The Nelson Tribune

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SCHLEY'S APPEAL

PUBLISHED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE APPELLANT ASKS FOR REVERSAL OF COURT'S FINDING

WASHINGTON, January 29. — The navy department has made public admiral Schley's appeal, delivered to the president about a week ago. The departments "comment" will be published in a day or two.

Admiral Schley appeals to the president, as the chief executive and commander in chief of the army and navy, "vested with power to regulate and direct the acts of the several executive officers thereof" and he asks that the president review the findings of the court. He asks this on three grounds, on each case basing his appeal on the findings of admiral Dewey, as opposed to the majority report. These three grounds are set out compendously in the "petition" which fills about eight printed pages of a pamphlet and is signed by admiral Schley and Messrs, Rayner, Parker and Teague, of his counsel. Attached to the petition are the three exhibits "A," "B" and "C," each made up of copies of extracts from the testimony made by the court of inquiry and intended to confirm the statements of fact made in the petition itself. In this latter document the first ground of appeal is the holding of secretary Long in his endorsement of the court findings that "the conduct of the court in making no finding, and rendering no opinion on these questions (that of command and credit for the victory) is approved—indeed, it could, with propriety, take no other course, evidence on these questions during the inquiry having been excluded by the court."

On this point the petition says that the secretary of the navy was in error in stating that the court excluded testimony to show that, as Dewey said, Schley was the senior officer of the battle of Santiago, was in absolute command and entitled to the credit due for the victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

The petitioner asks the president to annul secretary Long's endorsement on that point, and that to specifically approve admiral Dewey's statement, declaring that Schley was in command He says that only in this way can exact justice be done to him under the precept.

The second ground relates to the alleged withdrawal of the squadron at night from Santiago Bay, and the character of the blockade and the propriety of commodore Schley's conduct in the premises. This was one of the points upon which admiral Dewey specifically dissented.

The petition recites that findings of the court to the effect that the flying squadron did not withdraw at night and declares that, by this statement the court obviated the necessity of expressing its opinion as to whether or not a close or adequate blockade was established and the propriety of commodore Schley's conduct in the premises. It is declared that under this specification—the eighth—more than a majority of all the witnesses were examined and about one third of the whole period of the inquiry was consumed in its consideration, yet "notwithstanding the facts herein set forth, all of which appear upon the record of the said court, the concuring members thereof have failed utterly and entirely to discharge the most important duty imposed upon them by the terms of the said specification, which duty was to report their opinion upon the questions of whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established and the propriety of commodore Schley's conduct in the premises." Therefore admiral Schley asks the president to annul the secretary's endorsement which "makes valid the failure of the majority members thereof to report their opinion upon that portion of the said eighth specification." And it is also said that there be substituted therefore admiral Dewey's holding that "the blockade of Santiago was effective." Otherwise, the petitioner declares that he will be without a finding or opinion upon one of the most important specifications.

The third ground recites admiral Dewey's opinion, to the effect that the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with sufficient coal, that the delay permitted him to get information and finally that the passage from Cienfegos to a point off Santiago was made with as much dispatch as possible, while keeping the squadron a unit. The petition declares that this opinion is the only one justified by the evidence and facts before the court and it is asked that the secretary's approval of the majority findings be set aside and annulled, in each instance where it is at variance with admiral Dewey's opinion and that the latter's opinion should be approved for the reasons thereto set out in the bill of exceptions, filed with the secretary of the navy.

Finally, it is reiterated that the majority rejection of Schley's testimony and that of his witnesses, though he was on the stand for many hours and subjected to the most searching examination "by doing so they have perverted the ends of justice." It is finally stated that if "this testimony was all false they should so have announced, and if all or any part of it was true, the said applicant was entitled to the benefit of it, and by declining to consider or pass upon it, they have deprived him of his common law and constitutional rights."

TALK ON CANADA'S FUTURE

A Stout Imperialist

TORONTO, January 29.—Honorable George E. Foster delivered an address on imperialism last night. He held that the best the future held for Canada was national life in conjunction with the old country that gave her birth. Some people, he said, seemed afraid of the word imperialism, but there was no reason why under true imperialism Canada should not hold all her present power, and at the same time be a closer component and integral part of the British empire around the world. The two great reasons why imperialism was a growing power were sentiment from within and pressure from without. The power from within was a strong loyal feeling to institutions, form of government and general lines progress and civilization typified by the mother country. The outward pressure was the hostile sentiment with which almost every country in the world regarded Great Britain.

Fishermen Opposed to Traps

VICTORIA, January 29.—[Special to The Tribune.]—The fishermen today presented their memorial to the commission which was the closing evidence before professor Prince and his associates. They asked that no changes should be made in the present weekly closed season, that purse, seine and drag nets licenses be issued only to bona fide white fishermen and Indians; that no licenses be issued to canners; that there be no limit to sea fishing nets; and that no trap licenses of any kind be granted to any one or introduced by the government. The last mentioned recommendation covers the point of particular difference between canners and fishermen occurred.

A dispatch from London today says the Red Rock was quoted at fifty per cent for reinsurance, but no writing. The inactivity of the reinsurance market is caused by the many recent disasters, including the losses of the Condor, Mattewan and other vessels.

Considering Holland's Note

LONDON, January 29.—In the course of today's debate in the house of commons, A. J. Balfour, the government leader, intimated that a redistribution of seats bill, "remedying the flagrant anomolies now existing," would be introduced during the sessions of the present parliament. The premier, lord Salisbury, and the minister of foreign affairs, lord Lansdowne, took the unusual course of visiting the house of commons this afternoon. They held private consultations with their ministerial colleagues in the committee room. The incident aroused considerable interest in the lobby, where the visit was connected with the note of the Dutch government on the subject of peace in South Africa.

The Stone Incident

WASHINGTON, January 29. — The state department is disposed to attribute the failure of the negotiations looking to the release of Miss Stone to the newspapers. The recent arrangements for her release have completely miscarried, a body of Turkish troops guided, it is stated, by the finger of the press, have appeared near the scene arranged for the surrender and caused the captors to seek cover.

LONDON, January 29.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times, wiring under date of January 29, says: "It is reported that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were liberated this morning on Turkish territory."

Little Rock Hit Hard

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, January 29.—The heaviest loss ever sustained in Little Rock from a like cause is the result of a terrible storm of sleet and cold rain which has prevailed here for the past three days, culminating last night. The business section of the city is a scene of desolation, and business men on every hand are mourning losses that cannot be recovered by insurance. The estimated damage will exceed $400,000, including loss to business. In many instances the loss has not yet attained its height, and continued damage will occur where the accumulated snow and sleet is not removed.

Victims of Peculiar Accident

NEW YORK, January 29.—Fire captains William Clark and Charles Autenreith, and four of their men, were blown down a stairway on Cortlandt street tonight, where they were fighting a fire. The flames were on the third floor, and the firemen were caught in a back draught of flame which sent them tumbling backward to the second floor landing. All were burned and bruised and were sent to the hospital. The monetary loss is placed at $10,000.

No More Cut Rates

CHICAGO, January 29.—Traffic officials of western lines, according to the Record-Herald, believe that the day for secret and cut rates on packing house products and dressed meats has passed, not to come again. Acting upon the recent agreement of the roads to cease paying rebates and the assurance by the packers that they would not seek preferential rates, the presidents of the lines west of Chicago have designated certain representatives to constitute a standing committee whose duty it shall be to meet at least every Tuesday and, when necessary, oftener, with a view to considering the situation.

The committee which will take the place of the recent four terminal point committees is composed of the following officials: J. N. Johnson, third vice president of the Rock Island; A. C. Bird, third vice president of the St. Paul; H. R. McCulloch, third vice president of the Northwestern; Durias Miller, first vice president of the Burlington; Paul Morton, second vice president of the Sante Fe, and S. M. Felton, president of the Alton.

In pusuance of the "general announcement" of all lines to make only open, published rates, the Western Trunk line commission has issued a joint through freight tariff embodying the cut rates which have pertained to the products mentioned since June 30th, 1901.

The new tariff bears the signatures of the general freight agents of 23 lines west of Chicago and is a cut of about 10 per cent on former published tariffs on packing house products and dressed meats from Kansas City, Omaha, South Omaha, Council Bluffs and Sioux City for the middle states and the seaboard territory.

Charged With Bribery

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Bench warrants have been served on Emil A. Meysonburg, a member of the city council; Charles Kratz, ex-member of the city council, and John K. Murrell, ex-member of the house of delegates, in connection with an alleged bribery case in which the Suburban City Railway Company plays an important part. About two years, it is alleged, $135,000 was deposited in a safe deposit box by the Suburban Railway Company, $75,000 of which was to be paid to the house of delegates and $60,000 to the city council in case of a bill for the extension of the Suburban railway franchise was passed and became a law. The council passed the measure, but a writ of prohibition from the supreme court stopped it in the house. As there were two keys, it is said, to the safety box—one held by the railway company and one held by the political committee—no one has been able to get the money. Mr. Murrell and Mr. Meysonburge were arrested and gave bond in the sum of $5000, and were released.

The Censor in Manila

WASHINGTON, January 29.—For an hour today the senate had under discussion the question whether a censorship of press dispatches exists in Manila. While no such turbulent scenes as yesterday's were enacted, the debate for a time was very spirited. The secretary of war was quoted as saying that no press censorship now existed in the Philippines, and a letter from general Greely, chief signal officer of the army, was presented by Mr. Beveridge of Indiana, making his statement officially that there was no censorship of press dispatches, and that "the press is entirely free." It was contended by the opposition that a press censorship did exist in the Philippines and that copies of every news dispatch sent was filed with the cable company which was filed with the military authorities, and that it constituted a virtual censorship.

