunk; that no one except themselves were left to tell the tale. At first I was inclined to discredit them, but they stuck to their story after they were aboard, so I had to believe them. Then I dawned on me what they had done; they had sneaked away like cowards in a strong boat, capable of carrying many, and left helpless women and children to drown. "Within a short time we came upon another boat, and another, until we had found four boats and four life-rafts all told. We cruised around, picking up people here and there and every where. Such hardships. Some were hauled aboard unconscious; others were practically nude, and many had borne up with remarkable strength and vitality. We had to handle them roughly getting them aboard."

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7.—Nothing has been heard from the missing victims of the Walla Walla disaster, and it is feared that they all went down with the steamer. The statement of outlook Johnson, made to the coroner at Eureka, that he saw the lights on the bark Max and warned the officers on the bridge of the Walla Walla, is denied by them. Other members of the crew of the Walla Walla corroborate Johnson's assertion that the lights on the French bark were visible. The conflicting statements will be investigated by the United States marine authorities and the responsibility for the disaster fixed.

Racers Arrive in Good Condition.

LONDON, January 7.—The Atlantic transport line steamer Minnehaha arrived today, having on board William C. Whitney's Derby candidate Nasturtium, and his Peg Woffington colt. They were treated throughout the voyage like saloon passengers and are in splendid condition. The horses when they land tomorrow will be taken on special train to Newmarket. Commenting on the racing prospects of the American horses the London Sun says: "If Mr. Whitney's horses are run satisfactorily in 1902 which they most distinctly were not in 1901, though neither Mr. Whitney nor his trainer were ever held accountable for their vagaries in form, there is no doubt as to Nasturtium's victory, and if he is the victor, it should be thoroughly popular."

Opium Smuggler Caught.

VICTORIA, January 7.—Ole Carlson or Ole Oleson, as he is known to the police and revenue officers of British Columbia and the Washington coast was arrested on the stranded bark Santa Clara this morning and charged with selling whisky to Indians. Carlson makes his headquarters at Port Townsend. He recently made a successful trip along the Vancouver Island coast and came here for a load of opium. The police being after him, he had to get out in a hurry and left on Saturday afternoon, closely followed by the police boats. He remained in a bay near Victoria during Saturday night and on Sunday morning made a fresh start. The strong wind of Sunday blew his sloop into McNeill's bay, where the Santa Clara is stranded, and the sailors of the bark took him off just as a big wave washed over the little craft carrying a trunkload of opium overboard. A diver has been engaged to recover the trunk and contents. Carlson was one of a ring engaged in smuggling opium and selling whiskey to Indians.

Street Car Accident.

TORONTO, January 7.—As a result of a collision of two electric cars at the corner of Bloor street and Dover Court road last night six persons were more or less severely injured. Failure of the brakes to act properly on a Bloor and McCaul street car was the cause of the collision.

WHY AMERICANS EXCELL

Ben Tillett's Reasons.

Writing to the London Express from New York, where he was serving as a British delegate to the capital and labor conference, Ben Tillett, the representative Unionist, made some lively and acute comments on the superiority of America in general and of the American workingman in particular.

After marveling that from such an intermixture of races as exist here an "approximately homogeneous type of individual" has developed, he goes on to say:

"We are not so lively or so imaginative a race as the American continent is producing, but the American, although he may not be worth two cents, will speak with easy grace of millions. Carnegie, Rockefeller, the Vanolds could not believe more in their own personal worth than the American of the second or third generation speaks of his worth as an American citizen.

"The air is clearer in the big cities than we ever expect to get in the Old Country. The individual worker is less of a subordinate in America than he is at home in England. He takes a great pride in his work, encouraged to do so not only by more wages according to merit, but because he feels he is a part and parcel of the economy of industrialism, being consulted by the management whenever capacity is shown.

"His intelligence is taken for what it is worth, while in England the same individual's intelligent interest in his work would be taken as presumption, and he would likely be discharged for his impudence in daring to have or use his brains. Although the specialization and division of labor here is really a science, yet at the same time most of the intelligent workmen take an interest in the product, which may be the result of combined labor, subdivided into minute simplicity. The erection of a huge building towering up thirty or more stories is a matter of interest keenly debated.

"The American workman will sit at supper with the richest, at the same hotel, or take a part at any civil, social or state function.

"Being an individual forever aspiring to comprehend and take part in the business of trade, government and administration, his very desire to be considered an important part of the greater whole of social life compensates for his individual life compensates often for the lesser part of social duties.

"He is not modest by any means; but his audacity, his contempt for any formality, his cynicism for red tape, in whatever manner or place the latter may be exercised, save him from littleness. The press of America, although it may flout his power, never treats his rights with contempt—that, at least, may be said of the typical American press. No one whines about him, sneers at him, preaches to him, condemns him; and perhaps that it largely the reason why he has such an estimate of himself.

"He is just a good talker, eater, drinker, dresses well, works hard, wants a lot of leisure—gets it, too; is a robust, boastful, energetic fellow; swears by the constitution he has, perhaps, never read, and in consequence knows but little of, and is altogether a 'durned proposition' not to be ignored.

"There is but little racial exclusiveness in his social habits—hardly any at all in his working life. His opposition to the 'Dagoes' (Italians) or the lower order of Jews is entirely owing to the fact that these are more slavish in their drudgery than the more highly paid and independent Americans. One point also which has been half told by the numerous critics of British workmen is that American workmen will do more work, will consent to do so without grumbling, so long as it adds to the effective competitive powers of the manufacturer, either against a fellow-manufacturer or another country who may be a trade rival.

"There is certainly some truth in the fact stated that the American workman shares the interest of his employer against competitors, but the employer depends less upon sentiment to induce such interest than he does upon material recognition and reward of such royalty.

"The 'minimum' bogey so much waggled before the British public, scaring them out of their trade wits, is laid low in America by the entire acceptance of the minimum for the average workmen, with rewards and increased wages in ratio to the increased value of the particular workman or workmen.

"The results may be easily gauged. Although the American employer is more or less like other employers, anxious to obtain efficient labor at lowest cost, he is more mathematical in his estimates of what is cheapest labor by results. He does not, on the whole, begrudge the worker something more than a beggarly pittance, and as a result he obtains a willing and loyal servant. I should be the last to believe he does this out of mere sentimental interests in the workman. Far from that, he is a materialistic, and values the productive results of a good wage to the toiler exactly as he would measure the productive results of good feed to his horse.

"The essence of difference between American and British labor relationship with capital is that while workmen in England are expected to give the maximum of energy and skill for a minimum wage the American employer takes the ordinary or average capacity of workers as deciding the minimum rate, rewarding according to superior efficiency the individual or individuals, being only too pleased to pay extra for ability out of the normal.

"The encouragement thus given induces a loyalty and interest much beyond the mere value of additional wages. It is a fact discreditable to British employers that the Americans have hit the weak spot of our national vanity, and are anxious to see another big fight undertaken, so that the spoils of dislocation may go to America. Yet our press and our employers let loose all the viciousness of class prejudice in an attempt to break down the institutions which have been made for the improvement of the people's condition.

"Trade unionism is making more rapid strides in America than in England, and hardly an article of daily use among the people is sold without the label of the union being attached.

"The whole secret of the superiority in America is the fact that workmen enforce recognition and respect, and at all times, where organization exists, command the confidence of employers.

Discussing the drawbacks involved in the race question in this country Mr. Tillett alludes with emphasis to the Chinese, for whom, he declares, there is no hope.

The Englishman concludes his study with this panegyric:

"If only our supposed leaders of thought at home, our leading press and statesmen would learn that the best way of making a nation really great is to make the people themselves proudly independent, self-confident, with a love and belief in their nationality, then, and then only, can the potentialities of will power, of energy and resources command an unassailable position such as is in evidence here. The all-conquering, strenuous American people have as mighty a future as they have a mighty belief in themselves."

ORDERED PLACED ON THE LIST

Candidate Kirkpatrick is Eligible.

There was some doubt, owing to the instructions received from the attorney-general re holding a court of revision, as to whether John A. Kirkpatrick's name could be placed on the voter's list. It seems that the taxes on the Kirkpatrick-Wilson-Clements block had been paid in due time, but that the taxes on an unimproved lot in which he holds an interest as trustee had not been paid until after the voter's list was certified to as correct by the mayor. It is understood the city clerk obtained a written opinion from the city solicitor, which was, in effect, that Mr. Kirkpatrick's name should be placed on the list. This will remove any doubt as to Mr. Kirkpatrick's nomination being a legal one. His friends are working hard and are sanguine of success.

Has a Wireless Telephone.

MURRAY, Kentucky, January 6.—Nathan Stubblefield, the local electrician and inventor, who says he has solved the problem of wireless telephony, gave a public exhibition of his apparatus in the main street here today.

Citizens were called into service and stood at the instruments communicating with one another with perfect ease at a distance of six blocks. The tests were largely attended, this being the second exhibition Stubblefield has given, and his success created great excitement. He has been working on the problem for years.

Stubblefield and his son, who assisted him set up the apparatus during the morning and tests were conducted at noon. The apparatus is simple. A wire is buried in the ground to a depth of several feet, with a plate attached at the bottom. The wire extends above ground perpendicularly about six feet. Batteries of special construction are attached.

