The Nelson Tribune

ESABLISHED 1892 — SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1902 — DAILY EDITION

TERMS ARRANGED

LE ROI STRIKE HAS BEEN RAISED

SETTLEMENT DOES NOT TAKE IN THE OTHER PROPERTIES IN THE ROSSLAND CAMP

ROSSLAND, January 24.—The executive of the Rossland Miners' Union makes the following announcement today: "Negotiations that have been going on for the past week between John H. McKenzie, manager for the Le Roi Mine Company, and the executive board of the Rossland Miners' Union, were successfully completed this afternoon.

"This only applies to the Le Roi mine.

"Negotiations are being carried on with the other mining companies of the camp which have been affected by the strike, but they are not yet completed.

"Workingmen in outside camps are advised to keep away from Rossland for the present, as there are more union men at the present time than can secure employment, until a settlement has been effected with the other mining companies.

Executive committee, Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, W. F. M.

FRANK E. WOODSIDE.
Secretary.

POWER MORE THAN TRADE

Briton's Eastern Policy

LONDON, January 24.—A. J. Balfour, the government leader, made a comprehensive denial in the house of commons today of stories of negotiations of peace with South Africa. He declared that since the negtiations between lord Kitchener and general Botha no proposals having in view the termination of the war has been received from any one profesing to have the authority of the Boer leaders to make proposals and that no discussions looking to peace were now proceeding.

Replying in the house of commons today to questions regarding the government's eastern policy, lord Cranborne, under secretary for foreign affairs, said the occupation of a port on the Persian gulf by Russia or other foreign powers, would be inconsistent with the maintenance of the statu quo, which it was the policy of the government to maintain there. In regard to Manchuria, said lord Cranborne, it was the government's policy to maintain this statu quo in China, as determined by the treaty.

Henry Norman, Liberal, tried in vain to draw out lord Cranborne, the under secretary for foreign affairs, suggesting that the Anglo-German secret agreement referred to the Persian gulf and German Ragdad railway schemes. The outcome of the questioning was that lord Cranborne made a general reply in which he said Great Britain's main policy in Asia, including Persia, was to maintain the statu quo. Assurances had been exchanged between the British and Russian governments with referrence to the maintenance of the Persian integrity. His lordship saw no reasons why they could not simultaneously maintain British trade and good would not be bought at the expense of any right possessed by Great Britain. While anxious for the maintenance of the integrity of Persia, the government was far more anxious to maintain the balance of power, and it was quite impossible for the government to abandon its rightful position in Persia. This was specially true as regards the Persian gulf and the provinces bordering on India.

Day's Happenings in Greenwood

GREENWOOD, January 24.—[Special to The Tribune.]—H. P. Large, who has a stationery and news business at Midway, met with an accident yesterday. Whilst out riding his horse fell, breaking the rider's leg between knee and ankle.

C. Scott, Galloway, joint owner with Robert Wood of the unsold portion of the Greenwod townsite, returned today after a visit of several weeks to the Coast cities.

W. G. Gaunce, secretary of the Greenwood board of trade, also came on today's train after a visit to his family in Seattle.

The local St. Andrew's society is holding an at home tonight at which there is a numerous attendance.

The big crusher for the B. C. Company's Mother Lode mine has arrived and preparations for getting it in running order are being pushed so as to make it available for crushing a larger output. By this time next month the second furnace will be completed at the company's smelter.

Warning Against Trusts

LONDON, January 24.—Guest, Keene & Company of Dowla island, Cardiff, who recently absorbed the Cyfarthfa iron works and colliers, have, it is announced today, completed arrangements to acquire the business of the Nettfolds, big screw wire manufacturers of Birmingham. The consideration is said to be about $2,000,000. Guest & Company have already acquired the big steel works of Crawshay Brothers at Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales, and it is rumored that it is their intention to form a mammoth combination with several large firms.

LONDON, January 24.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an editorial based on the Guest & Company and the Bettlefields combine, which is a warning against the dangers of introducing the trust system into Great Britain. The Chronicle contends that the success of American combines is not due to the intrinsic merits of the system, but to the capable and energetic management, and that Great Britain is pinning its faith to a system of monopoly without imitating the energy which has worked such wonders in the United States.

BOERS ARE DISHEARTENED

Realize Struggle is Hopeless

LONDON, January 24.—The London correspondent of the Times at Pretoria says: Nearly every day produces evidence of demoralization of the Boers in the Transvaal. A petition bearing the signatures of many prominent prisoners captured recently by the British has been issued, imploring Botha to "end quickly the terrible war."

Commandant Trichard has also written Botha, telling him he must come quickly and talk with his (Trichards) commando, as the men are very much dissatisfied, threaten to surrender, and will no longer listen to their immediate commander. Prisoners now falling into the hands of the British invariably seem relieved rather than otherwise at being captured.

But it must not be inferred from this that wholesale surrender of the Boers are necessarily imminent. The only alternative is to continue the paring-down process uninterruptedly. The great difficulty being met with by the British forces in these operations is want of horses. What is required apart from spare horses is large columns, only half the men being employed at night. It is impossible to require the men to stand more than three night marches weekly.

LOBERRY AND HIS RECORD

Played the Game Before

VANCOUVER, January 24.—John Laberry recently carried on a large butcher business and slaughter house here. He was a man of engaging manners, and his pious life won him the respect and trust of those with whom he came in contact. His wife was also a very amiable woman, and her musical gifts made her a welcome guest in many homes. One morning Mr. Laberry was missing and the sheriff took possession of his business. He is said to have absconded with $50,000. The banks were interested and he was hastily followed up. The searching party, however, arrived in California only to find that he had taken passage on a trans-Pacific steamer for Australia.

The local press at that time stated that Laberry had cruelly left his wife without means of support.

In this connection the following article clipped from the Los Angeles Times will be read with interest:

SANTA ANA, January 11.—Word has been received here that Rev. John Laberry, a resident of Fairview about 12 years ago, has absconded from Vancouver, B. C., taking between $40,000 and $50,000 of his employer's funds. For the past few years, it now transpires, Laberry had been manager of a large meat company in Vancouver. Laberry's memory in this country is not fragrant. During boom times, when the town of Fairview was started, he and his buxom little wife "blew in," and soon ingratiated themselves into the esteem of the citizens of the new place. Laberry preached on Sunday, and during the week he operated a small butcher shop, and did odd jobs for the Fairview Development Company. Mrs. Laberry sang like a nightingale in the little church choir on Sundays, and on the side, kept a boarding house. Finally both suddenly disappeared, and then it became known that the Henderson Bros. and C. H. Stanley, for whom Laberry had been doing business, was short several thousand dollars. An effort was made to locate the festive couple, but they could not be found, and the money consequently was never recovered. When residents of this country they claimed to be natives of England.

A Substitute for Coal

OMAHA, January 24.—E. J. Hoffman, a Chicago and Northwestern railroad engineer, who retired from his vocation because of ill-health, has invented a fuel that he asserts is composed of clay to the extent of ninety per cent. He says that one day while at work in the shop, there was accidentally revealed to him a peculiar action of certain chemicals and gasoline. Eagerly he followed up the clue with numberless experiments, until finally he is enabled to give to the world a fuel, he declares, cheaper and better than coal.

The fuel burns in a stove, grate or furnace readily; it creates no smoke, no cinders, and burns to white ashes; twenty-five pounds of the fuel producing only a quantity of ashes that may be held in the palm of the hand. In the combustion the fire literally consumes its own ashes, and a ton of fuel will go further than two tons of the best coal, producing five times the amount of heat that coal creates. One pound of the strange mixture will suffice to keep the kitchen range going for an hour.

A recent test of Hoffman's clay coal in the furnace of a large boiler developed the fact that 250 pounds of it created 30 per cent more steam and lasted longer in burning than 600 pounds of first quality steam coal.

The invention, it is predicted, is destined to solve the fuel problem for the whole world, inasmuch as the product may be manufactured 1,100 miles from an oil-producing locality for about $2 a ton. Near an oil field it can be made for one-fifth of that price approximately.

For factories and manufacturing establisments it is proposed to have a plant at or near the furnace doors. Dirt will be hauled, treated in a few moments, and the fireman shovels his fuel under the boilers. With a draught on can be produced a heat the like of which has never been secured from coal or, with all the draugh closed, one may have the glowing fire not unlike of anthracite coal in a baseburner. For household use it is proposed to subject lumps in moulds to a pressure of 1,600 pounds.

Two Chicago-Omaha railroads will on February 1 begin using Hoffman's fuel for a thorough test in the locomotives. On this date alsa the immense packing house plants of Armour, Cudahy & Swift at South Omaha will test the invention.

FIGHTING THE BIG MERGER

Application for an Injunction

MINNEAPOLIS, January 24.—The attorneys of Milton L. Bouden and Sophia Bart Chapman filed a petition for an injunction against the Great Northen railway and its directors to prevent the transfer of its stocks to the Northern Securities company. Bouden holds 400 and Mrs. Chapman 100 shares of the Great Northern stock. The attorneys are the same as those who in behalf of Peter Power of New York, are seeking in the United States district court to have the retirement of the Northern Pacific stock declared illegal.

The bill of complaint sets up the well known fact as to the attempted merger of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington systems, and claims that by this action the Great Northern directors have rendered the charter of the road subject to forfeiture at the suit of the state of Minnesota and the license of operation in the other states traversed subject to revocation, and further, that several such suits are imminent whereby the company will lose valuable rights and privileges unless the directors are permanently enjoined from carrying out the merger.