Met a Terrible Death

SEATTLE, January 29.—A. Fraser, a Northern Pacific section hand, met a horrible death near Leary Sunday night. While walking along the track some two miles south of town he fell partly through a cattle guard and was unable to extracate himself. A freight train struck him without the engineer seeing him and caught the body on the wheels of the engine, where portions of it were carried for seven miles, along the whole of which distance the snow was splattered with blood and scraps of flesh and clothing. The body was gathered up and brought to this city. Nothing is known of the man's condition or antecedents.

The Storm in Lexington

LEXINGTON, January 29.—Lexington is in darkness and almost every street is blocked with fallen trees, telephone poles and tangled wires. The sleet which began at midnight continued without cessation all day and this evening the snapping of trees and poles was like cannonading.

Rather Improbable Story

VIENNA, January 29.—The Neuswiener Tageblatt asserts that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Philippine island to Germany, and the visit of prince Henry to the United States is preliminary to the announcement of this sale.

Pension for a Veteran

WASHINGTON, January 29. — The house committee on pensions today reported favorably a bill granting a pension of $25 per month to the last surviving soldier of the war of 1812, Hiram Cook, of Oneida, New York, aged 102 years.

Will Meet in St. Louis

NEW LONDON, Connecticut, January 29.—Austin Rice and Kid Broad have been matched to box 20 rounds before the West End club of St. Louis, on February 10th. The weight agreed upon is 126 pounds.

Died in Portland

PORTLAND, January 30.—Honorable Moody Brock Lovell, M. P., of the province of Quebec, died here tonight, while the guest of relatives. The body will be sent to Coaticooke, Qnebec.

TWENTY MILLION

INCREASE TO BE MADE IN C. P. R. CAPITAL

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGREES TO IT BUT THE STOCK MUST BRING FACE VALUE

OTTAWA, January 29.—In view of the extraordinary rapid growth of the Canadian northwest in the recent years culminating in the harvest of 1901 which yielded over 60,000,000 bushels for export, the public will be quite prepared to learn that the president of the Canadian Pacific railway has asked the Dominion government to approve of a resolution authorizing the board of directors, with the sanction of the shareholders to increase the capital stock of that company to the extent of $20,000,000 for the purpose of enabling it to build new locomotives and cars, lay heavier rails, arrange in due course for the double-tracking of certain sections and provide such other improvements as may be found necessary to cope with the large increase in traffic which has already taken place, as well as with the still greater increase confidently looked for in the immediate future. The amounts applied to each of these departments follows:

For new rolling stock, $9,000,000.
Double-tracking, $6,000,000.
New plants for construction of rolling stock, chiefly at Montreal, $1,500,000.
New elevators, improvement of terminals; $3,000,000.
Miscellaneous improvements, $500,000.
Total, $20,000,000.

The government on its part has been quite willing to approve of the issue of the stock. It is clear to the ministers, as to every one with a knowledge of the Northwest, that the constantly growing business of the Canadian Pacific requires an increased outlay of capital account, otherwise the interests of all concerned, of the farmers and merchants, no less than of the company itself, must suffer from congestion of traffic and from the impossibility of meeting the requirements of the multitude of new settlers going in every year chiefly from the western states.

This, it is believed, is the first time in the history of Canada that a Canadian railway has been financially strong enough to raise additional capital by selling its common stock. But to ensure that every dollar of the stock issued shall be represented by a dollar in cash in the betterment of the railway, the ministers have stipulated that none of the stock shall be sold below par.

To further safeguard the public interests, the ministers have asked the company to agree, and the company has agreed, that in calculating the 10 per cent which, by the terms of its original contract with the crown, must be earned by the railway upon the amount of its actual cash cost before parliament of the governor-in-council can interfere with its tolls, this new stock and proceeds of it shall not be included in the actual cash cost of the railway. Consequently although a much greater earning power will be obtained by the company by means of this additional capital, the amount upon which the percentage is to be calculated before the tolls become subject to direct supervision by the government is left as it is at present. In reality, therefore, the ministers are by this provision hastening the time when they shall have the right to interfere and reduce the tolls of the company if found to be unreasonable. The position of the people of the Northwest and the Dominion at large relatively to the rates of the Canadian Pacific and their control by the people's representatives is thus very greatly improved.

Again, ever since the original contract was made with the company twenty years ago, questions have been arising in parliament as to the proper construction to be placed upon the section just spoken of, excluding the right of parliament and of the governor-in-council to interfere with the tolls until 10 per cent has been earned upon the cash cost of the road. Having in view the large growth of traffic upon the company's lines, with the corresponding growth of net earnings, and the probability that both will continue to grow at a constant accelerated rate, it is obvious that the time is opportune for determining the exact meaning of that section. Accordingly the government and the company have agreed to submit a friendly reference to the supreme court of Canada, or, if necessary, to the judicial committee of the privy council in order that an authoritative interpretation may be obtained without further delay. Here, again, it will be seen, the position of the country with respect to the C. P. R. and government control of its rates in the near future has been distinctly improved.

The expenditure within Canada during the next three or four years of twenty millions, raised n Europe and the United States, will of course benefit all. The plants of the company at Montreal for building cars and locomotives are to be enlarged at once. Something like 5000 men will be employed in the shops there. Last fall, although orders had been placed in the United States, as well as in Canada, the company found it impossible to procure a sufficient supply of new rolling stock to meet the unexpected requirements of the Northwest harvest, which, owing to wet weather, did not begin to move until later than usual. Hereafter, with these new facilities for manufacturing rolling stock, the company will be in a position to provide an adequate supply for any emergency in the shape of a bumper crop that may arise, and Canadian labor will profit by the construction being confined to Canada. The double tracking of portions of the road will be an undertaking of considerable magnitude, notably on the portion of the line between Winnipeg and Fort William, but the company in its own interest will make haste to complete it, and here, too, the large expenditure involved will benefit Canadian interests. It is confidently believed that the arrangements here cutlined will meet with the public approval. If the employment of additional capital will be advantageous to the C.P.R., the country as a whole, though more paticularly the Northwest, will profit indirectly, whilst the importance of the conditions attached to the issue of the stock can hardly be over estimated from a public point of view.

New York's Big Banquet

NEW YORK, January 29.—The annual banquet of the New York board of trade and transportation was held tonight in the ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. The function this year has a double object in view: First, to do honor to the memory of William McKinley; secondly to encourage the closer union of capital and labor. Among the guests were two former members of president McKinley's cabinet, Charles Emery Smith, ex-postmaster-general, and John W. Griggs, ex-attorney-general. Then there was United States senator Hanna, colonel Myron T. Herrick and Charles A. Moore, all close personal friends of Mr. McKinley, Oscar S. Straus, president of the board of trade and transportation, was chairman. The menu crd bore a figure of "Commerce" beckoning, and figures of the employer and the employee clasping hands. The souvenir consisted of a papier mache weighing scale, on one side of which was an anvil with sledge and angle resting against it, while the other side was a bag labelled $1,000,000.

The first toast was "The President of the United States" drunk standing and in silence. "William McKinley and his Policies" was the first toast to be responded to, and former postmaster-general Charles Emery Smith was the speaker. Mr. Smith in the course of his speech, which was a tribute to the late president McKinley, said: He was called to great deeds and he rose to the full height of opportunity. He ruled in one of three distinctive epochs in the development of the republic, and he dominated his era as Washington and Lincoln dominated theirs. If we believed that a divine hand picked and fitted them for their great work in the revolution of the American union, the guidance of an over ruling providence is no less plainly stamped on the life and the mission of William McKinley. First of all, a man of the people, and preeminent in understanding their temper, he was the incarnate and refined genius of the popular will. No less a leader of leaders, he was equally skilfull in swaying the councils and shaping the action of political chieftains. He moved amid mighty events in a creative and convulsive period and he left his deep and beneficial impress on the nation's history and the world's progress."

Want to Become Americans

NEW YORK, January 29.—A special correspondent of the Tribune at St. Thomas, D. W. I., sends the following in connection with the reported transfer of the islands to the United States: What puzzles the average Danish West Indian more than anything else is the impression, which seems to have gained ground in America and elsewhere, that he objects to the transfer of these islands and that a plebiscite is necessary. Apart from the fact that there are so many different nationalities in the Danish West Indies that it would be a matter of great difficulty to arrive at a just conclusion in case of a plebiscite, and if it were possible to take a vote, under such circumstances, it would be in favor of the transfer.

There may have been a feeling against it some time ago among a few of the natives owing to sentiment and partly to the statements made by the antisale party about the miserable condition of Poro Rico under American rule. Now that the truth has come to light about that island, and every mail brings further reports of its progress, once again, as in 1867, our people are looking forward to the change, believing that there can be nothing save prosperity for these islands should it take place.

Arrested for Brown's Murder

ROCHESTER, January 29. — John Tracy, a hostler aged 28 years, was taken into custody late yesterday afternoon on State street, in this city, charged with the murder of jeweler Bela E. Brown, who was brutally robbed and murdered one week ago last Sunday. The prisoner immediately upon his apprehension was taken to the police headquarters, and for the past six hours has been subject to the most rigid examination, which was followed at 1 o'clock this morning by his formal arrest, charged with murder in the first degree.