Stubblefield has received offers for public exhibitions, but he is as yet undecided whether or not to accept. At the end of the exhibition several citizens made affidavits as to the efficiency of the apparatus.

German Ambassador Appointed.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Both herr von Holleben, the German ambassador, and officials at the state department, declare that there is no truth in the statement alleging that the ambassador was affronted by the order of diplomatic procedure at the White House reception yesterday. The fact is that lady Pauncefote, wife of the British ambassador, early in the day sent word to the German embassy of the illness of her husband, and inferentially resigned to the representative of the kaiser the position in the line accorded to the dean of the diplomatic corps. With great delicacy, the German ambassador not only insisted upon the attendance at the function of lady Pauncefote at the head of the line, but offered to act as her personal escort. It was, therefore, at his instance that she took the head of the line. Diplomats generally deplore the circulation this morning of stories, which, they assert, are not only untrue, but place other diplomats in an attitude of criticism, when, as a matter of fact, they applaud herr von Holleben's consideration and tact. Lord Pauncefote was so much improved today that he was able to be down stairs. The ambassador has been troubled for some time with rheumatic gout, which took rather an acute turn a few days ago, confining him to his room. There is every prospect that he will be restored soon to his usual vigor.

The Bag for the Week.

LONDON, January 7.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Johannesburg on Monday, January 6th, reports the occurrence of a number of skirmishes in various parts of the warfield. The most serious was at Amersfoort, January 3rd and 4th, when major W. H. Plummer and colonel J. S. Pens were in contact with commandant Christian Botha's and commandant Opperman's commands. They drove the Boers from their positions after considerable fighting, during which the Somerset light infantry suffered severely. Major Valentine and 18 men were killed and 5 officers and 23 men were wounded. The Boers left 9 men dead on the field. Colonel Brander surprised field cornet Louis' laager at Watervaal on January 5th, killing 5 men and capturing 29. Lord Kitchener mentions other minor surprises and captures. General French reports that the Boers in Cape Colony are so reduced in number as to require only an elaborate police system to keep them in check. The week's total of the Boer casualities are 36 men killed, 9 wounded, 261 made prisoners, and 72 surrendered.

Mules Ate Timbers.

MAHANOY CITY, Pennsylvania, January 6.—Eleven mules, imprisoned in a gangway at William Penn colliery since the flood three weeks ago and long since thought to be dead, were discovered alive by the mine officials this morning. The poor beasts were huddled together and scarcely able to stand.

The surroundings told of their marvelous escape and frantic efforts to stay off starvation. The mine timbers for many yards up the gangway, along with considerable canvas, had been completely eaten away. The beasts are now being fed on oatmeal, and, with proper care, the officials say can be saved.

Another remarkable freak of the flood was also unearthed at Maple Hill colliery today. A big mule, the only one of thirteen to escape death, has turned gray with fright. The animal before the deluge was coal-black in color, and has now turned to a light gray. Identification was established only by means of a flesh brand.

President Grants Admiral's Request.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The object of admiral Schley's visit to the White House yesterday was to request the president to entertain and consider an appeal for the reversal of the action of secretary Long and the disapproval of the majority judgment of the court of inquiry. The interview was satisfactory, the president granting the admiral's request. Messrs. Raynor and Teague will today assist admiral Schley in the preparation of the appeal. Admiral Schley's interview with the president was the result of his determination to exhaust every means in his power to overrule the judgment which has been rendered against him. His new appeal will be different from that submitted to the department, bringing out some facts which will have an important bearing upon the controversy.

Cave-in at a Mine.

NEGAUNEE, January 7.—The most distressing accident occurring in this country for several years occurred at the Nagaunee mine today at noon, when by a cave-in the lives of thirteen to seventeen miners are thought to have been lost. The cave-in was at the bottom of the old shaft. Had it occurred an hour sooner about 150 men would have lost their lives. The names of the dead so far as known are William Williams, married; John Sullivan, single; John Pascoe, single; John Pearce, married; Jacob Hunlalla, married. Thus far but one body has been taken out, that of Hunlalla, and one man was rescued alive. It is thought the other bodies can not be reached within 24 hours. The miner rescued is Dominico Basso, an Italian. Basso described the disaster in the mine as follows: "We were seated around the pump at the bottom of the shaft, when, without any warning, thousands of tons of ore came down. I remember no more until I heard the sound of picks and shovels in the hands of the rescuers, and their shouts. I was in total darkness and my feelings can not be described. What seemed ages to me was but minutes. When the rescuers found me I was 75 feet from the place where I was sitting and found myself in a drift. How I got there is a mystery, but can only be accounted for by the concussion of the wind." The Negaunee is one of the most unlucky properties in the Lake Superior district. Much trouble in sinking and drifting has resulted from surplus water and quicksands. It was at this mine that $1,000,000 was recently expended to sink a shaft to the ledge.

Gone to Investigate.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington January 7.—The United States revenue cutter Grant sailed this morning for an extended cruise along the shores of the straits of Juan de Fuca and also along the coast south of Cape Flattery to examine the large amount of wreckage reported along the beach during the past two weeks. It is believed that many vessels have met with disaster during the continued gales which have prevailed since December 25th as the Indians daily bring reports to Neah bay of new wreckage coming ashore south of Cape Flattery. Captain Tozier of the Grant will make a tour of investigation for the purpose of ascertaining if possible the names of the vessels from which the reported wreckage came. The steamer Alice Gertrude arriving from Neah bay today reports last night this storm down the straits as being of great violence, and off Cape Flattery the wind reached the velocity almost of a hurricane, driving vessels in the vicinity of Cape Flattery out to sea. Vessels in the straits sought shelter in Port Angeles and Callam bay.

Want to Know More About the Trade

VICTORIA, January 7.—The Victoria Board of Trade this morning passed a resolution urging the Dominion government to have Mr. Parke, the Canadian commissioner, return to Canada and confer with the boards of trade on Australian trade, and to particularly inform the business men on the new conditions arising out of the confederation of the Australian colonies. A committee was also appointed to draft a memorial on trade, to strengthen the hands of the Canadian premier at the conference of colonial premiers to be held in London.

Want Colonials in the Navy.

TORONTO, January 7.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "Sir Charles Dilke, at a meeting of the ship masters' society, made a speech referring to admiralty sending a training ship to Newfoundland. He said the admiralty were troubled lest they should be spending money to increase efficiency among the seamen, and indicating that colonials might be induced to enter into Uncle Sam's navy after they had received their training.

Went Against the Collector.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The secretary of the treasury has rendered a decision on the appeal of John Effinger against the action of the collector of customs at Honolulu in assessing duty on merchandise brought into that port from Pango Pango, Tutila. The secretary sustained the collector, holding that Tutila is foreign territory within the revenue laws of the United Statese.

Land Sales in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, January 7.—It is announced here that the C. P. R. will in future demand one-sixth cash payment for all lands sold to persons who do not propose to settle upon it, but rather purchase for speculation. It has hitherto been the practice to charge as the first payment one-tenth the purchase price, but this privilege, in future, will be allowed only to actual settlers. The provincial land department has during the year just closed disposed of 151,079 acres of land. Of this 92,147 acres were Manitoba and Northwestern railway lands. This shows a very large increase over 1900, when only 52,642 acres were disposed of. The remarkably fine weather continues throughout the entire west and the demand for farm lands continues unabated. Manitoba's remarkable progress is said to be attracting the attention of the Northern Pacific, and it is believed to be in certain quarters the desire of that road to again enter the province. A party of Emerson gentlemen who own a charter for a road to be built from Emerson through Rosenfield and northwest to Portage la Prairie were in the city yesterday to interview James Fisher, solicitor of the Northern Pacific, but the result of the negotiations are as yet a secret. When interviewed today on the matter Mr. Fisher said he did not deny the rumor.

Smallpox.

TORONTO, January 7.—Smallpox has broken out in a settlement of Dowieites in Stephen township, Huron county, and the health officials have been given much trouble, as the people refuse acceptance of the assistance of physicians.

GRAFTERS GIVEN WARNING

Protection Promised Citizens.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Mayor Low sent his first message to the board of aldermen today. It was brief and the only subject treated therein was blackmail in the civil administration, in stamping out of which he said he desired the co-operation of the people of the city.

"If during the next two years," the message said, "any citizen or employee pays money illegally to avoid any inconvenience or to secure his service, he will do it because he wants to and not because he must. No one, from the largest corporation to the poorest bootblack, need pay one dime for protection from harm or to secure just treatment at the hands of the city government. No laborer or other employee need part with one cent of his salary to anyone, either in or out of the city government. Anyone asked to make improper payment for any purpose has only to report the fact to the mayor to be sure of protection and redress. With the co-operation of the citizens and of the city employees, the whole foul system can be broken up."

In charging the January grand jury today, judge Foster took notice of the statement put forth by officers of the city government that attempt had been made to bribe fusion members of the board of aldermen to vote with the Democratic members of the organization.

"I don't know," the judge said, "whether these charges publicly made are founded on truth, history or fiction. The public is entitled to know. If, after investigation, you find them true, the guilty one ought to be indicted and to receive severe punishment and the merited disgrace which our law provides for such crimes. If, on the other hand, you, after investigation, shall find them wholly unsupported in fact, then those who gave cuurency to such baseless, yet serious charges should be held up to the community as alarmists and worthy of rebuke. Such statements, if unfounded, serve only to bring our government, our institutions and our public officers into groundless suspicion and disfavor."