Judgment is demanded on 11 points: That the merger is fraudulent and contrary to the laws of this state, that the Northern Securities Company is a conspiracy, that the Great Northern directors and agents be enjoined during the pendency of the suit and permanently thereafter from registering any transfers of stock to the Northern Securities Company; from recognizinz or according any privileges to that company or from receiving any votes in its meetings; that the defendant directors be enjoined from holding any office in or participating in the affairs of the Northern Securities Company or from paying any dividends on stock held by that company. The defendants have 20 days in which to answer.

Was a Hired Murderer

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, January 24.—Tom Horn, the scout, Indian fighter and stock detective, who was arrested 10 days ago, charged with the murder of William E. Nickell, son of an Iron Mountain ranchman, who was killed last July near his father's place, was given a preliminary hearing today and held for trial in the district court without bonds on the charge of murder in the first degree. The testimony of the prosecution was of the most sensational character, deputy United States marshal Lafors, deputy sheriff Snow and Mr. Onhuaus testifying that they heard Horn confess in conversation at the former's office a week ago. Horn told him, the witness said, how the crimes were committed, the amount of money he received for the jobs, etc.

Would Aocept a Pension

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana January 24.—Friends of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of ex-president Harrison, have had their attention called to statements to the effect that she has asked those in charge of the movement to grant her a pension not to present the bill to congress. This is incorrect, as stated by them. They say Mrs. Harrison has at no time made any objection to the presentation of such a bill, and still believes the matter can with propriety be presented to congress, inasmuch as the surviving widows of other ex-presidents have been recipients of the same official recognition by congress.

Dawson is Cut Off

VANCOUVER, January 24.—It is not likely that the Dawson wire will be put up before July next. It was wrecked in three places between Quesnel and Fraser lake, this side of Hazelton, and between Hazelton and Glenora. It is reported that the men appointed to keep the line in repair have declared that the breaks are so extensive and the weather so bad that they will be compelled to wait till summer. The gang sent out to repair the Fort Simpson wire have returned reporting that repairs are impossible until next July.

Canadian Coal in Europe

LONDON, January 24.—The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that owing to the high price of British coal the administration of the Swedish railroads has decided to experiment with Canadian coal. A trial shipment has arrived at Gothenberg, and it is understood that a couple of carloads have been sold to the Norwegian authorities and that negotiations are proceeding with Russians and Danes.

TO OPEN ALASKA

BIG RAILWAY SCHEMES ARE PROJECTED

ONE COMPANY SLEKING A BIG LAND SCHEME IN AID OF ITS VENTURE

SEATTLE, Washington, January 24.—The Alaska, Copper River and Yukon Railway Company has been incorporated under the laws of Washington to build a railroad from Prince William Sound in Alaska through the Copper and Tanana river country to a point on the Yukon river near Eagle. The company proposes in addition to operate a steamship line from Seattle to Prince William Sound, to build and maintain a smelter and refinery in Alaska and to carry on general mining transactions. The corporation is capitalized at $25,000,000, the entire amount of which, it is claimed has been subscribed by eastern and foreign capital. The estimated cost of the railway is estimated at $10,000,000. The incorporators are B. D. Bannister, Alfred Biles and T. L. Parker.

There is also a scheme on foot by which it is proposed to develop Alaska in the same manner as the Northwestern States—by a subsidized railroad. The Trans-Alaskan Railroad Company proposes to build a line from Cook Inlet to St. Michael, and asks that the government donate a right of way 200 feet wide for the entire distance and 10 square miles of land for each mile of railroad built. Senator Teller of Colorado and representative Sibley of Pennsylvania have introduced in the two houses a bill with this intent.

The measure sets forth that the corporation, which is organized in the state of Washington, shall be aided in its construction work by the grant of every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers for ten sections in width on each side of the road; also a right of way 100 feet in width on each side of the center line of said road between Cook's Inlet to a point on Behring Straits," the route to conform to survey filed with the department of the interior last September. In case any grants are already occupied by settlers, other sections shall be designated.

In order that the land acquired shall be of value, the United States is forbidden to sell lands in the district at less than double the minimum price of public lands when sold.

It is further provided that the road shall be completed within ten years, and the first twenty miles in one year. Upon the completion of each twenty mile section the government shall transfer to the company 200 sections (square miles) of land. The stipulation is that the road shall remain a "public highway for the use of the government of the United States" for ten years after completion, and that mails shall be carried at rates to be agreed on with the postmaster-general.

J. J. Frey, president of the company, has supplied for the information of congress a long statement. He points out that the 369,529,600 acres in Alaska, for which the government paid less than two cents an acre, have never been developed, and that the railroad will open up immense wealth to the United States. He quotes liberally from the report of governor John G. Brady of Alaska, issued last October.

Following are some of the extracts employed:

It is dawning upon many that Alaska is susceptible of very great agricultural possibilities. * * * Many of the citizens of Skagway were cultivating gardens successfully, and they were justy proud when they entertain a skeptical friend and regale him with a boiled dinner, assuring him that the flowers which adorn the table and room and the potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and cabbages which fill the dishes ready to be served, were all grown in their own garden.

These fascinating culinary facts are followed by explanation of the fishing and mining possibilities of Alaska. Then the governor points out the need of railroads and predicts that the trans-Pacific steamships will eventually call at Alaskan ports.

Mr. Frey quotes a report made in 1900 by the two government geologists:

This Cook-Inlet-Kuskokwim route is, as yet, only a proposed route, but according to captain Tarvis, E. Barnard, Spurr, and other pioneers who are most familiar with the country it seems without doubt destined to become immediately the favorite overland route for Nome, St. Michael and the lower Yukon regions. This route leaves the western shore of Cook's Inlet just north of Kamishak bay and a little northwest of Augustine island, in approximately 59 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. It leads westward from Illamma lake to Kalamakof, on the Kuskokwim, and northwestward to Holy Cross mission and Anvik, up Anvik river and over Anvik portage to Norton Sound; thence to Nome as before. By this route the distance from the coast at Cook's Inlet to St. Michael and the head of Norton Sound is approximately 400 miles, with the country for the most part of easy, gentle slope and no barriers. Kiami, about 100 miles south of where the route would leave the coast, is open to vessels all winter. The same, so far as is known, is true of the Kamishak region. If this is correct, for smoothness of country, shortness, directness and dispatch, as an overland route the Cook's Inlet and Kuskokwim route cannot be equalled.

In conclusion Mr. Frey points out that the purchase price of Alaska is returned every year by the fishing industry and by the Cape Nome revenues, and argues that "some extraordinary effort should be made to develop and open to settlement this far-off possession."

"It is to this condition of affairs," he says, "that the Trans-Alaskan Railway Company respectfully call your attention and asks that a grant of land be made to aid in the construction of its road from Cook's Inlet to Behring Strait. The company does not ask for any minerals or mineral rights; nor does it expect any immediate returns from the lands. It will take years to bring to the knowledge of the people in the United States that in Alaska can be had homesteads from which can be gathered the necessaries of life."

Rossland's Race Meeting

ROSSLAND, January 24.—The Rossland Turf Club has decided to hang up $1500 for a meeting on May 24th. The card includes five events for running horses and one trot and pace. The mile run will be termed the Rossland Derby, and will have a $400 purse attached. Entries for this event will be opened in March, and horses are to be nominated on May 1st. The event for harness horses will also have a $400 purse attached, with the proviso that the winner must finish in 2:30 or better to take the money. A civic demonstration will probably be held as well.

The Rumored Shipping Trust

NEW YORK, January 24.—The White Star steamer Celtic arrived today from Liverpool and Queenstown. Among her passengers were a number of English shipping men whose mission, it is rumored, was to form a combine of trans-Atlantic passenger and freight lines. The party include J. W. Pirie, chairman of the Harland and Wolff Ship Building Company and director of the Leland and White Star lines, Henry Wilding of Richardson, Spence and Company, English agents of the International Navigation Company, who succeeded J. R. Ellerman as chairman of the Leland line, and J. B. Ismay and W. S. Graves, directors of the White Star line.

Mr. Ismay, when seen at quarantine said: "The same rumors were current one year ago, but there is nothing in these reports. My visit here is to study the Celtic and fit her for a trip to the Mediterranean. I can give no other statement at this time."

TESTIMONY OF BOTH SIDES

Powderly Favors Extension

WASHINGTON, January 24—Former secretary of state, John W. Foster, appeared before the senate committee on immigration and spoke in opposition to the Chinese exclusion bills which have been introduced in congress. His remarks were directed more particularly to the Mitchell, or Pacific coast bill, which, he said, was a plain violation of our treaty with China.

Mr. Foster said that our government had four times asked China to modify existing treaties in the interests of American citizens and that in every instance China had acceded to our request. He then submitted for the consideration of the committee three propositions.

The first was that any law passed by congress which continues the exclusion of Chinese laborers beyond 1904 would be not only without international authority, but would be in violation of treaty stipulations. He said that during the negotiations resulting in the treaty of 1894 the United States sought to have the exclusion of Chinese extended to 20 years and that the Chinese government refused to make it for more than ten years. He also insisted that when the treaty of 1894 came to an end the Burlingame treaty of 1868 would be revived and come into force, which treaty stipulated for the free and unrestricted immigration of Chinese of all classes into the United States. The treaty, he said, had only been suspended as to immigration, not abrogated.