Schwab is a High Roller

NEW YORK, January 29.—According to the correspondent of the Herald the reception of Charles M. Schwab at the Austrian capital was a splendid affair. The steel trust's president made a record in getting an invitation to the court ball. All the invitations had long since ceased and the books of the court were closed. The answer at first was "impossible," but that there is no "impossible" is shown by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Schwab were present. Thereby they saw one of the finest sights in the world—a Viennese ball. Mr. Schwab made a record and astonished people here by ordering a special train to take him to Budapest. So enthusiastic were the Hungarians over his large handedness and enterprise in the matter that they met him with cries as he arrived and departed of "Eljen, Schwab," the first word, it may be explained, meaning "bravo."

IMPERIAL REASONS ONLY

Renewal of the Modus Vivendi

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, January 29.—The colonial government has undertaken to renew for the present year the French shore modus vivendi, which expired the 31st of last December. Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, wired the colonial government a request for this action last Saturday, urging his desire to dispose of the Boer war before reviving negotiations with France respecting the Newfoundland shore. The colonial cabinet in acquiescing to Mr. Chamberlain's request recorded the fact that it was done as the colonies contribution towards the solution of the imperial problems in South Africa. Newfoundland being unable to send men there took this means of testifying her co-operation in the imperial policy, and is confident that the redress of her grievances will be the next undertaken. It is generally understood that this is the last time that this measure will be renewed, and that it is only done for the foregoing reason.

Seven Italians Injured

BOSTON, January 29.—The fire in the Italian lodging house on Fleet street today, which flashed forth as if fed by gunpowder and swept through the structure in a few minutes, caused the death of nine persons, while four others were injured by leaping from windows. The victims were all Italians. The financial loss was only a few hundred dollars. Of the injured persons, including two men and two women who were taken to the Massachusetts general hospital, one man died this afternoon. The women are suffering from fractured thighs, the surviving man from burns. The man who died was terribly burned and he suffered terribly from the effects of inhaling smoke.

McKinley's Birthday

NEW YORK, January 29.—Exercises in observance of the birth of the late William McKinley were held in all the public schools today. Flags were floated on all public buildings and several meetings were set for today, including one of the board of aldermen, were adjourned as a mark of respect to the late president's memory.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Chicagoans of all ranks and stations honored the name of William McKinley today, the anniversary of his birth. Flags throughout the city were at half-mast and memorial services were held in many churches, schools and G. A. R. camps.

Another Link in Combination

CHICAGO, January 29.—The management of the Northwestern road has determined to adopt the standard code of railways signals for its entire system. The code, which is being put in is known as the American Railroad Association code, and one of its objects is to eliminate the color rec except to indicate danger. In adopting a standard code of signals the American Railroad Association had in view, among other things, making it possible for a man to work on any railroad in the country without the necessity of learning new rules when he changed his service.

The Casnegie Institute

WASHINGTON, January 29. — Andrew Carnegie and the board of trustees of the Carnegie institution, the new national university of post graduate studies, which Mr. Carnegie has founded with an endowment of $10,000,000, held their first meeting in the state department today. Mr. Carnegie spent most of the afternoon in an informal conference with the trustees. He announced his definite purpose to entrust them with absolute control of the endowment and stated that he did not wish to influence their judgment in any way.

Governor Will Not Quit

ST. PAUL, January 29.—Governor Vanzant today replied to the petition from Minneapolis business men who asked him to cease his fight on the so-called railway merger. In the letter declining to comply with the request, the governor quotes the state law which prohibits the consolidation of competing lines of railway. The so-called consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern is, in his opinion, clearly a violation of the law which he says it is his sworn duty to enforce.

All Favor the Purchase

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The treaty with the government of Denmark for the cession of the West Indies, owned by that country, to the United States today received its first attention at the hands of the senate committee on foreign relations. All the members of the committee, including several Democrats, expressed themselves as of the opinion that the possession of the islands would be of advantage to this country from a strategic point of view.

Nine Hundred Sticks of Dynamite

NEW YORK, January 29.—Moses Epps, the negro who was in charge of the dynamite at the Fortieth street shaft of the Rapid Transit tunnel on Monday when the explosion occurred in which there was a loss of life, was arraigned today charged with homicide. Epps said there were twelve boxes each containing seventy-five sticks of dynamite in the dynamite house the day of the explosion. He said they used 500 sticks a day and got a fresh supply every day.

Glover Was Lucky

NEW YORK, January 29.—Simon Glover of Rochester defeated Dr. J. G. Knowlton of this city today by a score of 91 to 91 killed in a 100 live bird match shoot at Interstate park. The match contest took place during a snowstorm, and as there was no wind, the birds had all the worst of it. Knowlton was successful with his first barrel 22 times and Glover 15 times. Knowlton lost four dead out of bounds and Glover one.

Ticket Agent Shoots Himself

RAT PORTAGE, January 29.—George M. Gould, C. P. R. ticket agent shot himself in the right temple a few minutes before noon. The bullet lodged in the brain. No reason can be assigned for the rash act. He left three letters addressed to his brother, the station agent and his affianced, but the contents have not yet been made public. Gould was a very popular young man and was held in high esteem.

Marconi's Wireless Message

FALMOUTH, January 29.—Marconi on board the American line steamer Philadelphia from New York for Southampton, communicated with the Lizard by means of the wireless telegraph at 11:45 a. m. today, from a point 100 miles to the westward. He said that he hoped to reach Southampton at 1 o'clock on the morning of January 30th.

HOLLAND'S OFFER

WILL TREAT WITH BOERS FOR PEACE

SIMPLY ASKS FOR SAFE CONDUCT OF ITS EMISSARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE HAGUE, January 29.—In the first chamber of the states central today the premier, Dr. Kuyper, replying to a question on the subject, confirmed the accuracy of A. J. Balfour's statement in the British house of commons yesterday, regarding the Dutch government's offer to help in bringing about peace in South Africa. The premier added that he was prevented by courtesy from disclosing any details concerning the note, so long as the British government had not published its contents, or until a reply to it was received. The Boer delegates disclaim any knowledge of the contents of the Dutch note to Great Britain.

LONDON, January 29.—The Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail says he is able to announce on authority that the Dutch note to Great Britain, after rehearsing the earnest concern of that government at the prolongation of hostilities in South Africa, offered its good offices in bringing them to a close. To this Holland asked whether Britain could permit a Dutch commission to proceed to South Africa to enlighten the Boer leaders in the field as to the real position of affairs, and more especially since it is understood that there is not the slightest chance of intervention on the part of any European government, and that the prolongation of hostilities is useless. The Dutch government expressly announces in this note that it possesses no authorization whatsoever from the Boer leaders, either in Europe or South Africa, to take this suggested step, but that it appeals to Great Britain on the ground of common humanity, for military permission for the Dutch commission to accomplish its mission of peace. Such permission would bind neither the British government to the discussion of terms, or the initiation of any negotiations, nor pledge the Dutch government for the success of its self-imposed task. It is understood that Great Britain is waiting for lord Kitchener's views on this suggestion, and is willing to grant the request for the safe conduct of the Dutch commission, if lord Kitchener offers no objections, though it is not hopeful of any practical result from the effort.

The Depopulation of France

PARIS, January 29.—The premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau, presided today at the opening session of the parliamentary commission appointed to investigate the depopulation of France. In his address the premier said the question was one of the most vast and complicated that could be conceived. The statistics for the past fifty years showed that there had been too few births and too many deaths in France. The government, the premier added, intended to embody the fruits of the commission's labors in future legislation.

Lake Carriers Association

CLEVELAND, January 29.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Lake Carriers' Association here today, a resolution was adopted inviting all Canadian ship owners to join the organization. Heretofore the membership of the association has been practically confined to ship owners in this country.

A New English Precedent

LONDON, January 29. — Vice-admiral Henry C. Rawson has been appointed governor of New South Wales. This is the first time in history that the government has appointed an admiral to a colonial governorship, which had long been a sore point with the navy.

Large Field for Competitors

NEW YORK, January 29.—It was announced today that seventy-one entries had been received for the skating races for the amateur championship of the United States and Canada, which are to be held at Verona lake on January 31st and February 1st.

Passed His Last Check

NEWTON, Massachusetts, January 29.—Lane B. Schofield, senior member of the firm of Schofield, Wicher and Company, bankers and brokers of Boston, committed suicide by shooting at his home at Newtonville today.

Another Dynamite Explosion

HALIFAX, January 24.—A dispatch from New Glasgow says three men, J. W. Sutherland, William Sutherland and John Wilkes were killed this afternoon while thawing dynamite at the Marsh mines.

Death of Sister Constance

OMAHA, January 29.—Sister Constance Bentivolgli, mother superior of the Omaha convent of St. Clair, and a relative of pope Leo, died today at the convent of pneumonia, after two weeks' illness.

Montreal Board of Trade

MONTREAL, January 29.—Alex McFee was elected president, Arthur J. Hodgson first vice-president, G. E. Drummond, second vice-president, and R. Munro treasurer of the board of trade today.

Brakeman Killed

HALIFAX, January 29.—Charles Green, 52 years old, a brakeman on the Intercolonial railway, was killed at Belmont this morning by being jammed between engine and freight car.

Returned Without Laurels

PANAMA, January 29.—The Colombian war vessels returned here yesterday evening after an indecisive engagement with the revolutionary ships at Yegnala.

Bank President Dead

TORONTO, January 29.—Harry S. Howland, president of the Imperial Bank, who was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, died last night. Aged seventy.

Elected President

GRINNELL, Iowa, January 29.—Rev. Daniels Bradley of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been elected president of the Iowa College.