The board of aldermen, after electing McInnis, fusion, vice-chairman of the board adopted by acclamation a resolution asking the mayor to furnish to the board whatever information he may have regarding the alleged attempt at bribery, in order that if such an attempt had been made, prosecution of the offenders may be instituted.

Boundary Local News.

GREENWOOD, January 7.—[Special to The Tribune.]—Judge Leamy held county court here today, sitting all day. The cases were of little public interest.

Two carloads of machinery, part of the big hoisting engine manufactured by the Jenckes Machine Company, consigned to the Sunset mine arrived today from the manufactury at Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Advices received from Halifax intimate that John L. Melklejohn has been appointed lance corporal and R. J. Coulter corporal. Both are Greenwood men. They joined the third contingent at Nelson.

Information from England effects the directors of the Jewel Gold Mines, Limited. It is decided to continue development work on the Jewel mine at Long Lake camp.

The Rossland amateurs had numerous attendance last night. They left on today's train.

Thrown Troopers.

HALIFAX, January 7.—Lieutenant Woodside of Dawson City, who was Canadian census commissioner in the Yukon, and who is now connected with the Second Mounted Rifles, was thrown from his horse and had his skull fractured yesterday afternoon, and is in a serious condition but will recover. Lieutenant Richards, formerly of the Strathcona Horse, and lieutenant Lambkin of Quebec were also thrown from their horses, but both received slight injuries. Trooper McLennan of Kingston was also thrown from his horse, and his skull was fractured but he will recover. Trooper Mayne was thrown from his horse and had his ribs broken. Several other troopers were also slightly injured.

Old Firm Will Continue.

MONTREAL, January 7.—The big dry goods firm of J. G. Mackenzie & Co. has been reconstructed by retirement of J. P. Cleghorn, for many years managing partner. Business will be continued by representatives of the Mackenzie heirs.

HILL'S RAILROAD

LINE PROJECTED TO TAP THE COAL FIELDS.

CONTRACTORS CONFIDENT THAT THE WORK WILL BE COMMENCED THIS SPRING.

It has been definitely decided to build a connecting link between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific west of the Rocky mountains. The line will extend from Kalispell, Montana, on the main line of the Great Northern, to a point on the Northern Pacific west of Missoula.

It is reported that the party of Great Northern surveyors who have been in the district for the past three months making a complete survey will be ready to report plans and specifications by March 1st, and the work of construction will begin thereafter as soon as bids can be received and contracts let.

It develops that president James J. Hill had the building of this line in view when he began negotiations for the control of the output of the Crow's Nest Coal Company's mines at Fernie, British Columbia, and the merging of the Great Northren with the Northern and Burlington. The road will be primarily a coal road and will be constructed for the purpose of furnishing the Northern Pacific and the Burlington with coal.

It is also conceded that president Hill has in view the carrying out of the project first formulated by the late Marcus Daly to supply the Butte smelters with British Columbia coal and coke. There is no finer coal in existence for coking than the Crow's Nest coal, and the building of the Kalispell cut-off will mean the construction of immense coking ovens in the country along the boundary.

"While I do not want to be known in the matter, you can say that the proposed line south from Kalispell to connect with the Northern Pacific will be built next summer," said a St. Paul railway contractor. "I am not at liberty to give the source of my information, but I am positive of the facts. It will not be definitely known what the route will be until the surveyors now engaged on the work make their report, but enough is known to say that the road will follow the western shore of Flathead lake, thence down the valley of the Flathead river to a junction with the Northern Pacific probably in the vicinity of Jocko, 44 miles west of Missoula.

"The distance between Kalispell and Jocko is about 65 miles, air line, and the distance by rail will not exceed 90 miles. The Crow's Nest coal fields will thus be reached by building a line north from Columbia Falls to the international boundary, or rather connect with the Montana & Great Northern road from Jennings at a point near the international boundary. The Crow's Nest coal fields will thus be reached with about 75 miles of road, making the total distance from the coal mines to Jocko about 170 miles. The distance from Jocko to Butte via the Northern Pacific is 172 miles.

"It will thus be seen that both lines will have an equal haul in putting the coal into Butte. The Great Northern will have the advantage of a down grade haul the entire distance, while the heavy work will be done by the Northern Pacific. As a result the Great Northern, while getting an equal distribution of the revenue, will be in a position to earn more per mile on the same basis than the Northern Pacific, and thus keep the former road a little in advance of its formidable rival in the matter of earning capacity as compared with expenses, an item that is never overlooked by president Hill. In fact, the Great Northern can deliver the coal destined for Butte to the Northern at Jocko at a less revenue and earn more than if it were to haul the coal the entire distance over its own line via Pacific Junction.

"The Great Northren to deliver Crow's Nest coal via its own line to the smelters at Butte would have to haul it about 625 miles over the steepest grades on its system, hence the cost of hauling would more than equal the difference in revenue if hauled by the shorter route, which will not exceed 350 miles. It is a purely business proposition, and, with the two roads working in harmony under the consolidation, is bound to be a good one, and is but another instance of the business acumen of president Hill."

Corroborative evidence of the building of the proposed cut-off was given yesterday by a railway contractor who arrived from Jennings yesterday morning, after having completed a contract on the Jennings branch. He said: "I have seen with regret the efforts of the people of Kalispell to hypnotize themselves into the belief that the so-called Kalispell-Libby cut-off will be built by the Great Northern, and that the route will run south of the present main line. This cut-off will never be built. The Jennings branch to the Crow's Nest coal fields is to be made a part of a new line which will cut out Kalispell altogether.

"A road is to be built north from Columbia Falls along the north fork of the Flathead river, thence west to connect with the Jennings branch at Tobacca Plains. There are two feasible routes. One is north along the north fork to Yak-in-i-kuk creek, thence west to its headwaters and across the divide to Grave creek, down which an easy grade is found to a connection with the Jennings branch near the international boundary. The second route is to extend the line along the north fork of the Flathead river into British Columbia, thence west to connect with the Crow's Nest Southern.

"The distance between Jennings and Kalispell via the present line is 81 miles, and while the proposed route appears to be a roundabout way it will not exceed the present line over 20 miles, and will have a grade that will not be surpassed in any mountainous district in the country. The Jennings grade is at no place more than one tenth of one per cent, and it is claimed that almost as good results can be obtained by the building of the line north from Columbia Falls.

"The Columbia Falls line into the British Columbia coal fields will connect at Kalispell with the proposed line south to the Northern Pacific, at some point west of Missoula."

Considers it a Magnificent Beginning.

TORONTO, January 7.—"Public Ownership, the New Gospel," is the caption under which W. F. MacLean, M.P., comments on Toronto mayoralty results. Mr. MacLean says he is satisfied with having introduced that question into the municipal arena and considers the nine thousand votes cast for him a magnificent beginning.

Supreme Court Justice Dead.

OTTAWA, January 7.—Justice Gwynne of the supreme court, who has been ailing for some time, died this morning, aged 87 years. Deceased was appointed to the supreme court in 1879.

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Display Advertisements run regularly per inch per month	$4 00
If run less than a month, per inch per insertion	25
Classified Adj 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.

The following is a specimen of the arguments used by the Miner, which is the newspaper mouthpiece of the Bonnington Falls Ticket: "It is admitted "on all sides that Mr. Kirkpatrick is an "amiable gentleman and a good citizen, "but it is openly stated on the streets "that he is completely under the dom-"ination of Mr. Houston and that the "latter will be the mayor and not Mr. "Kirkpatrick, in the remote contin-"gency of his being elected. The public "utility gag is used by the opponents "of Mr. Fletcher to throw dust into the "eyes of the electors and as a cloud to "cover personal antagonism of the edi-"tor of The Tribune. The latter has "claimed the right, as though he was "the Lord's annointed and born with "the divine right to rule, to dictate the "policy of every mayor Nelson has had "and failing in this he usually starts "a crusade of defamation till the people "have become tired of his blusterings. "With Mr. Kirkpatrick as mayor he "would run municipal matters to suit "his own ideas; on the other hand, "with Mr. Fletcher re-elected the wants "and the interests of the public, and "not of one individual, would be looked "after as they should be." Two candidates are in the field for mayor at the coming election. Both are well-known citizens, and both have their friends. Surely, in all fairness, the individual friends of each of the two candidates have a right to exercise all the privileges the law accords them. Or are such privileges to be exercised only by those who for the time happen to support one of the candidates, and that the one whose candidacy meets with the approval of the Miner? If this is so, where is the "fair play" so much boasted of as a heritage of Britons? In the election contests that have been held in Nelson, the editor of The Tribune has exercised all the privileges the law gave him, and no more. He has stood by his friends whether they were popular or unpopular. After the ballots were counted, the contest was over, as far as he was concerned. No man elected to office in Nelson can say that John Houston ever approached him, directly, or indirectly, to do any act that would benefit him (John Houston) as an individual. Nelson has been an incorporated city for five years, three years of which John Houston was mayor, and it is safe to assume that he dictated his own policy. George H. Neelands was mayor for one year, and he will not say that John Houston in any way attempted to dictate his policy, and in no single line in The Tribune was he defamed as an official. Frank Fletcher has been mayor of Nelson one year, and John Houston has asked him for but one favor—the appointment of James McPhee to the position of city electrician. Neither The Tribune nor its editor have attempted to dictate mayor Fletcher's policy. The Tribune has criticized mayor Fletcher's official acts and condemned his change of front on the electric light question. But mayor Fletcher has not been defamed by The Tribune. During the five years that Nelson has been incorporated, the Miner has kept up a continual stream of dirty mud-throwing at and personal villification of John Houston, both as an official and as editor of The Tribune. Yet, John Houston has seen the Miner go into the hands of the sheriff, and its friends go down to defeat in every election except one that has been held in Nelson.