His second proposition was that the exclusion laws should not be made applicable to our insular possessions, and said the Hawaiian islands presented the exact state of affairs which was contemplated by the American negotiators for the exclusion treaty, in which they gave the assurance that to such a condition of affairs the exclusion law would not apply, when all the interests of the island asked for Chinese immigration and the local authorities agreed that it would not in any way affect white labor.

Mr. Foster's third proposition was that the existing exclusion laws and the legislation proposed are in clear disregard of the treaty of 1894, which guaranteed to all Chinese in the United States the most favored nation treatment and the privileges of treaties with other nations, guaranteeing to them the same treatment as to the protection of their persons and property as that enjoyed by native citizens.

Mr. Foster read from the remarks of minister Wu before the committee on foreign relations during the last session in which he spoke of the indignities and humiliations alleged to have been suffered by some of his people at the hands of our immigration officers.

Major general O. O. Howard said he endorsed all that Mr. Foster had said. He had come in contact with the Chinese on the Pacific coast and characterized the undue diligence of Chinese inspectors in the performance of their duties " as among the iniquities of the present execution of the exclusion law."

Mr. Powderly spoke of the matter referred to by Mr. Foster and said that he thought it grew out of an anonymous communication. The case, he said, had been investigated and found without a scintilla of truth. Mr. Powderly brought to the committee room in charge of a deputy United States marshal two alleged Chinese merchants, who, he said, were samples of the "merchants" minister Wu had referred to.

Through an interpreter the prisoners, Lee Sang and Chang Ling, admitted that they had entered the United States in 1897 on forged certificates, alleging that they were merchants and that they knew of the deception. Asked what disposition was to be made of them, Mr. Powderly said they would be given a fair hearing, but that they would ultimately be deported.

The interpreter, Charles Kee, a treasury official, described methods pursued by a Chinese company of Chicago in manufacturing fraudulent certificates.

Mr. Richardson Campbell, a Chinese inspector, said that in his opinion there were 10,000 Chinese in the United States who were admitted on false certificates.

Mr. Foster contended that there were only 93,000 Chinese in the United States, but Mr. Campbell stated that the department's information gave the number of Chinese in this country as 300,000.

The committee will further discuss the subject next Monday.

Will Attack Colon

NEW YORK, January 24.—A cipher dispatch received today by Dr. J. Restopo, agent of the Colombian liberal junta here, announced that general Frederico Barrera was at Paraiso awaiting reinforcements for the Nombre de Dios, Cocle and Bocas del Toro, and that as soon as these arrived Colon was to be attacked. A detail of troops forming part of general Serrano Perez' army was reported at Emperadoo, on the line of the Panama railroad, and at Matachin.

A liberal force under general Victoriano Lorenzo was expected to affect a junction with the Perez detachment. Panama, it was said, would not be attacked at present, but efforts would be made to prevent supplies reaching it.

In another dispatch received by the liberals today generals Colodomiro Castillo and Jose Maria Castillia acknowledged receipt of 500,000 cartridges for Mauser, Remington and Manlicher rifles, sent more than a fortnight ago. The brothers Castillo also announced that they had invaded the Bolivar province and held troops on the Magdalena river at Plato, Pivijar and Zambrano. The object of this expedition was to furnish the guerrilla troops with ammunition. According to this dispatch the conservatives in this region were reduced to the towns of Santa Marta and Cienaga, the rest being in the undisputed possession of the liberals.

Low Persistently Violated

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The report of the inter-state commerce commission transmitted to congress renews the declaration made in previous reports that in its present condition the act to regulate commerce cannot be enforced. As to remedial legislation the commission renews the statement made in its previous annual report, that it " has little to suggest and nothing new to propose." The feature of the report is the almost sensational statement of the relations existing between the railroads and a comparatively few heavy shippers. Referring to the commissions recent investigations into the movement of packing house products and of grain and grain products, the report says: "The facts therein developed are of such a character that no thoughtful person can contemplate them with indifference; that the leading traffic officials of many of the most important railroad lines, men occupying high positions and charged with the most important duties, should deliberately violate the statute law of the land, and in some cases agree with each other to do so; that it should be thought necessary by them ot destroy vouchers and so manipulate book-keeping as to obliterate evidence of the transactions; that hundreds of thousands of dollars should be paid in unlawful rebates to a few great packing houses; that the business of railroad transportation should to such an extent be conducted in open disregard of law must be surprising and offensive to all right minded persons.

"Equally startling at least is the fact that the owners of these packing houses, men whose names are known throughout the commercial world, should be seemingly be eager to augment their gains with the enormous amounts of these rebates which they receive in plain defiance of a federal statute."

That there were palliating circumstances under which railroad officials act the commission is not unmindful, and the opinion is expressed that the existing laws should be so amended that every manager who desires to observe them can do so without risk of sacrificing their property. The application of the remedy, the report says, is fraught with dangers to the public, and it should be applied unless the public is fully protected.

SLAIN IN HIS BATHHOUSE

End of St. Louis Millonaire

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—A Dean Cooper, several times a millionaire, and one of the best known business men in St. Louis, was found this morning dying on a cot in the Vista Turkish bath house, his head crushed in by a blow from a heavy hammer. He expired without giving utterance to any word that might throw light on the identity of the slayers, and the police find themselves confronted with the most complete mystery they ever have had to deal with. A negro attendant, known as a faithful servant of Cooper, and his constant companion, except for a few brief minutes when he was down town, is the only person the detectives have from whom to extract the story of what passed behind the walls of the big bathing house resort, and he tells a tale of pretty women and well dressed men, of a ragged messenger boy and a mysterious note, of ribald jest, noisy merriment, all to the accompaniment of much liquor. Then the place lapsed back to the silence of the dead of night and he came upon his master breathing his last.

The bath house was the property of the millionaire and the frequenters assert that he was his own best customer, and that most of those who came there did so to join him in his peculiar form of pleasure.

Cooper left his residence at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, his wife and son understanding that he was going to the Vista, though he told them nothing of his plans for the night. From the moment he closed the house door on himself the police have nothing to show of his movements, except the word of the negro servant, William Strother.

Revolutionists Defeated

PANAMA, January 24.—A report has reached here that the forces under the Colombian general Castro had an agreement with the troops under revolutionary leader general Herrera, in the neighborhood of Agua Dulce, in the vicinity of Las Tablas on the Azuro peninsular, southwest of Panama, in which the revolutionary forces were defeated. Confirmation of this report is awaited. The meeting of the government troops and the revolutionists near Agua Dulce will explain the delay in the expected revolutionary attack upon Panama.

PARIS, January 24.—The government of Columbia has offered to purchase a number of absolete French gunboats. The negotiations have thus far had no results.

Canada's Trade Growing

OTTAWA, January 24.—Canada's fame as a producing country is spreading. Among the trade inquiries received at the department of trade and commerce, is one from a firm in Naples. It asks to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of produce desiring representation in Italy. A correspondent in the Midlands, England, requests to be furnished with the names of Canadian breeders of heavy horses. Enquiry is made for exporters of cider from Canada. What is required is sound new stock to be shipped from February to the end of March each season, casks to contain about forty gallons each.

Suicide at Northport

NORTHPORT, January 24.—[Special to The Tribune.]—Miss Jennie M. Barlow, who has been a prominent figure in society here and in Anaconda, Montana, for the past ten years, committed suicide this afternoon at the residence of her uncle, Robert Morrill, on Silver Crown avenue. She took strychnine. Mr. Morrill found her soon after she took the poison, and went at once for a doctor, who reached the scene too late to save her life. Her action was probably caused by melancholy, resulting from ill health.

Smith's Peculiar Tactics

PORTLAND, January 24.—Al Neil, of San Francisco, won on a foul from Billy Smith of Portland in the tenth round of what was to have been a 20-round contest last night. In the ninth, the gong saved Smith from a knock out. When they came up for the tenth round Smith immediately fell on Neil, backed him against the ropes and then kicked him with his knee and bit him on the shoulder. The referee stopped the fight and declared Neil the winner.

Effecting Another Saving

NORTHPORT, January 24.—Oscar Szontagh, manager of the Northport Smelting & Refining Company, has eliminated another process in the treatment of his ores. His last improvement has been the discontinuance of the matte crusher. It affects a considerable saving. The matte is run on to corrugated steel plates, which have been coated with fire clay to prevent the adhesion of the metal. In cooling on the plates the matte contracts and cracks into pieces smaller than those which came from the crusher.

Dixon Knocked Out

BALTIMORE, January 24.—George Dixon, the veteran colored pugilist, went down and out under a rain of body blows delivered by Eddy Lenny, at the Eureka Athletic club tonight.

CHEAP SMELTING

EVERETT SMELTER MAKES ANOTHER CUT

GIVING THE SLOCAN A RATE OF $11 ON ORES CARRYING 20 PER CENT LEAD

SANDON, January 24.—[Special to The Tribune.]—There was an important change in the smelter situation here this week. D. Johnson, of the Everett smelter, has made contracts with the American Boy and Last Chance properties on a basis of $11 for freight and treatment on ore going 20 per cent lead or less. For ore running over 20 per cent, 20 cents a unit will be charged for each per cent up to 40, making the rate for that class of ore $15 per ton. All ore going over 40 per cent will get the $15 rate. A zinc penalty of 50 cents a unit will be charged on everything over 8 per cent. The settlement is on the London market quotations, less shipment deductions. Ten per cent of the price will be held out for 90 days to protect the smelters from fluctuation. The American Boy and Last Chance are already shipping on the new basis, and several other properties are expected to drop into line in a few days. An announcement from the Trail smelter is awaited with great interest by the mine owners. No settlements have yet been received from the Trail for ore shipped since the first, and inquiries have only elicited a reply that the rate for freight and treatment has not yet been settled for the year. This clash in rates is welcome news to the Slocan.