Forty Below

MANIWAKI, Quebec, January 29.—It was 40 below zero here at 6:40 this morning.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1670

DAINTIES IN FINE GROCERIES

DAINTIES IN IMPORTED SWEETS

DAINTIES IN FINEST BISCUITS

DAINTIES IN WINES AND LIQUORS

DAINTIES IN CIGARS

DAINTIES IN EVERYTHING TO EAT AND DRINK

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

WINTER SPORTING GOODS

We have a full line of SNOW SHOES In the popular shapes

BEAR PAW MOUNTAIN AND MILITARY HOCKEY STICKS That will not break

SLEIGHS and SLEDS that will travel faster than any others

MORLEY & LAING

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

Showrooms Mason & Risch Pianos.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

WE WILL CONTINUE OUR CLEARANCE SALE

DURING THIS WEEK

Special Low Prices on all Dress Goods, Silks, Underwear, Ready-to-Wear Suits, Skirts, etc.

A few Silk Blouses at cut prices.

Some Special Bargains in Remnants from every Department.

Carpets, Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers at cost.

Your choice of our leading Jackets, regular $12, $15 and $20, at $5.

White and Grey Blankets at reduced prices.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

36 BAKER STREET NELSON, B. C.

The Tribune

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

Postage to Great Britain added.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements run regularly per inch per month	$4 00
If run less than a month, per inch per insertion	25
Classified Ads and Legal Notices, per word for first insertion	1
For each additional insertion, per word	½
Wholesale and Business Directory Ads (classified) per line per month.	50
Notices of meetings of Fraternal Societies and Trades Unions, per line per month	25

Address all letters—
THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION, Ltd.
John Houston, Manager. Nelson, B. C.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS BY CARRIER.

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

This is certainly an age of trusts. During the past few years the concentrationists have invaded many fields, and wonder has sometimes been expressed as to how much further the work of consolidation of interests could be carried. But it is evident that the end is not yet, and, if the dispatches which come from Toronto can be relied upon, it is not unlikely that the people of the Dominion may yet become reconciled to seeing the hall mark of the trust upon their religion. The same spirit of economy which has resulted in the unification of interest in the commercial and industrial world is now at work upon the problem of bringing about a religious trust. For years the advanced thinkers of the several Protestant denominations have been giving their most earnest attention to the waste of men and money involved in the conflict of the different shades of Protestantism to force the propagation of their own peculiar brand of salvation, but it was only last week that something in the way of a satisfactory solution was arrived at in Toronto. This will result in representations being made to the church courts of the different denominations at their next meetings suggesting joint action with a view to eliminating unnecessary competition in the home and foreign fields, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that in time the principle will be amplified so that two churches will no longer divide the business of one, that funded church debts and mortgages will become unknown, and that devot churchmen may accept places upon church boards of management without the imminent danger of an early collapse as the result of financial worry.

No more convincing evidence of the material progress of the Dominion could be desired than is contained in the information that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will, at the approaching session of the house of commons, make application for the increasing of its capital stock by $20,000,000. This large sum of money, it is explained, is to be devoted principally to three ends, providing the required increase in rolling stock, double-tracking such portions of the system as threaten to become congested, and the building of additional elevators for the more expeditious handling of the grain crops of the Northwest. From the press dispatches it is evident that the federal executive has intimated it willingness to grant the request of the company upon terms, which the company in turn has signified its readiness to accept. It is said to be the aim of the company to manufacture in the Dominion everything that enters into the equipment of the system, which if adhered to will mean steady employment for thousands of Canadians in the manufacture of rolling stock formerly purchased in the United States.

The conflict between the federal government and the British Yukon Railway Company, over the question of freight and passenger rates, has disclosed the rather interesting fact that this line of railway in the far north is probably the best paying piece of road on the American continent. This doubtless explains the readiness of capitalists to embark their money in the many northern railway schemes which are being projected at Washington, at Ottawa, and in the commercial centers of the Pacific coast. Some of these have for their object the opening up of the United States' possessions in Alaska but the greater number of them aim at reaching out for the profitable trade of the Canadian Yukon. One barrier, however, remains in the way of these northern railroad builders, and that is the reluctance of the Dominion government to authorize the construction of any road which is not all Canadian. While the wisdom of this course cannot be questioned, having in view the commercial interests of the Dominion, it is likely to delay for some time the prospect of northern railroad investors earning 20 per cent net upon their money as the British Yukon shareholders have been doing. Of this pioneer Alaskan road some 90 miles are in Canadian territory, and upon the company's own showing, this mileage, the construction cost of which was returned at $2,936,936, the earnings for the last fical year, ending June 30th, 1901, were $846,321. Against this total the company sets out that its operating expenses were $283,530, so that its net earning upon the Canadian section were $562,-790. Of the total earnings the freight receipts were $708,532, which was earned upon 38,208 tons of freight, disclosing the company's charge to average $18.54 per ton. This is certainly fitting return for the men who had the pluck to finance the first railway in the north, and even with the reductions insisted upon by the federal authorities they will continue to a have a good thing.

REASON WHY BRIGGS MOVED

Midnight Ride to the Morgue

George Briggs lived in Mrs. Pease's boarding house for three years. He'd be living there yet if Mrs. Pease had been able to properly discriminate between the free horse and the one that is hired at the livery. The landlady has one of the best boarding houses on the far South Side. She keeps a good boarding house because she knows it pays. She is wise enough in her generation to realize that if she gives a person a porterhouse steak and makes 20 cents out of it, she is better off than if she gives him hash and makes only a dime. All Mrs. Pease' boarders, bar George Briggs, were content to pay their bills, take advantage of the good things in the house and let Mrs. Pease as severely alone as possible. The landlady never asked Chris Butler, the board of trade man, nor Jim Raymond, the jeweler, to do errands for her. She had asked them, but they turned her down, and when George Briggs came there to live they told him that Mrs. Pease would attempt to work him, and that if he wanted happiness and contentment he must do as they had done. The trouble with George was that he wasn't built that way. He simply had to do things for others.

George Briggs always thought there must be something out of joint with the times when a day passed and he was not asked to do an errand for the widow Pease. One day it was, "I know, Mr. Briggs, you'll pay my gas bill for me when you go downtown. If paid at the main office it will save me 5 cents."

So George would tuck the bill in his pocket and pay it at the corner drug store, chipping in the extra nickel himself. He was charitable enough to think that it never entered into Mrs. Pease's head that his office was five blocks from the headquarters of the gas company. One thing led to another. Mrs. Pease saw that she could play the thing to the limit, and George became a veritable beast of burden. Kerosine oil was 2 cents a gallon cheaper at the big department store than it was at the corner grocery. Mrs. Pease used kerosine in the kitchen. They won't deliver kerosine in the great store's wagon because it slops on things. George Briggs carted the stuff home himself in the elevated train. Once, going around a curve, the can keeled over, the cork came out and Geogre's new $8 trousers were a sight, and smell to boot. He put the $8 down on the lost side of his account, and still kept his good nature.

Once George Briggs' conscience troubled him for a month. He was the possessor of an awful secret, which he felt was his duty to share with his fellow boarders, but which he did not. Just as he was preparing to leave the office for the day the telephone rang, and over the wire Mrs. Pease spoke to him pathetically. There was a bundle at the department store which should have been delivered hours before. She must have it before dinner. It was very carefully done up, because she had told them to wrap it closely, and it wouldn't be much bother if good Mr. Briggs would only call for it and bring it home with him. George went over, secured the package, which had a handle sticking out of a great quantity of unmarked paper, and started home with it. He boarded an electric car, and to get the package out of the way, he stuck it under the seat. It happened that the electric "radiator" was on full blast, and pretty soon something sprung a leak. There was a grease flood on the floor and some of it on another pair of George's trousers. He grabbed the offending bundle and got off, because the floor was afloat and the passengers were wrathy. George tore the paper off the package and found that he had a pail with a leak in it, and a large label which declared the stuff to be butterine. He dropped the whole thing in the gutter, bought five pounds of the best creamery at a grocery, had it wrapped up carefully, went home, gave it to the landlady and never said a word.

George Briggs went on his way for a long while. He knew that his fellow-boarders considered him a fool, and at times the satisfaction that he believed a man should feel because he does things for others was as great as he thought it should be. One night two weeks ago George Briggs went home late. It was just one o'clock when he turned into bed. Not five minutes later there was a rap at his door, and the pleading voice of the widow Pease was heard: "Oh, Mr. Briggs! I hate to disturb you; but I've got to on an errand of life or death. Won't you please dress and go with me?"

There was a sort of half-sob in the landlady's voice that roused all the sympathetic in the boarder's nature, and that's saying a good deal. He lighted the gas, three on his clothes, and put himself at Mrs. Pease's disposal. They passed out into the cold night and walked five blocks on Thirty-ninth street. "We'll have to take a cab," said the widow. "I want to go to Wood and Harrison streets, way over the west side." The cabby said it would be four dollars. George paid it, knowing that such was Mrs. Pease's memory that all thought of the four dollars would go out of her mind before they had gone a block. With nothing else to do, George's thoughts reverted to a little account book which he had in it two items of ruined trousers, five pounds of butter, $10 of borrowed money, one or two gas bills and innumerable car fares, amounting in all, without the night's cab bill, to about $50.

They reached Wood and Harrison streets finally. "Where do you want to go?" said George to Mrs. Pease.

"To the morgue," she answered, with a sort of a half gasp.

"The morgue," echoed George, in a hollow voice.