The Tribune supports John A. Kirkpatrick for mayor because it believes him both capable and honest. That he is capable is shown by the success he has had in managing his own business ventures, which is the only test that should have weight with men who think for themselves. His personal honesty has never been questioned, and no city can be well governed unless its officials are personally honest. Apart from being capable and honest, Mr. Kirkpatrick believes that the city should make the most of the public utilities it owns. Close on to $200,000 have been invested in these utilities, and Mr. Kirkpatrick does not believe in doing anything that would impair this large investment. Instead, if elected to office he would do his utmost to improve them so that they would earn the maximum, and not the minimum, of revenue. As a good business man, which he is admitted to be, he would see to it, if elected mayor, that the paid officials of the city did their whole duty to the city. He would have no loafing and no inefficiency. The capacity and honesty of a candidate and the maintenance of public utilities to a high degree of efficiency are questions that concern the people, and they should be discussed in the public press.

What a howl would go up from candidate Fletcher's friends were it even insinuated that he is kept in leading strings; that he takes no stand on any public question, from repremanding a policeman to making a deal with the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, without first consulting Deacon Cameron.

Of course, the supporters of candidate Fletcher are annoyed when told their ticket is a straight Bonnington Falls one. But when men prefer to affiliate with the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, they should not be ashamed of the company they keep. The West Kootenay Power & Light Company wants to gain an entrance into Nelson, and every man on the Fletcher ticket will aid them in their efforts. Candidate Fletcher and his supporters should be manly and straightforward in the matter. If they believe it would be to the people's interest to have the lighting business turned over to a private company, why do they not advocate such a policy? There are arguments that could be used in favor of it. But the Fletcher crowd would have the people believe they are in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, when they are secretly working to promote the interests of a private company.

Latest Railroad Scheme.

"From New York to Paris without change of cars!"

"It cannot be possible," exclaims the world with a laugh.

"Nothing is impossible," replies M. De Lobel. "We will be running through trains in five or six years."

"Oh, yes, the project will go through," echoes captain John J. Healey, the Alaskan pioneer from his winter home in Nome. "We are arranging to begin work in the spring."

"It will be a great thing. The greatest railroading feat that ever was," continues M. De Lobel, according to the New York Tribune. "No more seasickness, no more danger of wrecked liners a fast trip in palace cars, with every convenience."

"Go ahead and build your road," says the public. "We will believe it when we see it accomplished, and perhaps we will make the trip if the fare is reasonable."

And this refreshing French explorer and engineer is serious in his belief that the road can be pushed through. He has made captain Healey, the Klondike explorer and manager of the North American Transportation Company believe him. Together they will undertake to build the Trans-Alaskan-Siberian railroad, the most important link in the Paris-New York Trunk line. It will connect the great Russian railroad with one of the American transcontinental lines.

The difficult part of the plan lies in getting the trains from Asia to America across Behring strait. M. De Lobel says they will run a tunnel under the strait if they cannot develop the ferry system. The ferry would be possible in summer, but the strait has a fashion of freezing solid in winter, and the ice is a little rough for iceboats, even if one could be built of sufficient size to carry the "palace trains."

The Frenchman first proposed the scheme in 1898, and captain Healey promised to interest the Chicago capitalists who have backed him with great success in Alaskan mining ventures. The Russian government has been approached on the matter, and assistance is expected from the United States and France. Even the English ought to help out to a certain extent, for the road is run through many miles of Canadian territory—when it runs.

M. De Lobel is "strong" for Americans. He fought for their interests in the Klondike a few years ago. Since his return to France he has written several articles, showing how American miners have been treated unjustly by the English authorities in the Yukon country. He has even found facts which he thinks will excuse the attempts at making the Klondike independent from British sovereignty.

This information regarding the round-the-world-road should be a boon for the women who expecte to go abroad next summer. They will have a valid excuse for postponing the trip. Chicago people will welcome the road with open arms. They may even try to capture the American terminal. No longer will they have to go to Europe by way of New York.

But, after all is said, is this Paris-New York railway scheme so visionary? No one believed a few years ago that the trip from Paris to Pekin and Shanghai would ever be made across the European and Asiatic continents. Today the great Trans-Siberian railroad, the eighth wonder of the world, if you please, is complete. One can board a train in Paris and in twenty days, more or less, can be taking tiffin in the Oriental at Shanghai, and that without having crossed a single mile of ocean. The old time zigzag route, through the Mediterranean and Indian ocean, took something like six weeks. One may laugh at the "windy" Paris engineer and the energetic Alaskan pioneer, but it is well to do so with a mental reservation that some day one may be glad to join with them in laughing at obstacles overcome.

A Philadelphia Grafter.

Select council, that remarkable aggregation of ward bosses who are so many spokes in the great fly-wheel of the Ashbridge machine, is about to lose one of its most influential members—the man with a conscience, "who votes as he thinks," as he has declared— James P. McNichol. That politics make strange bed-fellows has rarely been so curiously exemplified as in the relations this man came to bear with one whose chief political capital in his campaigns for the coronership, shrievalty and mayoralty was his activity in secret organizations which would compel him to reject the stone that made the chief corner stone of his administration.

The extraordinary type of personage that breaks faith with a community, and not only attempts to justify himself therein, but to show that he is a high-spirited public benefactor, was discussed in these columns a couple of weeks ago. Mr. McNichol is another type with symptomatic variations. During the last few sessions of Select Council Mr. McNichol's manifestations have been so aggressive that he might properly claim attention as a victim of a distinctively new malady which, tentatively, and for purposes of convenience, we ventured to term Ashbridgeosis. It may not be amiss to repeat for the enlightenment of students who missed that brief treatise, that those who are not directly or indirectly in the pay of the local administration, are in receipt of some equivalent favor or hope of it, appear to be absolutely immune from the ailment.

James P. McNichol is the select councilman from the Tenth ward, which is one of the worst in the city for political conditions. A recent addition to this office-holding contingent was a gentlemen who, it is reputably asserted, was in charge of the repeaters whom sergeant Semple declined to pilot through the Tacony district at the last February election. For this refusal Semple was "hounded," to repeat the term he used in his open letter of resignation to the department.

The presumption is that this man got his place and $1800 salary in the department of Safety through Mr. McNichol's influence. That the latter believes in advancing the interests of his ward was shown last spring when he introduced into the Select Council an ordinance appropriating $3000 for a rookery in the Tenth ward assessed at $1800. The owner of the property when asked, did not know who had fixed the price of $3000, but the bill in that shape passed Mr. McNichol's branch and is now before the common council.

The Bullitt charter, which contains so many admirable features which have proven inoperative, undertakes to prevent any councilman from becoming interested in a bill upon which he votes, or in any contract with the city or municipal department. Mr. McNichol is a member of the firm of McNichol & Bro., contractors. By a nice distinction which appears to satisfy the law under which a councilman would lose his seat if found participating directly or indirectly in a city contract, the brother, D. J. McNichol, who is not a member of the councils, has received $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 of city contracts during the incumbency of the other brother as select councilman, and this notwithstanding the fact that the contracting brother was not only not the lowest but the highest bidder to the extent of more than $100,000 on the filtration contracts alone.

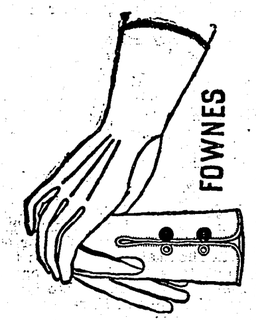
The enthusiasm with which the brother, who is in councils, lauds the liberality of an administration that awards millions in contracts to his brother and business partner, who is not in councils, can be appreciated without special effort or particular insight. J. P. will be a loss to the administration whatever his gain may be to D. J. and to the Richardson & Ross Company, of which J. P. was one of the incorporators and which has been in receipt of city contracts.—The North American.

Fred Irvine & Co.

Bargain Sale

ONE WEEK ONLY ONE WEEK

We will offer the balance of our Fall and Winter Stock at Bargain Prices to clear before stock taking. Sale commences Monday, January 6th, 1902.



Ladies' Black and Tan Kid Gloves. Special Sale price 75c per pair.

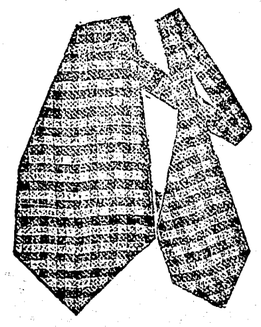
Childrens and Ladies' Cashmere and Wool Hose at 25c per pair.

Ladies' Dress Skirts at $2 up.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Suits, Costumes and Jackets, Latest Styles, at half price.

Wool Dress Serge in black, myrtle, grey, brown and cardinal; former price 45c, sale price 25c.