IS THE TIME OPPORTUNE

To Introduce Protection

LONDON, January 24.—Great Britain would hit Germany hard if it should find it necessary to impose countervailing duties on sugar. At the present time, however, during the heat of the Anglo-German controversy, when the nation is irritated over the mouthings of chancellor Von Buelow and the savage attacks of the German press against everything British, the change of policy will come with peculiar significance. If England protects her sugar manufacturers she will deliver a terrible blow to one of Germany's pet industries. For some years Germany has been fathering the beet sugar manufacturers. She has given them bounties with no unsparing hand, and as a consequence they have flooded the English market with sugar which has been sold at a price less than the cost of manufacture, owing to the bounty largesses. This cheap German sugar well-nigh killed the home-made sugar trade, and not only did it close up the English industries, but it dealt such a severe blow to England's West Indian manufacturers of cane sugar that the planters were reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. The West Indian sugar growers called on the home government to protect them against the Germans, but have hitherto met with no helping hand. They have been so angry at the negative treatment accorded them that they have more than once threatened to annex the British West Indies to the United States.

If England takes this action it will resuscitate the West Indian and her own languishing sugar industries, and at the same time deliver a most opportune rebuff to German industry, which can ill-afford to lose a good market at this time of commercial depression.

If England departs from free trade in this line, it is the thin end of the wedge, and protection will surely follow in other directions as well. The Manchester school long insisted that the reduction of the profits of the manufacturer meant the benefit of the consumer, the great buying public of England. But when it comes to breaking down industries altogether some of the benefit of the consumer who depends upon the industries appears, and if England does not soon protect many of her industries the consumers will soon be wiped out of existence altogether.

Will be Free Soon

LONDON, January 24.—The artist correspondent of the Graphic, who has been following the case of Miss Stone, the captive American missionary, telegraphs from Salonica that the captives are now in Bulgaria, eight hours' distant from the frontier. The correspondent says that M. Gargiulo, the dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, who is negotiating for Miss Stone's release, is convinced that owing to the strictness of the Turkish cordon, nobody can clandestinely cross the frontier. He has therefore begged the American legation at Constantinople to ask the porte to instruct Ibram Pasha to relax his vigilance so as to induce the brigands to bring the captives over the frontier. The correspondent concludes with saying it is probable that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka will be free within a few days.

A Big Bill Against the Government

TOLEDO, Ohio, January 24.—Abner McKinley, brother of the late president, has asked the United circuit court for a fee of $6000, the services claimed to have been rendered in the case of Joshua Harmon et al against the Detroit & Lima Railroad Company. He makes affidavit that on September 23rd, 1898, he was appointed as associate counsel for the receiver of the road, and with judge John H. Boyle was given orders to act as such until further order of the court. For his work he says he has received no pay, and he wants part of the proceeds of the road's sale.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS BY CARRIER.

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

A statement was issued by the secretary of the Rossland Miners' Union last evening to the effect that satisfactory arrangements had been arrived at between the union and the management of the Le Roi mine, as a result of which the strike at the Le Roi had been lifted. In his statement the secretary of the Rossland union does not go into the details of the settlement, contenting himself with saying that the arrangement arrived at is satisfactory to the union. The strike is still on at the other big Rossland properties and union men are warned against flocking to the camp as there are plenty of union men available for all the places likely to be immediately opened up by the Le Roi settlement.

The Tribune is in receipt of a letter signed "Anti-Humbug" in which the writer enters a protest against the action of the ladies who have in hand the conversazione and ball to provide funds for the public library. If "Anti-Humbug" chooses to sign his name to his communication The Tribune will give him a chance to convince its readers that those who patronize the library should pay for their privilege, otherwise his communication on "what we appreciate we pay for" will go into the limbo of forgotten things.

Prohibitionists are up against it on the referendum dodge of the Ontario legislature. If they could poll the sixty per cent vote in its favor, which is the task set for them by the Ross government, they would no longer require either the active or passive support of the Ross or an other government. When prohibitionists can poll sixty per cent of the electors there will not be sufficien opposition to them in the legislature with which to wad a gun.

Canadian manufacturers will never shine as purveyors to the army of his majesty when every consignment shipped requires the certificate of a board of enquiry to satisfy the authorities that they were not gold-bricked.

To Tax the People's Bread

NEW YORK, January 24.—The uneasiness in the sugar trade caused by the expectation of an increased sugar duty, is growing as the date of the budget speech approaches, cables the Tribune's London correspondent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has promised not to increase the duty on coal and this undertaking is regarded as foreshadowing an additional tax on sugar and perhaps tea. During the last few weeks imports of sugar have enormously increased, and the demand for storage room is greater than the supply. There is not so much nervousness in the tea trade, but it is freely stated that the tax on tea will be raised from 4 to 6 per cent per pound. The chancellor is being urged to revive the old registration duty on corn, which Mr. Gladstone abolished many years ago. If this duty had been in operation last year, it would have yielded £3,658,000.

VENGEANCE OF CANADIANS

Australian Verson of It

There is a story to the effect that some men belonging to the Strathcona Horse strung up four Boers to trees and shot them full of holes. The story has never been fully told nor properly authenticated, and although we heard it several months ago, we have so far been unable to meet with a Strathcona trooper who of his own knowledge could say that it really happened. The story as we heard it was to the effect that a body of Strathconas were passing a Boer farmhouse which displayed a white flag, and they turned in to secure water. They found several women there, who said the men were all from home, but as the troopers were mounting to depart they were fired on from the house, a couple of them killed, and several wounded. The Canadians swooped around the house, broke in the doors, and overpowered five Boers, four of whom they strung up on trees along the road, while the fifth was driven along the road and sent to the Boer camp to report the occurrence. This was the story—a swift retribution in the fury of the moment for a treacherous abuse of the white flag.

But an Australian, who signs himself "J," writing in the Sydney Bulletin of his experience in the convalescent camp at Pretoria, tells of his talks with a Canadian, and among other things he questioned him about "the hanging of those Boers out Greylingstad way," and he reports the Canadian as telling the story thus:

"I rather guess I was in that, stranger," he said. "It was like this. Some of our outfit went up to a farm to sample the chickens. There was a white flag up to the ridgepole, and they nacherly guessed it was all right; but, damn me, stranger, if there wasn't a mob of Boers in the corral near by, and they let drive, and knocked over a sergeant and another, and the rest got away. Waal, next day some of the squadron went out on patrol, and a few slipped off and made for this farm, and grabbed four Boers. They gave in, and help up a white flag when they saw there was no getting away, thinkin', mebbe, that nothing more than a few months free board at St. Helena would happen to them. But they were mistaken there. We took 'em right out to one o' them arrangements they hang meat one, and strung 'em up right away, and pumped 'em full of bullets with our shooters."

"Your officer," I enquired, casually. "was he there, too?"

"Waal, stranger, he was an' he wasn't. When he missed us in the morning, he nacherly guessed where to find us, and he came there right away, just in time to see us put the ropes around their necks. 'Stop right here,' says he, 'and bring those men along to camp.' We 'lowed we couldn't do it. Told him to keep his head shut, 'cause there was plenty more rope, and the meat fixin' would bear mor'n four men —it would carry an extra one easy."

"And were the four Boers you hung the same who shot your men?"

"Waal, stranger, I couldn't rightly say that. But they was Boers, anyway."

This puts the incident—if there really was such an incident—in an altogether different light. A swift and indignant retribution for abusing the white flag is one thing, while the story, as related in the Sydney Bulletin, is quite another thing. If the Australian version is incorrect, somebody who knows the facts ought to state them.—Toronto Star.

WILL BUY OUT THE FRIARS

Secretary Root's Suggestion

Before the house committee on insular affairs seretary Root turned the friar land question in the Philippines inside out. He said these land holdings constituted one of the chief causes of discontent among the people, they were the hotbeds of insurrection, and had furnished Aguinaldo his chief appeal to popular prejudice. The secretary said the religious orders so fully recognized the bad condition of affairs that they were disposed to sell out, and he urged that the government should take advantage of the opportunity to remove the chief causes of discontent in the islands. He did not believe condemnation proceedings would be necessary, as there were indications that a fair price could be agreed upon. A rough estimate of the value of the lands, he said, was from five to seven and one half million dollars, American money.

Secretary Root explained the enormous power which the religious orders had long exercised in the Philippines. They were represented at Madrid, and the archbishop was quite as powerful as the governor general of the islands. The orders had largely supplanted the native priests. As a result of the great political power of the orders, the friars became the medium of communication between the local parishes and the central government. They held large tracts of the best land, amounting to about 400,000 acres, at the time of the American occupation. The people rented the lands, and thus a landlord and tenant system was now in operation. This caused intense hatred, and Mr. Root said the feeling of the tenant classes was not equalled in bitterness by anything in Ireland.

Aguinaldo had taken advantages of this intense feeling of the tenants against the friar landlords, and the movement had become very popular. The secretary said that about the most important thing to be done at this time was to dispose of the friar question, as it was felt that when landed proprietorship was brought to an end most of the agitation would be disposed of.