"Yes," she said, and held out a clipping from an evening newspaper, George read it under the dim cab light. It was this: "The man whose body was picked up in the river had a light mustache, light hair, and an old and deep scar on the right temple."

"I fear it is Henry," said Mrs. Pease in a broken voice.

George didn't know who Henry was from a side of sole leather, but he was all sympathy. "It may be some wayward son unknown to me," he thought to himself. "Bear up, Mrs. Pease," he said, "the morgue is a grewsome place at night, and if some shock awaits you you will need all your strength."

He led the trembling woman round the shadowy corner of the great hospital. The November wind was moaning a dirge. They had great difficulty in securing admission to the dead-house, but George's whisper to an attendant that it was doubtless a case of an aged widow seeking the body of her only son finally gained them an entrance.

Out of pure sympathy George Briggs threw his strong right arm around the ample waist of the widow and supported her in the awful death chamber. The attendant turned on a flickering gas jet. The beams of the light fell fitfully on the upturned features of a dead man. The widow Pease gave one look, and then wailed: "I knew it! It's Henry. I knew I should lose him."

"Your son?" asked George, in a soft whisper.

"My son? No!" said the widow Pease, and her voice had gained something that grated. "My son? No. It's Henry Green, my third floor hallroom front, who left me two years ago owing $5 room rent."—Edward B. Clark, in Chicago Tribune.

LOST IN GOODWIN SANDS

History of the Death Trap

The last vestige of the 998-ton four-masted Norwegian iron sailing ship Mersey, with her cargo of 1400 tons of South American dye-wood for the Yorkshire factories, sank beneath the Goodwin quicksands. She struck the sands nearly opposite Deal.

The crew were saved by the lifeboats, but nothing could be done for the ship. A few hours' rolling on these shifting sands began to swallow her piecemeal; hull and cargo sank foot by foot, until nothing but her masts stood up from the water. She had disappeared in three days, and left no trace.

Many a score of vessels have gone before her into these depths, but not often so rapidly. Sometimes a mast will stand for a long time, like the finger post pointing the way to destruction. Thus the largest sailing ship Hazelbank, wrecked in the same way and on the same spot, kept a mast standing until the recent gales washed it away.

Old tradition says that what is now the Goodwin sands was once the fertile island called Lomea, in the possession of earl Godwine. From him it passed to the abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury. The sea always wanted it, and when the abbot, in the extermity of his piety, used the stones intended for the sea wall to build the steeple of Tenterden church, the sea got its chance and utilized it by swallowing the fair isle of Lomea. The final destruction was in 1099, the year before the death of William Rufus. But the sea had been gnawing at Lomea all through the century.

Now the sands are ten miles long, stretching northeast and southwest, and one and a half to three miles broad. They lie opposite Sandwich and Deal, and the average distance from the mainland is five and a half miles. They form a natural break water to the Downs. At low tide in summer time the sand is firm enough for cricket.

The deadliest day's work of the Goodwin sands was on November 26th, 1703, when thirteen men-of-war and 1200 officers and men perished there.

The sands will hold neither lighthouse nor beacon, but there are four fine lightships and many buoys.

Novel Suit Entered

A most unique suit has been commenced in Seattle against the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The plaintiff is captain E. E. Caine and he is acting as trustee of the Pacific Clipper line, which in 1899 had under charter the steamer Cleveland for a voyage to Nome and return. The papers in the suit set forth that in 1899 the Cleveland was en route from the north for Seattle and that among her cargo she had a valuable shipment of gold dust consigned to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The gold was valued at $381,208. On the voyage down from St. Michael the steamer was delayed considerably by gales and as a consequence she ran short of fuel. To bring his vessel into port the master of the Cleveland spared none of his woodwork of his steamer and accordingly considerable repairing had to be done when Seattle was reached. According to the plaintiff it is customary in marine usage to levy on the cargo for loss incurred in burning up the wood work of a steamer when it is necessary to bring such vessel to port after her fuel has ran out. A demand was made on the bank for payment of its pro rata share of the damage, but the cash was not forthcoming, hence the suit. The amount claimed from the bank is $1,-372.25.

Fire Chief Dying

QUEBEC, January 29.—Chief Dorval of the fire brigade is dying. He received the last rites of the church this morning.

Nelson Opera House

THURSDAY 30th JANUARY

Grand Musical Festival

Herr Steiner, Conductor.

CHORUS - 55 - CHORUS

"Sabat Mater" "Hallelujah Chorus"
"Ave Maria" "Cavaleria Rusticania"

Prices $1.00, 50 cents, 25 cents.
Plan opens at McDonald's Confectionery Store, Baker Street, Monday, 20th January.

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 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 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
A. 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:

Mansfield Manufacturing COMPANY

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

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

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

ORDERS BY MAIL ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY

Mansfield Manufacturing COMPANY

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

WHOLESALE DIRECTORY

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

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

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

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

FRSH AND SALT MEATS.

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

GROCRIES.

KOOTENAY SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMited, Vernon Street, Nelson, wholesale grocers.

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

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

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

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARCHITECTS.

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

DRAYAGE.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, SAFES, ETC., moved carefully at reasonable rates. Apply J. T. Wilson, Phone 270, Prosser's Second Hand Store, Ward Street.

FURNITURE.

D. J. ROBERTSON & CO., FURNITURE dealers, undertakers, and embalmers. Day 'phone No. 222, night 'phone No. 207. Next new postoffice building, Vernon Street, Nelson.

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, K. 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 Wilkes, 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.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNAtional Union of America, Local No. 196, Nelson, B. C. Meets every second and fourth Monday in each month, at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting members invited. Eli Sutcliffe, president; E. DeMers, 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.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL, all paid up....$12,000,000.00
REST..... 7,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 876 531.64

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

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

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

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

Savings Bank Branch

CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID.

STORY OF THE CITY DAILY

By David Graham Phillips

Six years ago the circulation of all the daily newspapers of New York City was under rather than above 1,000,000 a day. And New York was then a marvel of newspaper production and newspaper reading. Today at least 2,000,000 pour from New York presses; and large circulation figures, five years ago grudgingly conceded to three papers, are claimed, and claimed honestly, by eight or nine. A decade ago or less a circulation of 40,000 or less would have been regarded as notable. Today an "East-Side" newspaper, published in the Hebrew,German-Russian jargon called Yiddish, has a daily circulation of 40,000. Four English newspapers circulate about 100,000 each; a fifth circulates 200,000; two others have circulations little below 600,000 and often exceed it.

Two-thirds of these newspapers are distributed within Greater New York and its suburbs within a radius of twenty miles. In that territory there are not more than 3,000,000 youths and grown persons. A million and a quarter newspapers every day for a reading public at most 3,000,000 persons. And such newspapers!—twelve, fourteen, sixteen and twenty pages on week days; from forty to eighty and ninety pages on ordinary Sundays; a hundred pages or more when Christmas, Easter, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving or other special numbers are issued.

These are the most obvious physical evidences of this extraordinary appetite for newspapers. Wherever you go in New York City, at whatever hour, you see the newspaper and the newspaper reader—the newspaper for sale at every other corner, or carried by swarms of boys, or strewn on car seats or park benches, in waiting rooms, in the offices of hotels, the aisles of theaters, on the tops of ash barrels, on the very sidewalks; the newspaper reader walking along absorbed in his or her paper, tippling at it between the acts of the play, perusing it in the cars, or, if she or he is without a paper, then pilfering the contents of a neighbor's.

As the facts and figures suggest the reading of newspapers has ceased to be a mere diversion with the New York public. It has become a passion. Some persons think it is growing into a craze. The "average New Yorker—the woman as well as the man—is not content with one or even two newspapers daily. He or she must at least glance three or more, not counting the reading of huge headlines as the newsboys hold the paper out, or the gaping at newspaper bulletins. And on Sunday the housefold opens its doors to an inundation of paper that hides the carpets.

The craving for newspapers extends to all classes and conditions. A New Yorker observed that, although her recently imported servants either could not read at all or could read only foreign languages, they took in three English newspapers. "I've can spell out the headlines, ma'am," explained the upstairs girl; "and then there's the pictures, ma'am—some of them is that funny." Below the line of illiteracy, and up among the scholarly and secluded, the passion has spread and continues to spread. If newspapers were not so freely tossed about the circulation figures of the largest New York papers might be much greater than they now are.

As for the making of newspapers, it long since became a raging fever. The presses are going day and night, and behind the presses are the worn, restless editors, writers and artists, toiling heedless of the hours for sleeping and eating, wearing out body and mind in the effort to feed and stimulate the public appetite. In the big newspaper offices the fever is so high that to an outsider it looks like delirium, almost like insanity. Even the staid "conservative" newspapers which a few years ago were content with a small class circulation and were proud of their deliberateness, are now affected and are exhibiting signs which become only the more apparent as they loudly rebuke the "yellows" and protest against the degeneracy of the times.

What is the explanation of this revolution in both the reading and the making of newspapers in New York City, and, in a less degree, in all the American cities?

The answer is, the rise of the aggressive one-cent illustrated newspaper, clamorous for circulation and appealing in every number to every class, from the day laborer to the scholar, from the scrubwoman to the woman of fashion.

And of all the "signs of the times," none is more important than this sign, carefully read to its full meaning. Therefore, a detailed look into the operations of "twentieth century journalism," one of the nicknames of the new one-cent journalism, can hardly fail to be instructive and may be interesting and even amusing.