Ladies' Dress Cloths, complete stock of Poplins Serges, Henrietta, in black and in all the new shades, at low Bargain Prices during the sale.



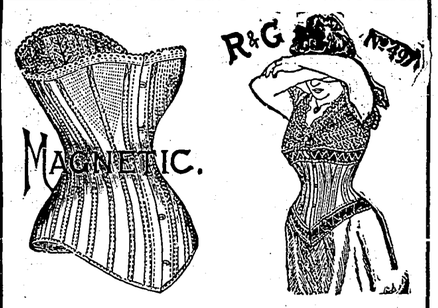
In our Men's Department we offer special bargains in Men's Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Night Shirts, Shirts and Drawers.

Bargains in Silk Blouses.

Flannelette Shirt Waists to clear at 50c.

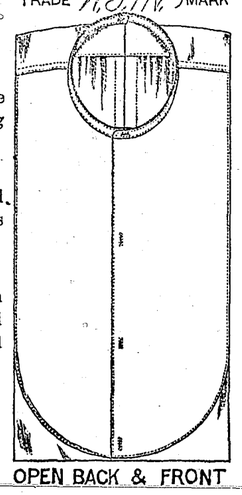
Black Sateen Waists at cut prices.

Ladies' and Childrens' Undervests and Drawers from 25c up.



Best makes in Ladies Corsets, Straight Fronts. Bargains in D. & A., Crompton, and other makes.

TRADE R.G.P.N. MARK



OPEN BACK & FRONT

Men's White Shirts during sale at $1.00.

Colored and Regatta Shirts from 75c up.

Bargains in Fleece-Lined Drawers and Shirts.

Ladies' Flannelette Wrapers, former price $1.50, sale price 75c.

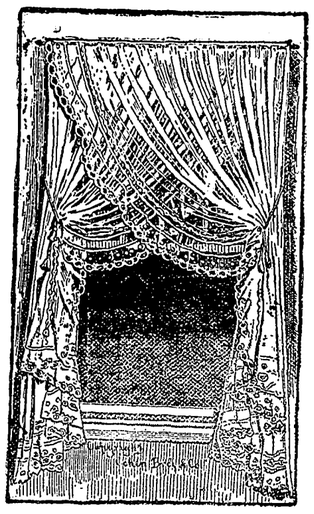
Ladies' Eiderdown Dressing Jackets at cost.

Flannelette Night Dresses at 50c. each.

Ladies Jackets at $2.50 each and up less than cost.

Dress Skirts, Suits Costumes, Mantles and Jackets at half price.

House Furnishings Department.—We offer Special Bargains in All-Wool Grey and White Blankets, Wool Comforts, Eiderdown Quilts, etc.



Reduced prices in Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table-covers, Quilts, Window-shades Curtain Poles, Carpets, Art Squares, Rugs Wool, Tapestry and Brussel Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

All our stock of Ladies and Children's Fur Capes, Boas, Muffs and Collarettes at cost. Electric Seal Jackets from $25 up.

MILLINERY DEPT.

See our special trimmed Hats at $3.50 each ready to wear.

HATS HALF PRICE

SALE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING JANUARY 6th, 1902

FRED IRVINE & CO.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL, all paid up....$12,000,000.00
REST 7,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 8,6 531.64

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

NELSON BRANCH
Corner Baker and Kootenay Streets.
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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 68 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.
E. HAY.....Inspector.

NELSON BRANCH,
BURNS BLOCK.

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

J. M. LAY, Manager.

SHINBURN THE CRACKSMAN

The Prince of Them All.

The modern burglar alarm not only renders it utterly impossible for any one to disturb a vault protected with it without detection, but it also gives a signal at the first attempt to raise a window, file a bar, or enter a door. So thoroughly does it protect the depositors of great wealth that it has defied the wonderful skill of the cracksmen, until today the few living experts of that class of crooks are found either in abject poverty or devoting the genius which brought them millions twenty years ago to the practice of crime of the most petty character. One can scarcely fail to notice the utter absence of great bank robberies during the past five or ten years. A few have been successfully performed in that time, but with one single exception the money was obtained from the cashier during banking hours as he glanced down the barrel of a six-shooter. The exception was when a stranger engaged the cashier in conversation while he hooked out a roll with a wire under the official's nose.

The electrical burglar alarm of today, the great modern safes, which will even resist dynamite, are the result of a series of bank robberies extending over a period of twenty or thirty years, which were conceived and successfully carried out by a band of criminals, many of whom are alive today. The fabulous sums which they carried away made the invention of mechanical devices which would outwit their skill necessary, and they came in the course of time, until today a robbery like that of the Manhattan or one like the Ocean bank in New York city, where over a million dollars was taken in money is impossible. It is doubtful if one could be carried out no matter how much care was employed, for experiments have shown that even the men who safeguard the vaults of the great banks of the country, by surrounding them with a network of wires, cannot go through the silent guardians without giving an alarm.

TOOK BRAINS AND SKILL.

Twenty years ago a bank robbery with proceeds up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars was possible, but could only be successfully carried out by men with brains and skill, who had the patience to study their enterprise before entering upon it. Bank officials were not a bit less vigilant in those days than they are now, but the brain of the crook had gone ahead of the brain of the honest man, a condition hard to understand today, when the very reverse is the fact. Few people have any idea of the amount of study put into the job by the crasksman, before any real attempt to realize is made. One of the best living illustrations of the old school of crooks is Maximilian Schonbein, better known to the police of the world as Maximilian Shinburn. After defying the vault makers and safe makers of the world and looting the banks in this country and abroad for an aggregate gain of $5,000,000 this great criminal fell a victim to modern science. He was released not long ago from the Clinto, New York, prison, after serving a five years' term for robbing the Muddleburg bank, penniless, gray with age, broken in health and spirit. The story of the man's life is like a romance, full of chapters which it is hard to believe. In his prime he was truly the greatest criminal in the world. Ruloff, the butcher, who fought his way to freedom scores of times over the bodies of his own victims, excelled him in daring, perhaps, but no criminal that ever lived had his mechanical genuis.

Shinburn is a German, was taught the trade of machinist and locksmith by his father, came to this country before he was 17 years of age, and had launched on a career of crime before he was 18. He had wonderful skill as a locksmith, and was taken up by two noted criminals, George Bliss and "Fairy" McGuire, whom he met at a New York gambling house. They used him in robbing a New Jersey bank, and the success of the venture was due primarily to his skill. He progressed rapidly in his callings, his abilities became known in the world, his services were in constant demand. He probably engaged in robberies before his name became known to the authorities. He had scarcely spent his majority when he was planning out big robberies for himself. At that time the only safe in use in banks and business houses in this country was made by the Lily company. Shinburn figured that a man who knew the Lily lock could loot any safe in the country.

LEARNED IT ALL.

He decided to go and work for the Lily company. Bliss and McGuire agreed to keep him in funds while he studied. Such an expert machinist as Shinburn had no difficulty in getting the job he wanted. It took him over a year to obtain all the knowledge he wanted for the successful consummation of the series of robberies he had planned, but he kept at work with patience. The most important discovery he made at that time was that a person with acute hearing could, by putting his ear near the lock of a Lily safe and turning the diel, discover at what numbers the tumblers drop in place. He made a careful study of difficult combinations, and is credited with the discovery that drove the Lily safe out of the market. He removed the combination from a safe and then placed an impressionable piece of paper under it. Then he turned the dial slowly and found that whenever a combination number was reached the impression on the paper became more distinct. By using a microscope Shinburn was able to tell what the combination numbers were. With this mass of information Shinburn and his associates plundered Lily safes all over the country, finally driving the Lily company out of business. Time and again the man was arrested and a number of convictions are on record against him, but no prison was strong enough to hold him for long. With the police of the country after him, Shinburn went to New York city and invested a large amount of money in the stock exchange. He was warned to fly, as the authorities were closing in on him, but he calmly waited to see how his investment turned out. A sudden rise in the market brought him a fortune, and with over a million dollars stolen money he sailed for Belgium, with which country the United States had no extradition treaty at that time. He purchased the title and estate of a decrepit nobleman and blossomed forth as count Shinburn. He spent thousands of dollars on entertainments, the magnitude of his operations on the bourse staggered the native speculators and his enormous winnings and losings were commented on all over Europe. For fifteen years he kept up his gait, and then came a series of misfortunes, and the great burglar was penniless once more.

IN FOREIGN PARTS.