The friars had been driven from the land in many cases, he said, and if they returned the people would kill them. Appeals had been made to the war department to collect the rents due, but the secretary said this could not be done without the use of troops.

Mr. Root said that no religious question was involved, as it was simply a condition that existed and was fully recognized. The friars themselves were so fully alive to the conditions that they would doubtless be ready to dispose of their lands.

At all events, Mr. Root said, they were a part of an organization, and he apprehended that the disposition of the lands would be determined by higher church authorithies than the friars themselves.

MORE DUNSMUIR LITIGATION

Will Involve a Large Sum

NEW YORK, January 21.—Edna Wallace Hopper is about to enter suit against Hon. James Dunsmuir, premier of British Columbia, and the brother of her stepfather, Alexander Dunsmuir, now deceased, to set aside her stepfather's will. If she succeeds in this she will secure all of her mother's interests in the Dunsmuir estate, which, under the laws of California—of which the late Alexander Dunsmuir was a citizen—amounts to one-half.

In this case the share in the estate is variously estimated as worth from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, comprising, as it does, rights in the mines and coal fields of Vancouver island, and a large share in the ownership of the island railroad and associated steamship lines.

Mrs. Hopper will ask for the setting aside of the will on the ground that Hon. James Dunsmuir, the provincial premier, used undue influence on Alexander Dunsmuir to procure the making of a will unfair to Mrs. Dunsmuir and her heirs, and that he unfairly influenced Mrs. Dunsmuir, also, to waive her rights to contest the will in question.

The suit is set aside the will is to be brought in Victoria, the suit to set aside the agreement of Mrs. Wallace-Dunsmuir to waive her rights to contest the will, will be tried in California.

The papers which judge Coyne has prepared for Mrs. Hopper and which are now on their way from San Francisco to Victoria by a messenger charged with the duty of serving them on Mr. Dunsallege Alexander Dunsmuir was suffering from cerebral meningitis when he signed the will in his brother's favor, and died within thirty days thereafter.

Mrs. Hopper also says that her mother, Mrs. Wallace-Dunsmuir, came under the influence of James Dunsmuir at the time when she was hovering between life and death in this city late in 1899, and accepted $25,000 in lieu of her rights to contest. Four months later she died at the Imperial hotel.

Between the time of the signing of the agreement and her death, according to Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Dunsmuir began proceedings to have the agreement rescined.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Hopper's recent absence from her duties at a theatre in this city gave rise to the report that she had been hurt in an automobile accident at Yonkers.

At that time she was on her way from New York to San Francisco to attend to certain business with regard to the suit against her millionaire connection. By arriving in San Francisco unexpectedly Mrs. Hopper secured possession of a large number of papers and books which would otherwise, she believes, have been secreted from her.

Mrs. Hopper, while in the west, made a settlement out of court with all the heirs under her mother's will, and thus got rid of all rivalry for the possession of the $350,000 left her by her mother.

She will come on to Victoria shortly to personally press her claims, and it is hinted may not in this be without assistance even from certain members of premier Dunsmuir's family.

AN ANCIENT SWISS VILLAGE

600 Years Behind the Times

Terbinen, a district in the heart of Switzerland, is 600 years behind the times. The inhabitants are ignorant of the discovery of America, or Europe's thirty years' war, or of steam or electricity.

They never heard of Napoleon. They never tasted tea, coffee or sugar. They have no movable furniture and they lead a nomadic life, with every man his own artisan and his own producer of everything he needs.

Terbinen is situated in the canton of Wallis. The town of Visp, distant a six hour's ride on the back of a mule, is the nearest place of communication with civilization. South of Visp there is no railroad nor even a road, only this mule path to Terbinen.

Terbinen is 2500 feet higher that Visp, it is an eight days' ride by mule to traverse its limits, and it contains twenty hamlets, which either have not been put on the maps at all, or if they have, they have been wrongly named.

The population of the district all told numbers 622 people. They know that they are part of a country named Switzerland, but they have never seen any more of it than they inhabit, and don't want to. They won't even build a road to Visp. What would be the use? They haven't any wagons.

In religion they are Catholics, and while they recognize implicitly the authority of the pope, they couldn't tell whether his place of abode is on earth or heaven.

The origin of these strange people is lost. The speak a corruption of one of the Swiss dialects, but there are indications they they were originally an ancient Roman colony. Their elaborate system of waterworks is the best evidence on which this theory is based. Their name, too, it is thought, is a corruption of the Latin "Terminus," frontier.

The Terbiners live in houses of Larchwood, which is said to be so durable that it lasts for thousands of years. Some of the dwellings are very ancient if the inscriptions above the doorways are to be relied upon. One of these bears the date of "A. D. 1111." There are also several buildings which are pointed out as heathen houses, and these are supposed to be the remains of the old Roman colony.

All the furniture inside the houses is stationary, stoves, tables, benches, and beds being built in against the walls. There are no locks on the doors for in Terbinen theft is unknown. Nobody wants any more than the ordinary necessities of life, and these everybody can get. There isn't a physician or druggist, not a saloon nor an ounce of tobacco in the place.

The houses have a ground floor, which is divided into a kitchen and a second room, the latter used as a general bedroom and sittingroom for the family. Beneath the ground floor is a place called the "saal," (hall), used for storing provisions or clothing.

Bread, cheese, butter and milk, dried meat and potatoes are the chief articles of diet; potatoes were introduced only five years ago. The bread baking takes place twice a year in the community oven, which each hamlet maintains. The bread gets so hard that it has to be cut in chunks with a sword.

All of the clothing is made by the women, who spin the cloth from the wool, hemp and flax that is raised in the district. The clothes are cut in a style that prevailed in Germany in the middle ages.

The villagers move about from the highlands to the valleys according to the season of the year and as their crops need attention. They take their cooking utensils along and keep house in huts wherever they stop.

In January and February they stay in the village. March and early April finds them, men, women and children descended to the valleys to attend to their vineyards and waterways. From April 15th to May 15th they are on the hillsides planting potatoes and vegetables. By early May they go back to the villages to work in the nearby fields.

The first of June finds them in the vineyards again. In the middle of July the wife or a grown up daughter takes the cattle to the heights to graze for two months. September is spent by the other members of the family in garnering the winter crops, and by the end of the month the cattle are brought back to the meadows. On October 12th there is another exodus from the village to the vineyards, and from October 28th to the beginning of November the Alps are revisited with the cattle.

Big TobaccoTrust

NEW YORK, January 24.—The American tobacco combine's designs upon the British market and the trade in the United States, has received a surprise in the closing of a deal which has been negotiated by George P. Butler, a well known American tobacco man, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. As a result of this deal, the position of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, which comprises some thirteen big firms and which will be floated early in February, is probably strengthened. Mr. Butler when asked what would be the effect of the new combination, replied. "It means closer relations between the Universal Tobacco Company of America, Imperial Tobacco Company of England, Henry Clay-Bock Company, the Havana Company, Limited, and the Havana Commercial Company. This combination will be opposed by the Tobacco company of England and the American companies. In the deal there will exist a more harmonious working understanding. These companies control the market for imported cigars in Great Britain, which is enormous and are in a position to fear but little if any threatened invasion of this market by any other combination.

Borghese Art on the Market

LONDON, January 23.—Lady Stanley, wife of sir Henry Stanley, asserts that she has high authority for asserting that the Italian legal difficulties have been overcome and that negotiations are well advanced for the transfer of the entire Borghese gallery to the United States. She implores the civilized world to join in averting such a catastrophe. The Borghese gallery, the estimated value of which is $1,930,000, is regarded as being one of the finest private collection of paintings in the world. Among the best known works are Correggie's Danae and Raphael's Entombment. The statuary in the collection is not regarded as of much importance, but the modern sculptures include several masterpieces, such of Canova's Venus Victrix.

Ireland and Its Troubles

LONDON, January 24.—The Times' correspondent at Dublin reports that the progress of a revised plan of campaign in the west of Ireland has not been appreciably checked by the recent prosecution of certain members of parliament and other agitators. Speaking after the sale of goods of a tenant for refusing to pay rent in Roscommon, John O'Donnell, M. P., over whose head two convictions for bringing about an illegal assembly are hanging, said that notwithstanding all the government's efforts, a fire had been started in the north and west of Ireland which would make such a conflagration which would burn "all landlords to blazes."

Ten Years Leisure to Repent

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—Frank Rawkewsky, until recently a soldier in the United States army, has been brought here from Columbia, Washington, and taken to the military prison at Alcatratz island where he will serve a sentence of ten years for threatening the life of president Roosevelt. He claims he was drunk when he made the threat.

Canada's New Bank

TORONTO, January 23.—It is stated that the Soverign Bank of Canada will open its doors for business about March 31st.

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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. George Johnstone, 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. Eli Sutcliffe, president; E. DeMers, 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.

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REBELLIOUS BRIDES SOLD

Bucks Enjoy Shrew Taming

Seventy buxom squaws of the Comanche Indian tribe were sold at auction at Darlington, Oklahoma, on Christmas day, in accordance with the ancient wedding custom among the tribe. And now the seventy are in despair, while the owners are gloating over the acquisition of such conditions to their households.