First, there is the plant—the mechanism by which this new and tremendous trumpet of publicity produces its effects. Second, there is the product—the voice of publicity. Third, there is the power—the effect of that voice upon the enormous and increasing audience.

Let us take the two great one-cent newspapers of New York for example.

One of them occupies seven floors of a huge office building. The other is scattered in nine buildings so widely separated that it would take several hours to visit them all, yet intimately connected by telephones and pneumatic tubes. That paper pays about $100,000 for rent, and has among its expenses $100,000 a year for leased telegraph wires.

To keep such a newspaper going without loss the business office must find about $3,000,000 a year, about $57,000 a week. There are just two sources of revenue—the sale of newspapers and the advertisements.

By the sale of newspapers perhaps one-fourth of the total expenses are met—$15,000 to $18,000 a week. The average price to the news dealer or news boy for the daily, morning and evening is about half a mill over half a cent, and for the Sunday just under four cents. This sum does not, as a rule, met the cost of the white paper. On that alone the larger the circulation the more money is lost.

White paper is the greatest single problem, the greatest single anxiety, to the big one-cent newspaper. To produce the paper which is used by either one of the largest New York newspapers ten acres of spruce forest must be cleared and swept into the paper making machines every twenty-four hours. Obviously a difference of a tiny fraction of a cent in paper may mean prosperity or the reverse. The object is to keep the cost of the white paper in each copy near the selling price of the newspaper—whenever possible, below it. And this means not only great watchfulness as to waste and as to keeping down the "returns"—that is the excess of copies printed over copies sold—but also great care in keeping down the number of pages in the week-day morning and evening editions.

To raise one of these newspapers from twelve to fourteen, or from fourteen to sixteen pages, means to raise its cost for the edition $150 at least. If this raise is made every day, morning and evening, for six days, that week the addition to the white paper bill will be $5400.

The white paper costs from $18,000 to $20,000 a week. The income from the sales is from $19,000 to $18,000 a week.

Advertisements are therefore the foundation and most of the superstructure of the business of one-cent journalism on a colossal scale. From them must come an income of more than $2,000,000 a year, or about $40,000 to $45,000 a week—not in order that the paper may make a profit but in order that it may not actually lose money.

The advertisement rates vary in the various big papers, ranging from $30 a column to $70 and $80 and $90, higher for the evening than for the morning, higher for the Sunday than for either. Higher for the display advertisements than for the classified, such as "Help wanted." At an average of $70 the column, about 30,000 columns of advertising a year must be got for the morning, the evening and the Sunday together in order that expenses may be met. Speaking very roundly, one-half of all this world would go into the Sunday editions and the other half would be divided between the 313 morning and the 313 evening papers—one-half in 52 papers, the other half in 626 papers.

It is thus apparent that the Sunday edition is the backbone of the big one-cent newspaper. Because of its higher price there is sometimes a profit—small, but still a profit—in its white paper. Because of its larger circulation—about equal to the combined circulation of the morning and evening editions for one day—there is a much higher rate for advertising and a greater demand for advertising space. It sometimes happens that $35,000 will be taken in from advertising and sales together for a single Sunday. The in-take for advertising alone in a Sunday special number has gone beyond $30,000 in at least three newspaper offices in New York.

If it were not for these great Sunday papers the profits of every large newspaper in New York would be almost wiped out—in several instances wholly wiped out. The morning and evening editions often do not pay for themselves. The commercial value is in large measure their influence upon the circulation and profits of the Sunday paper. And for that they are indispensable.

Assuming that the circulation about meets the white paper bills, there remains, in not too round numbers, $40,000 a week, of income for advertising, that is expended upon the making of the paper—upon the gathering of materials and the use of machinery for the ink impressions on these miles upon miles, tons upon tons of paper.

The largest items of expenditure are the commercial and mechanical—$1000 a week for the business office, $1000 for the stereotyping department, $1500 for the press room, $2000 for cable and telegraph, $3000 for the circulation department, $7000 for the composing room, etc. In all perhaps $15,000 to $18,000 or $20,000 a week will be spent in these ways. "Incidentals" under that general head are such items as $150,000 to $200,000 a year for postage.

There is no business in which skilled labor is so well paid. In the World, Journal and Herald establishments, for example, there is not a full grown man working full time who gets less than $1500 a year; and many of them get $2000, $2500 and $3000 a year. Pressmen, sterotypers, compositors, all are backed by strong unions which are intelligently managed in the main, and not only know what they want and what they can venture to demand, but also how to demand it. A newspaper must come out every day; these particular newspapers must come out every few hours. And they must have intelligence in the purely mechanical departments.

For example, it will make a vast difference in the sale of a paper whether it be clearly printed or not; and that point usually depends on the way paper and ink are fed into the presses. An incompetent press room force would wreck a big newspaper in six months.

Three facts or groups of facts will, perhaps, give a better idea of the proportions of the mechanical department of a newspaper than would a detailed description.

First: The press room of any one of these biggest newspapers has a capacity of 750,000 eight-page papers an hour—printed, cut, folded, counted, ready for the mailing and delivery rooms.

Second: One hundred tons of metal are kept in stock for making the sterotyped cylindrical plates from which the paper is printed. Seventy tons of metal are used for making these plates for the Sunday paper. In printing that paper alone no less than 100 plates are used,each weighing about 50 pounds.

Third: Each of the big New York newspapers publishes on Sunday enough papers to make a weight of from 200 to 275 tons; and about thirty extra large express cars leave New York every Sunday morning before dawn with upwards of 500 tons—1,000,000 pounds—of paper for out-of-town readers of New York's Sunday newspapers.

Of the $57,000 a week which we set out to account for in a general and necessarily inexact way there remains between $18,000 and $25,000 a week—a million to a million and a quarter a year. This sum is expended upon the editorial and news departments—in the salaries and expenses of reporters, artists, correspondents, news editors, cartoonists, editorial and feature writers.

The man of highest salary will probably be the editorial manager with his $15,000 to $25,000 a year or more. Then will come half a dozen news editors with their assistants, and an editorial editor with his assistants—these with salaries ranging from $6000 to $15,000 or $20,000 a year. There will be one or two famous cartoonists at from $12,000 to $15,000, several editorial writers and correspondents of reputations, with salaries of $8000 to $10,000. Then there are the artists, reporters, copy readers, and feature writers who are paid from $2000 to $6000 or $7000 a year. Not long twenty of the principal editors and writers and business office men of a one-cent newspaper were assembled at a luncheon. The business manager, whose salary was not far from $15,000 a year, whispered to his neighbor that the "talent" at that table was costing the proprietor $170,000 a year, an average of $8500 a year the man. If five of the men of lower salary had been absent the average would have been above $10,000.

There are three separate staffs—the morning, the evening, and the Sunday—the last devoting itself to getting out the Sunday supplement—the black and white feature supplement, the magazine in colors, the comic weekly in colors, sheet music, children's games, etc. The morning and evening staffs are subdivided into day and night forces, these divisions persisting throughout the establishment, including the business office and the various mechanical departments. In all, counting the out-of-town correspondents both at home and abroad, there are about 400 persons regularly on the editorial and news payrolls alone. And to these must be added scores of retained correspondents—who can be called upon when needed.

We have now noted in bare outline the colossal structure reared upon the demand for an article which sells for half a cent on week days and four cents on Sundays and whose appeal to its purchaser ends a few minutes after he buys it. At every step we have seen ruinous possibilities of extravagance—a business manager, by conceding to the manufacturer an eighth of a cent a pound on white paper, may disrupt the finances for the year; a circulation manager, by over-confidence, may send out too many papers and cause costly "returns" amounting easily to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

But more dangerous to an institution of this kind than extravagance is economy. There must be boldness, eagerness to take risks, indifference to expenses, or there will be inevitable decline and failure. So it happens in these newspaper offices the pendulum is constantly swinging from reckless extravagance to panic-stricken economy. One week, through special effort on some news feature, the telegraph of cable tolls will rise from an average of perhaps $2000 to $10,000, to $15,000, even to $20,000. The next week a news editor will waste hours in counting and cutting the words of every telegram he sends. But—we have now assembled the plant and are ready for the product.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
Paid-up Capital, - - - - - $8,000,000
Reserve Fund, - - - - - - $2,000,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER $65,000,000.

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

London Office, 60 Lombard Street, E. C.
New York Office, 16 Exchange Place, and 68 Branches in Canada and the United States.

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

GRANGE V. HOLT,
Manager Nelson Branch

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital (paid up) - $2,500,000
Rest - - - $1,850,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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

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

NELSON BRANCH,
BURNS BLOCK.

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

J. M. LAY, Manager.

JOHNNY RYAN'S SUNNY WAY

By Charles Lewis Shaw

The P. M. O. called him the incarnation of Mark Tapley. We called him Johnny. He was an Irish-Canadian that had drifted over to South Africa on a hired transport loaded for and aft with horses and hay. A military doctor who knew that a man's brain was something more than so many drachms of grey matter engaged him for the front. And the doctor was wise. There are several men who have been returned to their regiments in the British army as fit for duty who would have gone down to posterity as part of the statistics of a mortality report, if it hadn't been for the army sugeon's horse sense. The manner in which Johnny Ryan subduedly whistled "The Hat My Father Wore," as he moved around the hospital cots when Bloemfontein was feverstricken, and they were burying soldiers by the trench full, or quietly lilted "Rosy O'Grady" in the night watch of a crowded tent, did as much to stop the death rate as the scientific treatment of the distinguished specialist whom he astounded one day by calling "Doc." There was nothing ghoul-like about the way he seemed to draw happiness from the pain, sorrow, and misery that he was brought in contact with. When his master, "the boss" Johnny called him, was once ordered to proceed, under escort, to half a battalion which was doing outpost duty up the Vaal river way, where enteric was getting in its deadly work, and at the first halt the subaltern found they had forgotten flour, and that it meant a couple of weeks on hardtack, Johnny consoled him by remarking that it might have been worse, they might have forgotten the officers' whiskey.