He went to Paris, met some fugitive crooks there and planned the robbery of the Provincial Bank of Vivieres, Belgium. The merest accident in the world resulted in their arrest; he was sent to jail for five years, but escaped in a month. Some of the big jobs Shinburn engaged in were the robbery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company's office at Whitehaven, Pennsylvania, of $70,000 in cash by tunneling his way to the vault from an adjoining building; the robbery of the Walpole, New Hampshire, bank of $50,000; the robbing of the Ocean bank on Greenwich street, New York, of $1,000,000 in money and securities; the robbery of the West Maryland bank of $25,000, and a score of others. Shinburn has shot a dozen men, being shot several times himself, and has broken jail fully a dozen times. It was over five years ago that Shinburn, an old man then, ran up against modern science. It was at the Middleburg, New York, bank. He and his associates had fought their way to the doors of the vault and had blown away everything with nitroglycerine before they realized that they had set off a burglar alarm. Shinburn escaped on a hand-car, but was arrested later in New York city.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

Chauncey Johnson, a man who stole over $2,000,000 in his time, died penniless not long ago while serving a term in prison for stealing a pocketbook from a woman in a New York bookstore. He took the pocketbook because he was in genuine need. In his time he was one of the most skilled and successful thieves in the country, but the field for his peculiar talents has disappeared. He stole $100,000 from the Hatter's Bank at Bethel, Connecticut, and $400,000 from the Marine National bank. In 1863 he walked into a Philadelphia bank and with a long stel wire hooked $10,000 out through the paying teller's window right under the official's nose. He took it in three packages and was not detected until he had the third package nearly out. In 1867 he walked into August Belmont's office on Wall and William streets, New York, sauntered past clerks and office boys, reached Mr. Belmont's desk and took $25,000 worth of government bonds from it, put them in his pocket and walked out again. A month after this he walked into the office of the Adams Express Company in New York just as the cashier was leaving his cage to go luncheon. He slid in the cage just as the latter went out, put on the latter's office duster and hat, and while pretending to work over some books rifled the safe and cash drawer of some $10,000. He walked into a New York bank one morning and notified the bookkeeper that he had been discharged and that he (Johnson) had been employed in his place, while the indignant bookkeeper went to see the president about it, Johnson vamoosed with $25,000. By a similar exhibition of nerve Johnson robbed a number of hotel safes while the clerks were on duty a few feet away. But his face became known, and it finally became a police custom to arrest him every time he appeared on the street. Prison life had robbed him of his wonderful nerve, and he descended to the petty crimes of the street, picking pockets, etc. An almost similar case is that of Edward Rice, better known as Big Ed Rice. He was last arrested for stealing a pocketbook from a woman in a Twentythird street car in New York. Once or twice before that he had been accused of picking pockets, but the crimes could not be fastened on him. When convicted of the street car robbery Rice broke down and confessed that he had turned pickpocket because there was nothing else for him to do. The only money he had had for a year was what he could get by pawning the scarfpins, watches, and articles of jewelry he had stolen from men and women in crowded streets. This confession from a man who, with his associates, had stolen millions in his time, was interesting. Next to Shinburn he was regarded as the most dangerous bank robber in the country.

THEIR PALMY DAYS.

Around the United States today there are probably a score of other crooks who thrived and made fortunes by their nerve and skill in the palmy days of the cracksman. But their day has passed and every year one or two of them are picked up for some trifling crime that fifteen or twenty years ago they would scorned to think of committing. Electricity and the modern safe have driven them to the wall. Gradually they are dying off. James Dunlap, the great bank robber, and partner of Bob Scott, who was pardoned by governor Russell of Massachusetts in 1890, was recently arrested in Chicago while polishing a set of the portable burglar tools that Max Shinburn invented. Bent with age and his eighteen years of prison life, coughing his life away with consumption, this one-time brilliant thief worked away over his tools, which as he afterwards confessed, he was going to use to break into a candy store. Luckier, far luckier than these men who have lived to taste the bitter experiences of life, are the score or more of men who used to be associated with them years ago, but either died in prison, or, as the saying goes, with their boots on, which generally means by the bullet or the knife. Among the most notable of the associates of Shinburn, Johnson, Rice, Brady, and Dunlap, who died before they had passed middle age, were "Piano Charley" Bullard, "Big Ike" Marsh, "Little Adam" Worth, Ned Lyons, Jim McCoy, Jimmy Hope of Manhattan bank robbery fame, "Wooster Tom" Perris, Rory Simms, Billy Maher, Bob Scott, and Tom Renyon.

Truly, the old time bank breaker is passing away.

Artistic Signs in Paris.

That constant vigilance which is the price of civic beauty is illustrated in Paris in a movement to encourage the production or artistic signs. Initiated by the eminent military painter Detaille, the idea has been received favorably by the civic authorities, and there is every likelihood that some of the best painters and sculptors in Paris will lend their assistance to the work. There has of late been a feeling that Paris beautiful as it is in its proportions, has become too uniform and monotonous. The present prefect of the Seine has somewhat relaxed the strict censorship of the facades of new houses, in the hope that the city will regain the picturesque aspect which it had before the Haussman dispensation. The movement for artistic signs is inspired by this same spirit. M. Detaille feels that if the tradesmen will return to the habit of putting out distinctive signs, painted or sculptured, and the best artists will lend a hand, this will be the idea manner of bringing art to the people. This idea is an admirable one, but its execution will involve a curious paradox. To have painted a signboard as many artists have done, is to a great artist what to have been a barefoot boy is to a multi-millionaire. The Parisians may yet see great members of the institute repeating, out of sheer public spirit, the tasks to which formerly only sheer necessity could have driven them.

A Life of Terror in Manila.

A Manila correspondent writes: "Manila is perfectly peaceful. This is the theory, but is it practically true? Ask the commanding general, who frequently at midnight increases the guards about his house. Ask officials who in subdued tones converse mysteriously over the latest findings of the secret service in Tondon. Ask the army women who are in that alleged quietly peaceful city why they go to sleep dreaming of the possibility of their awakening only to be massacred; read the Manila daily papers, and you will believe, if you accept these evidences, that the dove of peace in the Philippines is not pure white. The civil government needs stable conditions for its perpetuation, and it would certainly fail but for the military. That we have this strong arm we are duly thankful. We believe that there is no one now alive who will see the time when it will not be needed, and if it is withdrawn a serious lesson will be taught Americans. The assassination of president McKinley had a bad effect on the Filipino mind. Many reason that there must have been a cause for such an act. Most of them also fail to realize why, under military control, taxation was about 1 per cent, while under civil government the tax is 3 per cent. Be that as it may, the white man's distrust of the Filipino and the Filipino's distrust of the white man seems to constitute the situation here at present. It is a mistake not to let the army ladies back in the States know that many of the officers would give much to have their families in the United States. This is the concensus of opinion of reliable people who have been here for some time."

CLASSIFIED ADS.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT — Eight-room house, with bath, on Mill street, between Hall and Hendryx. Apply at premises. Mrs. A. Manson.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOM COTTAGE ON Park street, opposite hospital. Rent, including water, $12 per month. Apply E. Kilby, next door to Rossland Hotel, Vernon street.

LODGERS.

FOR ROOM AND TABLE BOARD. APply third house west of Ward on Victoria street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent on Silica street, between Ward and Kootenay streets. Apply L. Peters.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—WANTED help of all kinds; men for railroad construction. Large warehouse for storage. Prosser's Second-Hand Store, Ward street, Nelson.

WANTED.

WANTED.—GALVANIC BATTERY. Must be of modern construction and cheap. Address B, Tribune.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE OR rent. Sold on installments. Old machines taken in exchange. Repairs kept for all makes of machines. Singer Manufacturing Company, Baker Street, Nelson.

PUPILS WANTED.

WANTED PUPILS ON PIANO OR ORgan by Mrs. Starmer Smith. Apply residence, or P. O. Box 137.

GIRL WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL TO help with housework and baby. Good wages. Apply to John Hutcheson, Cranbrook, B. C.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

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

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

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

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

TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS.

MINERS' UNION, NO 96, W. F. of M.—Meets in Miners' Union Hall, northwest corner of Baker and Stanley Streets, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members welcome. J. R. McPherson, 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. Gardiner, recording secretary.

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

CARPENTERS' UNION MEETS WEDnesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock, in Miners' Union Hall. John Burns, sr., president, William Raynard, secretary.

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

COOKS' AND WAITERS' UNION, NO. 141, W. L. U., meets at Miners' Union Hall second and last Tuesdays in each 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.

1890—ESTABLISHED IN NELSON—1902

Before stock taking this month a

REDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT
will be given on every dollar.

But come early and you shall have our prompt attention. Engraving free of charge this month. As I employ the best watchmakers and jewelers, all our work is guaranteed. Both mail and express orders shall have our prompt attention.

Jacob Dover, "The Jeweler."

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

Founders in the Dominion of tailor made garments ready to wear

F. A. SMALL & CO.

When you see the Label

TRADE MARK SIZE
ROYAL BRAND
CLOTHING
REGISTERED

attached to the left hand pocket of the garments, buy them, you are taking no risk.

The Label is a Guarantee to which you may pin your faith.

WHOLESALE DIRECTORY

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

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

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

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

FRSH 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 & C.—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.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Frank W. Hardy of Ymir, Esquire, to perform the duties of a deputy mining recorder, at Ymir, for the Nelson mining division, during the absence upon leave of Mr. A. B. Buckworth, J.P.

Private Tuition

Students prepared for departmental and other examinations.
Commercial work a specialty.

I. C. SLATER,
Fourth door above City Hall.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARCHITECTS.

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

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.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the board of license 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 license now held by me for the "Grand Hotel," situate on Vernon street in the City of Nelson, on the east half of lot 4, block 2, sub-division of lot 95, group 1, West Kootenay district, to John Blomberg of the City of Nelson.

GUS NELSON.

Witness: A. BENSON.
Dated this second day of January, 1902.

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Winding Up Act, Chapter 129 of the revised statutes of Canada and amending acts, and in the matter of the Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the honorable the chief justice has fixed Friday the 17th day of January, 1902, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Law Courts, New Westminster, British Columbia, as the time and place for the appointment of an official liquidator of the above named company.