Some of the squaws had already been married and carried papooses upon their backs, but this was not considered in the mind of the Indian who auctioned them off. The pleadings of the squaws to allow their own husbands (who belonged to other tribes) to buy them in availed nothing; their tears were but to sear their own hearts, for an Indian's decision once made cannot be changed for love or money.

A few weeks ago the chief of the Comanches declared there was a surplus of Indian girls unwed. So he called the medicine men in secret session and, behold! a decision was soon reached that there was to be a wedding festival. And all the bucks rejoiceed at the news, for they imagine it great sport to bid against each other for the hand of a handsome squaw.

Hence it was a strange mixture of sentiment that invaded the Comanche reservation on Christmas day. Gloom fell like a black thunder-bird over the little band of seventy women, while near at hand as many bucks made merry in the medicine dances. They were each filled with the ambition to outbid a neighbor.

The wedding festival did not pass off without its trouble and interference, for a number of revengeful Kiowas, hearing of the ceremonies, invaded the sacred circle and commenced to bid before the Comanches knew of their presence. And several cowboys worked off a plan to carry off three of the prettiest of the women. Among the latter was a daughter of ex-chief Parker. She was justly considered the belle of the whole tribe.

Christmas morning dawned bright and rather warm. The large agency building used as a pen for the captives was invaded at sun-up by Ute Arrow, the auctioneer. To his astonishment he found three of the most handsome and long-wished for squaws gone from the stockade. Scouts were at once sent in pursuit, but they returned at 9 o'clock footsore and unsuccessful. They wished to take part in the bidding and would not give chase longer for fear of missing an opportunity.

The young women left were taken to the camping ground, fed a light breakfast, made to retire to a large tepee and each take a turn at her toilet so she would sell for a fancy price, and then they were let out and stood in a bunch.

Ute Arrow walked among them picking out the insubordinate ones first. Humming Bird, a brignt and vivacious young squaw, was the first victim, so chosen because she had attempted upon several occasions to lead a riot among the captives and escape. Her long black hair hung in two shiny braids over brown-skinned and bared shoulders. The dress she wore was covered with elk teeth, being loaned for the occasion by her parents who robbed her form of it immediately after the sale. Her two black eyes were filled with tears as Ute Arrow began in a loud voice to extol her charms and accomplishments. Her brown skin flushed for the shame of it all.

In this thick guttural voice Ute Arrow proclaimed her servile duties; how well she could cook, how quickly she could harness a team or cinch a saddle girth, her physical endurance at the plow, or her capacity to extort money from creditors of her lege lord. (She was a collector for her uncle, ex-chief Parker, and gathered in his rentals.)

Fifty ponies was the first bid. A young Comanche brave noticed for his daring was the bidder. His life-long enemy at once became a rival in the bidding and the girl was run up to eighty ponies and sold to the first bidder. He at once took possession of her and a medicine man, Saucy Chief, married them according to the Comanche forms.

Others of the seventy were put up and sold quite as quickly at the first. But Humming Bird being a spirited young woman, made a desired addition to the household of any redskin and she of course brought the highest price.

After the bidding had been in progress several hours four Kiowa warriors invaded the camp by stealth and commenced to bid, talking in the Comanche tongue. One of them, Buffalo Tails, was awarded a young woman whom he had been courting for some time, by outbidding all others in the sum of fifty-three ponies. But when his nationality was discovered the bid was annulled and he was promptly run out of camp. The three young women who were stolen by cowboys have not been captured yet, and it is probable they have gone out of the reservation into Northern Texas.

This is the last of the wedding festivals of the Comanches, and the leaders of the event chose Christmas day because they thought it would add the glamour of romance to the occasion. Comanches are very sentimental and daring. When two rivals for the same girl bid against each other one may be sure the girl will go for twice or perhaps thrice her real value. In Comanche villages the value is about thirty-five ponies for a stout, healthy and willing squaw. The more beautiful and more unwilling to be sacrificed, naturally the higher will run the bidding, as a Comanche brave enjoys nothing better than the taming of a wife.

After all of the seventy brides had been sold, the squaws, closely guarded by their husbands, engaged in several medicine dances, and the affair ended with a big feast late Christmas night. There are but few girls among the Comanches now of marriageable age, and it is quite probable that no more such wedding festivals will be held while the tribe exists. There are but 300 members of the tribe, most of whom were women unmarried. The reason for this is that no marriage has been allowed for six or seven years, owing to an alleged curse left upon all women of the Comanches by a dying squaw named Lightning Arrow, a sister of Ute Arrow, who conducted the sale of brides.

This squaw claimed that there was a conspiracy to ruin her life, and she traced it to a certain family of unmarried girls. When she was dying she called her relatives about her and said that the next wedding of a Comanche woman and man would mean the death of the whole tribe by fire. This alleged curse was lately removed by the medicine council.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

Died Poor in Chicago

As a true soldier of fortune as the world has ever known died in Chicago on the last day of the year 1901. He was colonel Thomas Munster Munstery, the champion swordsman of two continents, whose early life was spent in remarkable adventure, punctuated with conflicts and love affairs and hairbreadth escapes from death.

He was 85 years of age when he died, penniless and dependent for his support on friends. For half a century he has made it his business to teach the theatrical profession the art of fencing. The elder Davenport, Forrest and Junius Brutus Booth were among his pupils. Since 1870, as a swordsman, he had met the champions of all nations and never once been defeated.

Colenel Munstery at one time during his devious career was engaged in the cigar business in Philadelphia. He was born in Baltimore, but not of American parents. The blood of the Hohenzollerns flowed in his veins. His maternal grandmother was a Swedish beauty, who became the morgantic wife of Frederick William of Prussia. His father was a Dane of rank, banished from court for engaging in a duel, and made governor of the island of Santa Cruz in West Indian waters. He left there in 1812 for the United States, where his son was born. When the boy was four years old his parents went back to Denmark and separated.

There was a contest over the possession of the boy, in which the mother was successful.

The old man was wont to relate how he remembered being spirited away when a child of 6 years and confined in a dungeon, where he was fed on bread sprinkled with sugar when he was good. After this he remembered living with his mother in a handsome house in Copenhagen.

When he was 12 years old he started on his career of marveious adventure. He went to sea in the Danish navy, and in Rio Janeiro had a quarrel with a negro, whom he stabbed, this being the first blood shed by him. After three years on the sea he returned home. At the age of 18 he became a pupil of Dr. Ninge, in Stockholm, where he learned the art of fencing and became noted for preternatural feats with the rapier. After that he figured as the principal in twenty-three duels, and as the principal or second in fifty-three.

At the age of 22 the young man went to St. Petersburg and became swordmaster to grand duke Constantine, and commanding officer of the bodyguard.

Here he defeated champion after champion of other European nations and made a brilliant reputation. His downfall came when with a young nobleman whose intimate friend he was, became mixed up in an affair with a woman of the court, whose husband was a high official. He was exiled from Russia, and went to Berlin, where he expected his Hohenzollern blood would help him to recognition and position. Instead, he was seized at the royal command by German soldiers and cast into prison to remain for months.

On his release, which was affected through friends of his mother, he was led across the frontier and ordered, on penalty of death, never to return to Germany.

In 1874 Munstery had drifted to Copenhagen. There a quarrel over a woman led to a duel. He disarmed his adversary, who afterwards treacherously picked up the sword and gave him a wound that sent him to a hospital for five months. When he had been discarged as convelescent he was sitting one night in a restaurant idly finguring a glass of beer and planning to start again on his travels the next day.

As he sat thus lost in thought his adversary suddenly appeared. Another duel followed, which Munstery fought with his left hand, his right being incapacitated. He came off victorious, and departed for Hamburg.

There he passed ten years in poverty, living from hand to mouth. One day he read in a newspaper of the Texan war for independence and the resulting trouble between the United States and Mexico. He came to the United States and inlisted and fought at Tadasco. He was wounded and sent to a hospital. When he got out he went into the cigar business in Philadelphia.

He went to Nicaragua in 1849 and fought in a revolution there in progress. He took part in a war in the United States of Colombia. In 1858 in Copenhagen he saved the life of the Spanish charge d'affairs, through whose influence he became military instructor to the government ot Madrid, and was sent to Cuba to give lessons to the soldiers there. Later he was transferred to Havana, where love affairs and duels engaged his attention for a year or so. Then he took part in a revolution in Honduras, and got mixed up in several other South American conflicts, in which he narrowly escaped with his life.

He went to Mexico and fought under the banner of the Liberals in a revolution against the government. Securing $400,000 in spoils of gold and diamonds, including the diadem of an archbishop, he started for the Atlantic coast, but was plundered of his treasure before he reached the United States.

It was in the city of Mexico, in 1868, that Munstery fought his last duel, his opponent being Ramon Valdez, a colonel in the Mexican army. Of course the Mexican was worsted. Thereafter the famous swordsman had passed most of his time in San Francisco and later in Chicago, giving fencing lessons.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD

Extensive Building Last Year

During 1901 there were put down in the United States 5057 miles of new railroads, this estimate being that of the statistical bureau of the treasury. The increase is greater than has been recorded for any year since 1899, and brings the trackage of this country up to 199,378 miles, exclusive of the large and rapidly growing mileage of urban lines operated by electricity. The railway mileage of the whole world is estimated at 484,348 miles; that of the United States, therefore, constitutes more than three-fifths of the total. Roughly speaking this may be taken as a measure of the productive energy of the American people as compared with the entire population of the globe.