When the first officer with a flesh wound in the left arm was working himself into a fever, and wanted to write a letter to his mother and his sister and several other delicate female relatives that he was going to die, and that he left his name to a grateful country, under a Conservative administration, Johnny told him of the joys of strolling along Adderley street, Cape Town, with his arm in a sling and being sympathized with by a considerable part of fashionable London who were following the enemy, and the young man is now engaged to a wealthy widow of a sentimental turn, who fell in love with the flesh wound. And the young officer has forgotten Johnny.

Johnny will only get a bronze or copper sort of medal that the government will give to Kaffir guides, grooms, war correspondents, and mule drivers, but he did more to remedy the disasters brought about by the drawing-room and club room military education of the officers of the British army than any one man below the rank of general.

And it was all owing to his Tapleian quality of looking on the bright side of everything. For instance, after the battle of Modder river, lord Methuen, who had cabled that his barren victory was the greatest of modern times in the history of British arms, then counted up his serious loss in killed and wounded, and looked around for the enemy's dead. The noble lord, the general of levees and Aldershot, couldn't find them. Johnny Ryan and several hundred others were put on fatigue duty, fishing for dead Boers who were believed to be damming up the Modder river. They found a few—a couple of dozen, I think. They were laid out decently and in order on the river bank, and in the evening Johnny was hovering around blithely whistling "The Night Before Larry Was Stretched" for he had been up to his waist in water all day, had caught a severe cold, and was as hoarse as a crow, and he whistled. Methuen and his staff trotted up to him on one of the countless inspections, rounds, and things that his soul delighted in, and the noble lord asked Johnny several question, and Johnny answered in a husky voice, that was appropriately like unto the croak of a raven.

They were about wheeling their horses for the return to headquarters, and Johnny had answered the last question in a whisper that was barely audible, when Methuen drawled out in that Guard's drawl that makes you almost pro-Boer:

"Ah, my good fellow, you have a very bad cold?"

"Yes, general, I have a horrible bad one. But," and Johnny looked quite cheerful as he pointed to the row of dead a few yards away, "any one of them fellows over there 'ud be mighty glad to have it."

Johnny Ryan looked on the cheerful side of things.

Drop in Dividends

MONTREAL, January 29.—The directors of the Merchants' Cotton Company decided to pay a 4 per cent dividend this year instead of 8 as formerly.

Porto Rico Lumber Co.
(LIMITED)

Rough and Dressed Lumber Shingles Mouldings

A-1 White Pine Lumber Always in Stock.

We carry a complete stock of Coast Flooring, Ceiling, Inside Finish, Turned Work, Sash and Doors. Special order work will receive prompt attention.

Porto Rico Lumber Co. Ltd.

CORNER OF HENDRYX AND VERNON STREETS

CORHORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON

Tender for City Office Building

The city council is prepared to receive tenders for the erection of a brick and stone building on Victoria street at the rear of the present city office. Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and other information obtained at the office of the city engineer. Sealed tenders marked outside "Tender for City Office," addressed to the undersigned and accompanied by a marked check or cash deposit equal to 5 per cent of the amount of tender are required to be sent in by 4 o'clock p. m. on Monday next, the 3rd of February proximo.

The council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender which may be sent in. By order,

J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.
Nelson, B. C., January 28th, 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."

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

C. P. R. Shops at Hochelaga

The workshops which the Canadian Pacific Railway purposes erecting in the east end will be the largest in America, and, consequently in the world. Details have not yet been considered, but the object of the executive is concentration, and thereby economy in supervision and construction.

It may be authoiritively stated, however, that it is the intention to build every locomotive and car for the company's service at the new shops at Hochelaga. That is to say, that all existing erection shops, with the exception of the Carlton junction car shops, will be removed to Montreal. Of such magnitude of the undertaking, involving the expenditure of millions, that in all probability expert engineering advice outside of the company's engineering staff, will be consulted, both from Canada and the United States.

The negotiations for the purchase of land are nearing a satisfactory settlement. All the Montreal proprietors, it is understood, have met the ideas of the company. The company at first intended purchasing 600 acres, but have reduced the area to 350 acres, from North Nolan street, and including portions of the Hogan Alwyn, Labbe, Delisle and of the Land Improvement Company's estates.

The area selected by the company is splendidly situated for such works, being a level plateau, with stone, sand and blue clay foundations. It is said it will cost the company in the vicinity of 750,000. The works will give employment to 7000 men.

Loss Covered by Insurance

MONTREAL, January 28.—Fire this evening completely gutted the Guardian Assurance Company's building on St. James street. Besides the insurance company, the principal loss is that of the Burglary Guarantee Company, the station of whose system was in the basement. Twenty firms of lawyers, architects, etc., had offices in the building, and lost all their effects. The total loss is placed at $100,000, well insured. The fire started from the burning out of an electric light plug.

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.

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 convene, 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.

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.

	Per Ton.
Reduction in price of coke:	
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.

DRUG STORE EARLY CLOSING

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st.

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

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

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

OF COURSE YOU WANT THE BEST. THEN GO TO

ARTHUR GEE

in Tremont Block. He will SUIT YOU. Large stock of imported season's goods.

NEWLING & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, ETC.

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

QUEEN'S HOTEL

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

Lighted by Electricity and Heated with Hot Air.

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

RATES $2 PER DAY

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

Madden House

Baker and Ward Streets, Nelson.

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

HOTEL ROSSLAND.

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

Bartlett House

Formerly Clarke Hotel.

The Best $1 per Day House in Nelson.

None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT, Proprietor

R. REISTERER & CO.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF
FINE LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER

Prompt and regular delivery to the trade.
BREWERY AT NELSON

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

The Manhattan

JOSEPHINE STREET

ALL THE BEST BRANDS LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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

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

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

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

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.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
FURNITURE

AT LOW PRICES

THE STOCK OF

J. G. BUNYAN & CO.

WILL BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY

J. A. KIRKPATRICK

MORTGAGEE

Legitimate Slaughter Sale

Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Fine Pictures, Blankets, Etc. In addition to our already high-grade and low-marked goods, we will offer for 60 days only 10 per cent off for cash. Our terms are on the installment plan, one-third cash, balance in three payments. Our customers are warned to take advantage of this great reduction sale. Come any time of the day. Can always duplicate any article.

D. McArthur & Co.

FURNITURE DEALERS

CITY AND DISTRICT.

The new fire bell has arrived and will be placed in position today.

Harry McBeath, of the postoffice staff, has resigned his position and is now at Elko.

The only mining record yesterday was the granting of a certificate of work to L. A. Campbell on the Iron Age mineral claim.

The adjourned meeting of the Trades and Labor Council will be held this evening in the Miners' Union hall. One of the chief questions to be dealt with is the maintenance of a more vigorous agitation against the employment of Mongolian labor.

Information was laid yesterday against Fred Gough by John Boyle for assault. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who was taken in charge by P. C. Heavener. The case will come up for hearing at the police court this morning.

The funeral of the late J. Roderick Robertson has been arranged to take place at New York at half past three o'clock this afternoon, and we are informed that the services will be of the very shortest and simplest nature, thus as closely as possible adhering to Mr. Robertson's expressed desires. Many touching messages, all testifying to the general high esteem in which the deceased was held by those with whom he came in contact, have been received. Mrs. Robertson and her family are much affected by these, and would have us express their gratitude for them.

The furniture sale at the residence of T. J. Sims yesterday was largely attended. Only a part of the goods were sold, and the sale will be resumed at the same hour and place today, and every day this week until everything is disposed of. This afternoon the contents of the drawing rooms, conservatory and bedrooms will be offered.

During the continuance of the present interruption to navigation the C. P. R. traffic for Kaslo and Kootenay lake points, and Crow's Nest and eastern points will be handled from the union depot. The train making connections for Crow's Nest and eastern points will leave the station at 7:15 a. m., and for Kaslo and Kootenay lake points at 4 p. m.

Rev. J. B. Morgan, late pastor of the Baptist church, leaves tomorrow for Rossland, where he will assume the pastorate of the Baptist church in that city. No provision has as yet been made for the supplying of the Baptist services here, and beyond the continuance of the Sunday school, the services will, it is understood, be suspended for some time.

There was a meeting of the school board of the city council and the school board yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the school estimate which was submitted to the city council at their last meeting and referred back to the school committee. Dr. Hall and F. W. Swannell appeared for the board and satisfactorily explained the items of the estimate and the report of the conference will be submitted to the next meeting of the council.

The Masonic ball which was arranged to be held in this city on February 8th has been postponed until the first week in April.

G. H. Barnhart, superintendent of the Ymir mine, arrived in the city last evening. The mine is closed down until tomorrow on account of the death of J. Roderick Robertson.

The plan for the Stabat Mater performance was opened yesterday at McDonald's fruit store. There has been a good sale of tickets, and the prospects are good for a large house.

The current issue of the Westminster, the official organ of the Presbyterian church, has the following item, which is of interest: "Rev. Robert Frew of Nelson, has accepted charge of a small church in Constantinople, Turkey, in the hope of regaining his health."