J. J. CAMBRIDGE,
District Registrar.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice: Ray of Hope mineral claim, situate in the Nelson mining division of West Kootenay district, located on Duhamel (Six-mile) creek. Take notice that I, Charles W. Busk, free miners' certificate No. 50,825, as agent for W. J. Goepel, free miners' certificate No. 50,500 John Paterson, free miners' certificate No. 50,727, and self, 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.

CHARLES W. BUSK.

Dated this second day of January, A. D. 1902.

P. Burns & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Meats

HEAD OFFICE AT NELSON, B. C.

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

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

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

K. W. C BLOCK
WARD STREET

E. C. TRAVES, Manager

TREMONT HOUSE

331 TO 331 BAKER STREET, NELSON

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

MEALS 25 CENTS

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

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY
EMERSON & REISTERER.

BREWERS OF THE BEST

LAGER BEER
STEAM BEER
AND PORTER

When you want the Best, ask for IMPERIAL BEER.

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.

Notice is hereby given that a court of revision and appeal for the Nelson assessment district will be held in the court house, Nelson, on Saturday, January the 11th, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN A. TURNER,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.
Nelson, B. C., 23rd December, 1901.

DRUG STORE EARLY CLOSING

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st.

The public is notified that on and after January 1st our places of business will close at 9 o'clock every night except Saturday and the day preceding a public holiday.

Sunday hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2:30 to 4:30 p. m., 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.

CANADA BOOK & DRUG CO., Ltd.,
W. F. TEETZEL & CO.,
J. H. VANSTONE.

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.

NEWLING & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, ETC.

Kootenay Street, next door to Oddfellows' Hall
P. O. Box 633 NELSON, B.C.

QUEEN'S HOTEL
BAKER STREET, NELSON.
Lighted by Electricity and Heated with Hot Air.

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

RATES $2 PER DAY

Mrs. E. C. Clarke, Prop.
Late of the Royal Hotel, Calgary

Madden House Baker and Ward Streets, Nelson.

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

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.

Bartlett House
Formerly Clarke Hotel.

The Best $1 per Day House in Nelson.

None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT, Proprietor

R. REISTERER & CO.
BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF
FINE LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER

Prompt and regular delivery to the trade.
BREWERY AT NELSON

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

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

THERE ARE A FEW LINES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

English, French and American Perfumes.
Hand Mirrors
Ladies' Traveling Cases
Ladies' Dressing Cases
Gents' Traveling Cases

Ladies' Purses and Card Cases.
Gents' Purses and Wallets
Chatelaine Bags
Perfume Atomizers
Hair Brushes of all kinds

W. F. TEETZEL & 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.

TELEPHONE 39. P. O. BOX 527.

Nelson Saw & Planing Mills
LIMITED.
CHARLES HILLYER, President. HARRY HOUSTON, Secretary.

Have just received 3,000,0 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.

WE MUST REALIZE

On our large stock and to do we intend making this month

BARGAIN MONTH

From January 6th to January 31st we will allow

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

on all cash purchases

Leather Couches, $60.00, cash price...$48.00
Leather Chairs, $50.00, cash price.... 40.00
Sideboard, $60.00, cash price..... 48.00
" $55.00, cash price..... 44.00
" $40.00, cash price..... 32.00

Rattan Goods. Bed Room Suites.
Parlor Suites and all kinds of House Furniture at reduced prices.
Carpets will be sold at very low prices.
First come, first served.

J. G. BUNYAN & CO.

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

OFFICE AND POCKET
DIARIES
FOR
1902

Canada Drug & Book Co.
LIMITED
K. W. C. BLOCK - - - NELSON

KOOTENAY.... COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters
Dealers in Tea and Coffee

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

Our Best, Mocha and Java Coffee, per pound	$ 48
Mocha and Java Blend, 3 pounds	1 00
Choice Blend Coffee, 4 pounds	1 00
Special Blend Coffee, 5 pounds	1 00
Rio Blend Coffee, 6 pounds	1 00
Special Blend Ceylon Tea, per pound	50

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

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

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM.

LEAVE	NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY	ARRIVE
Depot 9:40 a.m Mount'in 10:30 a.m. Daily.	Ymir, Salmo, Erie, Waneta, Northport, Rossland, Colville and Spokane. Making through connections at Spokane to the south, east and west.	Depot. 6:45 p.m. Mount'in 5:59 p. m. Daily

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

CITY AND DISTRICT.

David McBeath, railway contractor, is in from the Crow's Nest Southern, of which he has a piece. He goes to Rossland today, and will be back in time to vote against the Bonnington Falls Ticket.

The auction sale of furniture and household goods at the residence of J. S. Lawrence on Stanley street will be continued today, commencing at 2 p. m., Charles A. Waterman & Co., auctioneers.

The program for the high class vaudeville to be produced in the opera house on Friday and Saturday evenings promises to be a very attractive one. It will be given by the best local talent who have produced the other opera attractions. Among the many features are the Florodora sextette, negro sketches, baton swinging, Coster song, sketches from opera Carmen, to conclude with scenes from the Bohemian Girl, specially arranged by Herr Steiner. Every act will be in special costume, and the management promises three hours fun without a moment wasted. The popular prices are a drawing card in themselves, and the company should be greeted with bumper houses. The plan opens tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

B. C. Riblet has completed his contract for erecting tramways on Vancouver Island, and has returned to Nelson. He expects to have the Silver Hill mine tramway completed in about ten days.

Tickets for the dance to be given in the Phair hotel on Tuesday evening, January 14th, may be secured from Messrs. McLaughlin, Wetmore, Wragge, Fraser, Winter, Bunyan, Beaven and Croasdaile of the club committee.

The Fletcher supporters had their first rally last night in their committee room, which is the room lately occupied by The Tribune Association in the Burns block. Among those present were: Candidate Fletcher, candidate Paterson, candidate Wilson and Messrs. Ashcroft Winerals, Cameron, W. A. Macdonald, and Waterman. Candidate Wilson made a short speech and candidate Fletcher a long one.

Meeting of Kirkpatrick's Supporters

The Kirkpatrick party had a good meeting in their committee rooms last night. Speech-making did not occupy any of the time. The voters' list was carefully gone over, and there were few names on it not known to those present. Candidates for aldermen were discussed and a full ticket will be in the field. It was remarked that some people had a strange antipathy to tickets when the tickets were run by their opponents. This is notably true of most of the men who are supporting candidate Fletcher. They have always decried tickets; but, strange to say, they have a straight ticket in this contest. In the West ward the ticket is: Harold Selous, John Hamilton, and John Elliot. In the East ward the ticket is: W. G. Gillett, John Paterson, and W. J. Wilson. All have served as aldermen, except John Elliot, who was city solicitor during 1897 and a portion of 1898. The five who have served in the council are probably running on their records, and Mr. Elliot expects to make one should he succeed in his ambition.

Leaves the Order.

MONTREAL, January 7.—A mild sensation was created today by the announcement that sister Hilda of the Order of the Sisters of St. Margaret, would leave the order to marry R. Montague Davey, the well-known member of the choir of the church of the Advent. As Miss Hilda Cudlip she entered the sisterhood at Mother house in Boston coming from St. John, New Brunswick, and was later transferred to Montreal house, of which she has been practically in charge for a year past.

Donation for Schools.

TORONTO, January 7.—Sir William McDonald of Montreal has made a further donation to the cause of education in Ontario. He has offered the provincial government to provide for the establishment of graded schools in sections where several small school houses are doing work which might better be done by large graded schools. The amount of the donation will depend largely upon the requirements.

Accused of Selling Secrets.

VIENNA January 7.—The trial began behind closed doors here today of captain Carina of the Austrian cavalry on the charge of divulging military secrets to the French government, in payment for which he is alleged to have received £2000. Captain Carnia pleaded not guilty and said he had never possessed nor had access to the information which he was accused of selling.

Granted the Franking Privilege.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—A bill granting to Mrs. McKinley the postal franking privilege for all her correspondence was favorably reported by the house committee on postoffices and postroads. Similar privileges has heretofore been granted to Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield, and Mrs. Logan.

Railroaders in Conflict.

GRAND FORKS, January 6.—A bloodless clash, which at one time threatened to assume dangerous proportions, occurred near Curlew, Washington, yesterday afternoon over a disputed crossing between rival forces of the Great Northern and the Republic & Grand Forks railway. The sheriff of Ferry county and several armed deputies are now on the scene with the object of preventing a breach of the peace.

Two miles south of Curlew, 15 miles from the international boundary, the Republic & Grand Forks road crosses the Kettle river on a high bridge, now in advanced state of completion. The approaches on either side consist of long trestles, the one on the east bank crossing the grades of the Great Northern overhead at a high elevation.

The accounts of the affair are conflicting, but from reliable information it seems that the bridgemen or the contractors, Lane & Co., were engaged in constructing the narrow gap overhead across the Great Northern grade, when a gang of men in the employ of the Great Northern put in an appearance, and, after a war of words, started to hitch their teams to the timbers of the trestle, with the evident intention of hauling it down.

The bridgemen sent for reinforcements, and after threatening to roll the huge timbers down on top of the horses, compelled the invaders to withdraw. Several teams in the meantime had tugged away at the trestle work, but the timbers were found to have been practically undisturbed. Several threats of reprisals were made.