Of the total mileage now open to traffic North America has 226,657 miles, Europe 168,605, Asia 35,580, South America, 28,364, Africa 15,800, and Australia 15,282. Mexico, which in 1873 had but one railway 264 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the capital city, now has a network of 9603 miles, while the Canadian systems now cover 17,657 miles of track—which goes to show the advantage of having a restless and enterprising nation for a neighbor. Of course the Canadian and Mexican governments are entitled to credit for their encouragement of railway construction, but it is a fair presumption that but for the proximity of the United States and the marvelous expansion of American industry and commerce the greater part of the steam roads in the adjoining countries would not have been built.

Of the half million miles of railroads in the world about one-third are owned by the governments of the countries in which they are located. Nine-tenths of the German roads are owned by the federal government or by the various states comprised in the empire. Two-thirds of the Russian roads were built and are owned and operated by the government, as are nearly one-half of those of Austria-Hungary. Nearly all the Italian roads are government property, but are operated by companies under leases. The republic of France, in accordance with the franchises under which the roads within its borders were constructed, will become the proprietor of nearly all of them by the middle of the coming century. A large proportion of the railroad mileage in operation in India (25,035 miles) is public property, while practically all the railroads in Australasia are owned by the various colonies. Anyone may draw any moral he pleases from these facts. There is one consideration of weighty import, however, in this connection.

It is significant that in the United States, where transportation facilities have been furnished by the adventure of private capital, the people have greater and cheaper facilities than are afforded in other countries. These are, after all, the main considerations. Government ownership is expensive and may be made a means of extortionate tribute. On the other hand, there are some advantages. On the German railroads, for instance, discriminative rates are absolutely prohibited.—Philadelphia Record.

Died at 108 Years

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Mrs. Ruth Carney, aged 108 years, died at the Union Home for old ladies here today. She was reputed to be the oldest woman in Pennsylvania. She was born in Wales, but passed the greater part of her life in this country.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD PLATFORM.

We believe in giving every person one dollar's worth for every one hundred cents.

We believe the price should be marked on each article in plain figures.

We believe in charging for each article the price marked.

We believe in selling goods to children at the same price we sell their parents.

We believe in exchanging unsuitable or unsatisfactory purchases for other goods.

We believe in representing goods to be just what they are.

We believe we can give you just as good satisfaction and just as good value as any other jeweler.

If you will favor us with a share of your patronage we will use our best endeavors to deserve your confidence.

In our repairing department we guarantee all our work and agree to repair free of charge any work which proves unsatisfactory.

If Brown said so it's right.
January 14th, 1902.

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."

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regulations for dealing with the outbreak of smallpox at the town of Fernie, East Kootenay.

Approved by his honor the lieutenant-governor in council the 17th day of January, 1902.

HEALTH ACT.

On account of the outbreak of smallpox in the town of Fernie it is hereby proclaimed:

1. That the town is in a state of quarantine until further notice.
2. That no person shall be allowed to leave the town on any circumstances whatsoever.
3. That all meetings in churches, lodges, and schools and other public gatherings are hereby prohibited.
4. That no person shall under any circumstances hold any conversation whatsoever with any person quarantined, and no person under quarantine shall attempt to break same or communicate with any outsider.
5. Any hotel-keeper, lodging-house keeper or householder suspecting, knowing, or having good reason to believe that any person residing upon or frequenting his premises is ill or suffering from a rash of any description, shall at once notify the medical health officer, giving the name and occupation of, and other particulars necessary to properly identify, such person.
6. Any person having a rash on his body shall notify the medical health officer on the first appearance of same.
7. Under authority of the "Health Act," it is hereby declared that all and every person not having a certificate of recent successful vaccination dated within one year, and further not being able to give proof of same to the satisfaction of the medical health officer, shall at once be vaccinated.
8. After a period of seven days from this date any person refusing to present to any public officer, who may demand it, proof of vaccination, shall be liable to the prescribed penalties under the "Health Act."

Penalties under the "Health Act:"

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this proclamation is liable to a fine of $100 and to six (6) months' imprisonment.

Dated at Victoria this 16th day of January, A. D. 1902.

CHARLES J. FAGAN,
Secretary of Provincial Board of Health.
By command J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the statutes, that provincial revenue tax, and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902. All taxes due and collectable for the Nelson Assessment District are now due and payable at my office, situate at the court house, Ward street, Nelson. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

HARRY WRIGHT,
Assessor and Collector,
Nelson Postoffice.
Dated at Nelson, 13th January, 1902.

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.

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. 50,325, 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.

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

CLASSIFIED ADS.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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

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.

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.

HENRY G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.
CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Edward VII., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, defender of the faith, etc., etc., etc.

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assemly of our Province of British Columbia, at Our City of Victoria,— Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney General.

Whereas we are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

Now, Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday the twentieth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and two, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed:

Witness, the Honourable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, at Our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this 9th day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command.
J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His Honour the Lieutenant-governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

8th January, 1902.

William Edwin Newcombe, of Trout Lake, Esquire, M.D., C.M., to be resident physician at the said place.

John M. Holland, of the City of Grand Forks, Esquire, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

9th January, 1902.

Frederick Fraser, of the City of Revelstoke, Esquire, to be—
Stipendiary magistrate,
Government Agent,
Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Collector of Revenue Tax,
District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and Registrar under the "Marriage Act," for the Revelstoke Division of West Kootenay,
Gold Commissioner for the Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, Lardeau and Trout Lake Mining Divisions,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kootenay,
District Registrar of the Revelstoke registry of the Supreme Court, and
Collector of Votes for the Revelstoke riding of the West Kootenay District, vice Mr. W. J. Goepel.

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

321 TO 331 BAKER STREET, NELSON

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

MEALS 25 CENTS

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

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY
EMERSON & REISTERER.

BREWERS OF THE BEST

LAGER BEER
STEAM BEER
AND PORTER

When you want the Best, ask for IMPERIAL BEER.

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.

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.

CHEAP FUEL.

Reduction in price of coke:	Per Ton.
Coke at gas works	$6.50
Coke delivered	7.50

Cash must accompany all orders, or $1 extra will be charged.

NELSON COKE & GAS COMPANY, Ltd.

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.

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.

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

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.

R. REISTERER & CO.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF

FINE LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER

Prompt and regular delivery to the trade.
BREWERY AT NELSON

NEWLING & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, ETC.

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

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.

Lawrence Hardware Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

AGENTS FOR--Crescent, Canton, and Jessop's Steel, Bennett's Gutta Percha Fuse, Jenckes' Ore Cars
Hamilton Powder Company's Blasting Powder and Dynamite
Railroad, Mill, Mining and Builders' Supplies

Nelson, B. C.

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

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

Telephone 177.
P. O. Box 182.

WEST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Dr. Quinlan is on the sick list and was received into the general hospital yesterday.

The Nelson hockey club are negotiating with the Grand Forks team for a hockey match in this city within the next few days.

The wholesalers and the C. P. R. hockey team will try conclusions at the skating rink this evening.

Percy Chapman, manager of the A. Macdonald Company, left yesterday morning on the Spokane train for Vancouver in connection with the branch of their business which is being established at that place.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the holding of the provincial Grand Lodge of the L. O. L. in this city on the 20th of next month. A meeting of the ladies' committee was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Kerr on Victoria street in anticipation of the same.

P. H. Ahern of Seattle, superintendent of the Pinkerton detective force for that district, was in the city yesterday.

The meeting of the school board announced to be held last evening, was adjourned until this evening at 8 o'clock in Dr. Arthur's office.

The services of the Congregational church will be taken over by Rev Mr. Reid of Phoenix, who is exchanging pulpits with Rev William Munroe.

Owing to the storm yesterday the telegraph lines were disconnected along almost all the branch lines in the Kootenays, and for the greater part of the day communication with outside points was impossible.

The installation of the newly elected officers of the Nelson Encampment of the I. O. O. F., No. 7, took place last evening in Fraternity hall, at the close of which refreshments were served and a social time was spent.

The services at the Presbyterian church will be conducted tomorrow by Rev. Dr. Robinson of Rossland, when he will declare the pulpit vacant, the first preliminary to the congregation calling another minister.

Hugh Glencroff, a Rossland woodman, was out about four miles from Rossland yesterday loading up wood, when a log came down the hill and struck him, fracturing his thigh in two places and otherwise injuring him.

M. A. Clark, principal of the Nelson high school, will address the Socialistic League on Sunday afternoon next, giving an historical view of Socialism. The meeting will be held in Miners' Union hall and will commence at 3 o'clock.

The effect of the sudden drop in the temperature gave the plumbers lots of work owing to the bursting or water pipes. It was reported that one of the city firms had seventy orders for repairs to water pipes during working hours.

The services at the Methodist church tomorrow will be conducted by the pastor. At the morning service the choir will render an anthem "The Lord is My Shepherd." Also a quartette. In the evening, anthem, "How Long Wilt Thou Forget me, Oh, Lord," by Mrs. Thurman and choir, and a solo, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus say," (Bonar) Mr. Lennox.

There was one bill of sale recorded at the mining recorder's office yesterday, on the Delaware mining claim from James A. McDonald of Rossland to John A. Finch and A. B. Campbell of Spokane. There was only one location, by Michael Keeley, of the Riverside mining claim at the mouth of Falls creek, on the north side of Kootenay river.

A regular Manitoba blizzard prevailed during the early hours of yesterday. The thermometer dropped down around zero, and the wind was boisterous. The boom of logs at the Nelson Saw & Planing Mill was broken by the storm and the logs drifted down the stream. The bulk of them were secured at the city wharf, but a number of them went down as far as the C. P. R. wharf, and were beached on the lake front.