F. J. Kelly, a well known mining man from Sandon, arrived in the city last evening on the Spokane train after an extended tour through Oregon, California and Washington. He has returned to attend a meeting of the directors of the company, which will meet early in February.

What is likely to prove an interesting trial came up for hearing at the police court yesterday, when a charge was preferred against Edward Smith for selling intoxicating liquors without a license on his premises, situate on Baker street. A. M. Johnson appeared for the accused and the city solicitor, P. E. Wilson, appeared for the city. The case was remanded until Friday morning.

A meeting of a number of citizens was held last evening for the purpose of arranging a race meet on the river while the ice is good. It is known that a number of good horses are to be found in the Kootenays and it is thought that an excellent opportunity is now available of testing their merits. For that purpose a small committee has been appointed to work the matter up and ascertain the prospects of support in the affair.

The illness of A. B. Gray terminated fatally last evening at his residence on Cedar street, between Vernon and Lake streets. For the past few years the deceased has made Nelson his headquarters in connection with the Kootenay agency of R. P. Rithet & Company of Victoria. In commercial circles Mr. Gray was one of the best known men in the province. He took part in one of the early rushes to the Cariboo, but later returned to Victoria where for many years he carried on a wholesale dry goods and liquor business.

SONS OF ENGLAND DINNER

New Officers Installed

The Sons of England had a merry time at the Waverley hotel last evening, where a banquet had been arranged in honor of the presence in the city of the Rev. Bro. Clinton, district deputy supervisor of the lodge. After the edibles had been accorded due attention the president of the society, J. M. Lay, proposd a toast to the king, which was followed by the singing of the national anthem. The toast to the army and navy was coupled with the names of Messrs. Blaney and Kelly. The supreme grand lodge was responded to by Rev Bro. Clinton, who in an eloquent address reviewed the work and growth of the society during the thirty years of its existence, and also touchingly referred to the loss Englishmen had sustained about a year ago in the death of their beloved queen. This toast was also responded to by F. J. Starkey, as the district deputy. Sister lodges was responded to by C. Hillyer and R. G. Joy. The newly elected officers was responded to by Bros. Lay, president, and Eli Sutcliffe, vice-president. The old members was responded to by Mr. Bullock, who was one of the charter members, and the only one of the original seven who is now a member of the society, in a humorous and characteristic speech he reviewed the early history of the movement. The toast to the Maes was associated with the names of McGuire and McLeod; the retiring officers to Messrs. Morley and Deacon; visiting brethern to Messrs. Graham and Goucher, and the toast of the ladies to Messrs. Crease and Hawthorn.

During the evening the toast list was interspersed with a number of P. Criddle's characteristic songs, which were loudly encored. Vocal selections were also rendered by brothers Winters, Hawthorn, and Rev. J. H. Graham.

Prior to the banquet the newly elected officers of the society were installed at the lodge room in Fraternity hall by the supervising district deputy, Rev. Bro. Clinton assisted by past presidents Bros. Graham and Goucher, and district deputy Starkey. The following are the new officers installed: Bro. McGuire, W. P. P.; J. M. Lay, W. P.; Eli Sutcliffe, W. V. P.; W. Blaney, chaplain; E. McLeod, secretary; F. Hawthorn, O. Newling, and A. R. Sherwood, committee; C. Hillyer, inner guard; E. Clark, outer guard; G. Hawthorn, J. N. Davison, E. A. Crease and T. Morley, auditors and trustees.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM

LEAVE	CROW'S NEST RAILWAY	ARRIVE
7:15 a. m. Daily.	Kuskonook, Creston, Moyie, Cranbrook, Marysville, Fort Steele, Elko, Fernie, Michel, Blairmore, Frank, Macleod, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, and all Eastern points.	6:15 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, Phœnix, Greenwood and Midway. (Daily except Sunday)	10:10 p.m.
8 a. m.	Robson, Trail and Rossland. (Daily except Sunday)	11:35 a.m.
LEAVE	SLOCAN RIVER RAILW'Y	ARRIVE
10 a. m.	Slocan City, Silverton, New Denver, Three Forks, Sandon (Daily except Sunday)	3:10 p. m.
LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
4 p. m.	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings. (Daily except Sunday)	10:10 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

Auction Sale!

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Acting under instructions from Mrs. E. Sims the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction the whole of her very desirable household furniture and effects, on the premises on Stanley street, between Silica and Carbonate streets, commencing on the afternoon of

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH. at 2 o'clock sharp.

Among the articles to be offered for sale are

DRAWING ROOM FURNISHINGS
BED ROOM SUITES
DINING ROOM FURNISHINGS
KITCHEN RANGE AND UTENSILS
CARPETS, BOOKS, PICTURES
CHINA, GLASS, SILVERWARE
HOUSE PLANTS

It is expected that it will take two days to complete the sale of the goods to be offered, but during the sale the premises will be comfortably heated by hot air.

TERMS CASH. Goods may be inspected on the mornings before the sale commences.

Charles A. Waterman & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

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	50

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

Telephone 177.
P. O. Box 182.

WEST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

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

VICTOR ROCK ELM

Hockey Sticks	40c
Boys Sticks	25c
Hockey Pucks	35c
Ping Pong	$3.20

Canada Drug & Book Co.

He Tells a Great Story

VICTORIA, January 29.—J. Hepburn left for London today to enlist capital in the greatest mining discovery that the world has ever known, the rich conglomerates of Indian river, 28 miles from Dawson. Miners who had worked in the South African gold fields were attracted to Indian river by the similarity to the rich deposits of the Rand. They carried their investigations further to the neighboring benches, and discovered that the escarpments of the Indian river valley were composed of immense masses of conglomerates, identical in composition with those which have yielded so many millions in treasure in South Africa. A superficial prospect of the deposits satisfied the miners that they were gold bearing, and subsequent examinations at various points revealed the fact that the stuff carried from $1 to $200 to the ton. J. Hepburn of Victoria, who has secured an option on 122 of these claims, left for London today to enlist capital. He says, that without exaggeration, one of his claims carefully examined by a competent mining engineer will yield $61,000,000. He says that there are enough of the conglomerates to keep 20,000 stamps at work for one hundred years. Coal has been found within a short distance of the property.

Powe: Succeeds Dobell

QUEBEC, January 24.—William Power, Liberal, was elected to the house of commons today by acclamation, replacing Dobell.

H. BYERS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1892

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

HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANTS

HEATING STOVES
COOKING STOVES
AND RANGES

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

To Save Money

Buy shoes now. Enormous reductions made this month to clear out the odds and ends. All felt goods below cost. See our special bargains on Side Tables Manitobas, Arctics, Cardigans and Leggings at Cost. One Hundred pairs of Mens' Fine Shoes regular $4, $5, and $6. all Genuine Goodyear Welts. Your choice for $3.

Royal Shoe Store

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

Carman, Vancouver; W. A. Allen, Vancouver; Rev. Dr. Whittington, Vancouver; H. Cordell, Vancouver; Amos Godfrey and A. J. Thomas, Nanaimo; George A. Nelson, Lindsay; J. M. Allen and wife, Kaslo; A. L. Davenport, Spokane; D. W. Moore, Trail; W. H. S. Peard, Medicine Hat.

THE BIG

Schooner

BEER OR HALF-AND-HALF

10c

THE ONLY GOOD BEER IN NELSON

Club Hotel

Corner Silica and Stanley Sts.

E. J. CURRAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the board of license commissioners for the City of Nelson, to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the "Grand Hotel," situate on Vernon street in the City of Nelson, on the east half of lot 4, block 2, sub-division of lot 95, group 1, West Kootenay district, to John Blomberg of the City of Nelson.

GUS NELSON.

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

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

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

J. J. CAMBRIDGE,
District Registrar.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice: Ray of Hope mineral claim, situate in the Nelson mining division of West Kootenay district, located on Duhamel (Six-mile) creek. Take notice that I, Charles W. Busk, free miners' certificate No. 50,825, as agent for W. J. Goepel, free miners' certificate No. 50,500 John Paterson, free miners' certificate No. 50,727, and self, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

CHARLES W. BUSK.

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

LOST

LOST—AT ERIE, B. C., ON SATURDAY, January 18th, two checks on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Nelson, one No. 1308, for $58 payable to William Harper; and one No. 1330, for $65.50, payable to H. McIntosh. Suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the same. Address David Murphy, Erie, B. C.

Slaughtering Sale

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

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

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

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

217 and 219 Baker Street **J. A. GILKER**

BISCUITS

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

Also all kinds of Sweet Biscuits fresh from the factory.

BLUE RIBBON TEA.

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

REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE BROKERS

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

Ward Bros.

333 West Baker Street, Nelson.

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. FORTIER, Finance Secretary.
A. B. SLOAN, President.

NOTICE.

Your patronage and influence respectfully solicited for Brown Brothers as the leading jewelers of Nelson.

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

GALT COAL

FOR DOMESTIC OR STEAM USE

General Agency, Telephone 265.

W. P. TIERNEY

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

TELEPHONE 145 TELEPHONE 35

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COAL

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NELSON FREIGHTING AND TRANSFER CO.

ANTHRACITE AND ROSLYN

ALWAYS ON HAND

Office: Baker Street.

WEST TRANSFER CO.

N. T. MACLEOD, Manager.

Teaming and Transfer Work of all kinds.

Agents for Hard and Soft Coal. Imperial Oil Company. Washington Brick, Lime & Manufacturing Company. General commercial agents and brokers.

All coal and wood strictly cash on delivery.

OFFICE 184 BAKER STREET

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

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