Judge Palmer of Republic, Washington, who happened to be in Grand Forks spending Sunday, was sent for hurriedly, and, upon learning of the state of affairs, proceeded to Curlew. It is reported he subsequently issued an injunction, restraining the Republic & Grand Forks railway from continuing work.

Boer and British Losses

LONDON, January 7.—A published review of operations in South Africa during the past year, based upon official reports, gives an interesting comparison of Boer and British losses. The review says that the total reduction of the Boer forces in killed, wounded, taken prisoners, and surrendered amounts to 18,320 men. Out of this total only 7393 rifles were secured. British columns are supposed to have taken all the Boer artillery, amounting to 27 guns exclusive of the two captured by general Dewet at Zoefontein. The capture of Boer stock was enormous, considering the great hauls made during the earlier years of the war. During the last year the total of 29,882 horses were captured, while of other stock, such as cattle, oxen, and sheep, 36,821 head were captured. The British casualties from actual fighting amount to only half of those sustained by the Boers, namely 9113 men, of which 1153 were taken prisoners and have since been released. During the last year 4040 men died of disease, 15 officers and 342 men were accidentally killed, and 25,800 men were invalided home.

The Canal Debate Opened.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—There was a fairly large attendance in the galleries of the house today in anticipation of the opening of the debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill, which had been made a special order for today. By the terms of the order, the bill will continue before the house until disposed of. Without preliminary business the house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the canal bill, and Mr. Hepburn, the chairman of the committee of interstate and foreign commerce, which reported the bill, took the floor to open the debate. Referring to the efforts of the Panama company to build a canal by private enterprise, he summed up their efforts as follows: "The company raised $256,000,000 by the sale of $435,000,000 of bonds, and after eight years the managers of the company found themselves with the work less than one-fourth completed. Penniless and bankrupt in money and character the disaster of this company," he said, "proved conclusively that the work should be undertaken by governmental agency."

A telegram just received this morning states that the total which the IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of Canada set out to complete for the year 1901 has been more than realized, viz: Four millions of new business. This is the company's greatest year's business. Mr. Dinn, the company's Nelson manager, states that the western business is considerably in excess of any previous year, indicating the more settled feeling and prosperous condition of the province, as well as the increasing popularity of investing in a strong, substantial financial institution, like the Imperial Life.

REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE BROKERS

Agents for Trout Lake Addition (Bogustown) Fairview Addition.
Acreage property adjoining the park And J. & J. Taylor safes.
These safes can be bought from us or two year's time without interest.

Ward Bros.
333 West Baker Street, Nelson.

NOTICE

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

Owing to our large losses on collections during the past year and determining to treat all alike hereafter, we have instructed our drivers to allow no credit on and after January 1st, 1902. Hoping you will recognize the justness of the change, we remain,

Your obedient servants,
KOOTENAY STEAM LAUNDRY.
Nelson, December 17th, 1901.

OPERA HOUSE

Friday and Saturday
JANUARY 10-11th

HIGH-CLASS
Vaudeville

3 HOURS FUN

POPULAR PRICES
25, 50 and 75c

Reserved seats Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m. at McDonald's.

H. BYERS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1892

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

HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANTS

HEATING STOVES
COOKING STOVES
AND RANGES

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

Large Smelting Plant.

ANACONDA, Montana, January 7.—Something of the magnitude of the new smelting plant at Anaconda can be seen when it is understood that to build the works it took more than 10,000 carloads of material. Of this 1000 carloads were brick. Over 25,000,000 feet of lumber were used in the buildings and flume. This flume delivers 50,000 gallons of water every minute. Fifty thousand yards of masonry were constructed in the work and more than 250,000 yards of earth were excavated for foundations. The site occupied contains 300 acres, seven acres of which are covered by the concentrator building alone. The capacity of the works is fully 5000 tons of ore each 24 hours. It took a force of 900 men employed from June 18th to date to complete the immense plant. This is certainly the largest smelting plant in the world.

Bank Manager Dead.

PETERBORO, January 7.—Robert C. McHarrie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, died suddenly last evening.

When at Erie, B. C., stop at the Mersey hotel. Mrs. M. Collins, proprietress.

The big schooner of beer or half-and-half, 10 cents. Always fresh and cool. Club Hotel. E. J. Curran.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON:

At the request of a number of my friends, I have consented to become a candidate for mayor at the next municipal election.

JOHN A. KIRKPATRICK.
Nelson, B. C., January 2nd, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

NELSON, January 2nd, 1902.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON:

In response to numerous requests of property owners and ratepayers, I offer myself as a candidate for mayor of the City of Nelson at the approaching municipal election. Very respectfully, D. LA BAU.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON:

At the request of a large number of property owners and ratepayers I again offer myself as candidate for mayor of the City of Nelson at the coming municipal election, and respectfully ask all those who think I have served the city's interests to vote for me. Yours respectfully,

FRANK FLETCHER.
January 4th, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD:

I will be a candidate for alderman for the West Ward at the election to be held on Thursday, January 16th, 1902.

T. J. SCANLAN.
Nelson, January 7th, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman for the East Ward at the coming civic election. R. W. DREW.
Nelson, January 7th, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD:

At the request of a number of my friends, I have consented to become a candidate for alderman for the West Ward at the coming election. D. O. M'MORRIS.
Nelson, January 7th, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON:

I beg to offer myself as an alderman for the West Ward and respectfully ask your vote and interest. HAROLD SELOUS.
Dated January 4th, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON:

I beg to offer myself as an alderman for the West Ward and respectfully ask your vote and interest. JOHN HAMILTON.
Dated January 4th, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON:

At the request of several I have consented to offer myself for election as alderman for the West Ward and respectfully ask all those who think the interests of the city will be served by my election to vote for me. JOHN ELLIOT.
Nelson, January 4th, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON:

In response to the request of a large number of property owners and ratepayers I again offer myself as a candidate for alderman in the East Ward of the City of Nelson, at the coming municipal election. Thanking you for your support in the past, your vote and influence respectfully solicited. W. G. GILLETT.
Nelson, B. C., January 4th, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD:

Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to announce myself a candidate in the forthcoming election of aldermen for the East Ward and respectfully solicit the favor of your vote and influence.

JOHN PATERSON.
Nelson, B. C., January 4th, 1902.

Slaughtering Sale

For the next thirty days I will give a great slaughtering sale on all lines in stock consisting of boy's and men's clothing, furnishings, hats and caps, and boots and shoes. In order to make room for spring stock I must slaughter some of my present stock and also to give my many customers the benefit thereof.

Now is the chance to partake of some of the best bargains ever offered in the Kootenays.

The sale is genuine, the stock new and the prices away down.

Call, get prices, examine goods and be convinced that I am offering the greatest bargains ever offered in Nelson.

217 and 219 Baker Street J. A. GILKER

BISCUITS

CHRISTIE'S CREAM SODAS. CHRISTIE'S WATER ICE WAFERS.

Also all kinds of Sweet Biscuits fresh from the factory.

BLUE RIBBON TEA.

Houston Block Nelson, B.C. J. A. IRVING & CO.

NOTICE

If you want to keep cool during the heat of the coming ELECTION

VOTE
FOR THE
BIG
Schooner

BEER OR HALF-AND-HALF

10c

THE ONLY GOOD BEER IN NELSON

Club Hotel

Corner Silica and Stanley Sts.

E. J. CURRAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above mentioned undivided half of Lot 12, Block 11 in the Town of Nelson in the name of Joseph Hetherington Bowes, which Certificate is dated the 8th day of November, 1897, and numbered 164K.

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

NOTICE

To the Public and Union Men:

The Trades and Labor Council of the City of Nelson have declared all Hotels, Restaurants and Saloons employing Chinese in or around the premises unfair to organized labor.

The following do not employ Chinese in such capacity:

VICTORIA HOTEL
CLARKE HOTEL
TREMONT HOTEL
MADDEN HOTEL
SHERBROOKE HOTEL
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL
LAKE VIEW HOTEL
ROSSLAND HOTEL
GRAND HOTEL
KLONDYKE HOTEL
JOHN SPEAR
MANHATTAN SALOON
BODEGA SALOON
GLUE POT SALOON
CLUB HOTEL
IMPERIAL RESTAURANT
KOOTENAY HOTEL
IMPERIAL SALOON

GALT COAL FOR DOMESTIC OR STEAM USE

General Agency, Telephone 265.

W. P. TIERNEY
BAKER STREET, NELSON.

TELEPHONE 145 TELEPHONE 35

ORDER YOUR
COAL
FROM
NELSON FREIGHTING AND TRANSFER CO.

ANTHRACITE AND ROSLYN
ALWAYS ON HAND
Office: Baker Street.

WEST TRANSFER CO.
N. T. MACLEOD, Manager.

Teaming and Transfer Work of all kinds.

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.

OFFICE 184 BAKER STREET
TELEPHONE 147.

THE DELMONICO.

The Delmonico restaurant after this date will be under the management of J. W. Tramill, who has purchased a half interest in the business with J. P. Forestell. The kitchen is now in charge of the latter, and again the union cards are in sight. Hot waffles and good coffee a specialty. First-class butter, pure maple syrup and cream always on hand.

TRY THE DELMONICO.
Nelson, January 1st, 1902.