The physicians of Nelson are taking steps to secure representation on the provincial medical board, the election for which takes place on March 20th. The doctors of Nelson are sending out ballots to their fellows in the several towns of the interior with a view to deciding upon one to represent them, an assurance having been received from the Coast that whoever is chosen by them will be given a place on the board. The result of the balloting will be made known on February 10th.

The Baptist mission at Bogustown held their Christmas entertainment last evening. It had been arranged to be held at the proper season, but owing to an outbreak of sickness among the families it had to be postponed until the above date. An interesting program was rendered and the usual distribution of presents to the little folks formed one of the chief features of the occasion. The Rev. J. B. Morgan addressed the children, and R. Robertson, the superintendent of the Sunday school, presided.

A largely attended meeting of the curling club was held last evening in the board of trade rooms to complete arrangements for the Winnipeg bonspiel. A list of ten names was submitted to the meeting from which to select a couple of rinks. Six curlers were to be selected, as J. G. Wilson of this city and James Waugh of Kaslo have already arranged to attend the bonspiel at their own expense. The following names were submitted: John Rae, J. H. Fox, F. A. Tamblyn, J. H. Wallace, A. Walley, A. Carrie, J. Pinkham, G. McLaughlin, Judge Forin and Richardson. The latter withdrew before the balloting was started and the first six were selected to fill the rinks to be sent. It was then decided to ballot for skips from the list of those composing the rinks, with the result that Messrs. J. Rae and J. G. Wilson were elected. The composition of the rinks will be left to the skips to arrange, and the application for the entry of the two rinks will be forwarded at once to the secretary of the Manitoba Curling Association. In the meantime the selected rinks will practically live on the ice until the time of the bonspiel, which will take place early in the month of February.

At the close of the choir practice in the Methodist church last evening G. L. Lennox was made the recipient of a handsome conductor's baton by the members. The baton was presented by Mrs. W. W. Beer and was accompanied by an address which was read by Mrs. George Bell. Mr. Lennox made a suitable reply.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM.

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

Chinese After Damages

Legal proceedings have been taken against James Blakely and his brother by Wong Bark Koy and five other Chinamen residing on the Mines road for willful damage and destruction to their property. It appears that early in the year 1900 Wong and the other five of his countrymen purchased for the some of $300 a house and lot, known as lot 18 on the city tramway company. Blakely also claims to have purchased from the Tramway Company. Immediately after acquiring possession Blakely ordered the Chinamen off the premises, giving them two weeks to move their belongings. A compromise was subsequently effected whereby Blakely became the purchaser of the house for the sum of $40. The boys then removed to the adjoining lot, No. 19, and built an addition to the house of another Chinaman, and had just completed their apartments when, they allege, Blakely intimated to them that he had purchased lot No. 19 also, and again ordered them off the place. Subsequently they allege that a brother of the accused appeared on the scene and tore down their house, smashed their furniture and threw their provisions and effects around the premises. On advice the Chinamen went to the offices of the tramway company and were given to understand that lot No. 19 had not been sold and that it was not the property of the man who claimed it. Inside of two days the Chinamen scraped up enough money to buy the lot, and appeared at the company's office to make the initial payment, but were informed that Mr. Blakely had purchased the lot, although he had made no deposit.

Seeing that they were thus at the mercy of their oppressor they on the advise of friends submitted the matter to a solicitor, who advised them to make out a bill of damages, which they did and are now suing Mr. Blakely for $90. Since the matter has been further investigated it transpires that house No. 2 is not on lot No. 19, but is on Mill street.

Argument on the Mandamus

The adjourned argument was heard yesterday in the rule nisi granted in relation to the mandamus proceedings taken to compel the issuance of a writ to fill the vacancy in Victoria's representation in the legislature.

Gordon Hunter, K. C., for the applicant, observed that if Mr. Helmcken had not been denied the opportunity of inspecting the warrant, he would have noticed the absence of a seal and the application would not have been made. In answer to an inquiry why the writ had not been issued, the only reason given was that instructions had not been received from the lieutenant governor in council. The warrant having been produced in court and not disclosing a seal, there was no alternative but to drop proceedings, if the technical objection taken were insisted upon. In view of the circumstances, the applicant should not be mulcted in costs. Mr. Hunter also pointed out that the inspection of the papers on file in the New Westminster election would reveal that the speaker's warrant had issued without a seal, but despite that the election was proceeded with and held, showing that the government were relying on a mere technicality.

The deputy attorney general in reply said it was no technicality, and that it was something that went to the right to issue the writ. With regard to Mr. Hunter's statement that the government had issued a writ for the Westminster election on a warrant without a seal, the Westminster election might possibly be void for the omission. He did not wish Mr. Helmcken to suffer costs. The court discharged the rule without costs.—The Colonist.

Why Pastor Morgan Resigned

At the meeting of the congregation of the Baptist church on Thursday evening last the matter of receiving the resignation of the Rev. J. B. Morgan was the chief matter discussed. It appears that the resignation was first rendered on December 2nd to the executive of the church. Mr. Morgan's reason for taking the step was because it was apparent that the numerical strength of the congregation was insufficient to maintain a minister with a family. The executive, instead of accepting the resignation, made application to the Home Mission Board for assistance. The application was refused, which resulted in the resignation again being offered to the church board and action taken upon it, with the provision that the pastorate should terminate should terminate at the end of three months. Two days after the resignation was placed the second time, a call was offered to Mr. Morgan from the Rossland congregation, in consequence of which the special meeting of Thursday was called. Having been relieved of the charge Mr. Morgan yesterday accepted the invitation to Rossland, and will commence his pastorate at that place on the first Sunday in February. The farewell services will be held on Sunday next, and Mr. Morgan will proceed to Rossland next week. His family will remain in Nelson for the next few weeks until the pastorate now in course of renovation is ready for occupancy.

Rich Strike at the Fern

A rich strike is reported from the Fern mine, which is under lease and bond to P. J. Nichols of this city. A sample of the rock of the new discovery is on exhibition at Vanstone's drug store. It is said to assay $140 in all values, of which $128 represents the gold and the balance in silver and copper. The strike is said to have been made in following up a seam, although sufficient time has not elapsed to determine the extent of the new ore body, but there is said to be three feet of it. The assay given represents a sample taken from sixty sacks of the ore broken down in the firing of the first machine hole driven into the ore body, in which case it should be fairly representative of the ore body at that point.

Will be Tried for Murder

CAPE TOWN, January 24.—Commandant Kritzinger, captured recently at Hanover road while trying to rescue wounded burghers under fire from the block house line, is charged with four murders, in addition to train wrecking and cruelty to prisoners. It is claimed that he is really a Cape rebel, and therefore deserves the fate of commandant Lotter, who was hanged last October. The Paris Rapel printed a dispatch from Durban, Natal, stating that general Louis Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, was holding five British officers and had notified lord Kitchener that if Kritzinger was sentenced to death they would be shot.

Americans to Operate Chinese Traffic

NEW YORK, January 24.—It is likely that American capital will build, equip and operate the first electric railroad in China. It has been learned that prominent banking houses of this city, interested in the local traction companies, were preparing to invade Shanghai, that city having asked for propositions to build and operate a 23 mile railroad there.

Treaty Signed

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies from Denmark to the United States was signed at the state department today by secretary Hay and Constantine Hegh, the Danish minister. The treaty will be submitted to the senate for ratification immediately.

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Royal Shoe Store

L. A. GODBOLT, Prop. THOS. LILLIE, Manager

Flour Mill Gutted

BUDA PEST, Hungary, January 24.—The Concord flour mill was gutted by fire. The loss is estimated at three million crowns.

AT THE HOTELS.

HUME—J. W. Pannell, Hammond, Indiana; A. G. McKenney, Toronto; E. D. Dankiss, Spokane; F. H. Whyte, Toronto; N. Ford and H. B. D. Ford, Spokane; T. Stephens, Vancouver; W. F. Agnew ,Grand Forks; John Dronzote, London.

QUEEN'S—C. Band and wife, Kaslo; Miss G. M. Purdy, Lumsden, Assiniboine; R. F. Bragg, Strathcona; R. D. McNaught, Silverton; Rev. A. E. Roberts, New Denver; Rev. George Kinney, Phoenix; A. R. Douglas, Vancouver.

MADDEN—John Roach and A. Wallace, New Denver; David Murphy, Ashcroft.

PHAIR—Thomas Hilliard, Rossland.

TREMONT—Trilby Charlwood, Kaslo.

BARTLETT—John Mollett, Ymir.

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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.

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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
KLONDIKE HOTEL
JOHN SPEAR
MANHATTAN SALOON
BODEGA SALOON
GLUE POT SALOON
CLUB HOTEL
IMPERIAL RESTAURANT
KOOTENAY HOTEL
IMPERIAL SALOON
WAVERLEY HOTEL
ATHABASCA SALOON

NOTICE OF MEETING

The annual meeting of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, No. 141, Western Labor Union, will be held Sunday, January 26th, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term. All members are requested to attend.

H. M. PORTER, Finance Secretary.
A. B. SLOAN, President.

NOTICE.

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STENOGRAPHER.—A YOUNG LADY stenographer, three years' experience, wishes position. Good references. Apply, stating salary, to 700 Seventh Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

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