The Nelson Tribune

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POLICY CHANGES

REASON ADVANCED FOR JAPANESE TREATY

IT WAS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO PROTECT BRITON'S TRADE IN THE EAST

NEW YORK, February 16.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, I. N. Ford, says: England has fairly got out of the South African slough this week, and is benefitted by the change of scene. The treaty with Japan is the first question which has filled the public mind to the exclusion of everything else since Kruger's ultimatum was dispatched. The effect of a fresh topic of absorbing interest has been a distinctly invigorating stimulant to national pride. It was needed after the protracted period of occupation with the harassing guerilla warfare, at once difficult and inglorious, like the American operations in the Philippines, and it has come with the stir made in the world by lord Lansdowne's treaty, and the consciousness that England has again assumed the responsibilities of leadership in the far east. Singularly enough, the strongest attack upon the new diplomatic policy has come from the stronghold of sentimental optimism. The Spectator, taking counsel from its own nervousness complains that Russia has been proclaimed frankly as an enemy, and that England has been left incautiously in the unexperienced hands of the Japanese.

A more practical reason has been urged by Henry Norman, and the Manchester Guardian, namely that Canada and Australia, which have been legislating against the Japanese, will be embarrassed by the new alliance, but this is minimized by the favorable expressions by leading colonial journals. Lord Rosebery's criticism, that the treaty ought to have been made long ago, has even greater weight, for it is not clear whether the barn door has not been bolted after the Russian nag has broken the halter and found secure pasturage in Manchuria.

Lord Salisbury's judgment, in taking lord Lansdowne up stairs after the failure of the war office, has been fully vindicated. The treaty with Japan is a great stroke, and destined to make lord Lansdowne famous, and also to revive lord Salisbury's interest in public affairs and keep him in office. It also marks a great advance in what may be described as the world processes for creating diplomatic trusts in the interests of commerce.

The Manchester school began half a century ago with the theory of non-intervention in foreign affairs, and ended with the laissez faire policy of trading everywhere with the least possible interference, and with absolute free play of competitive forces. This treaty is proof that the freedom of commerce cannot be secured by irresponsible trading, and that powerful governments must guarantee and safeguard the principle of the open door in the interest of the collective commerce of the maritime world. It is an international combination or trust, with England and Japan as the managing directors, and the United States and Germany as silent partners.

The departure of prince Henry for America has been too well advertised by the foreign offices at Berlin and London. Everybody in touch with official diplomatic life here is amazed by the indiscretion involved in the publication of the documents and details, ordinarily kept under seal. Veterans in the civil service, trained in the art of holding their tongues, do not conceal their disgust over the chatter about the Washington conference a week before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and the stark naked candor with which everybody concerned blurts out matters which ought to have been regarded as state secrets. The synical comment is made that trained European diplomatists are out rivalling the processes of yellow journalism, and that all the conventions and properties have been violated for the purpose of convincing Americans that in the crisis of Spanish-American affairs Germany was less hostile and England less friendly than either, has been represented by self interested partisans. The controversy is regarded by old hands as discreditable alike to both diplomatic services, and a dubious compliment to the intelligence of the Americans who knew well enough the trend of foreign affairs at the period. They also intimate that the Americans themselves can hardly hope to escape being stung when the wasps' nest has been stirred up, and wonder how president McKinley's memory will be vindicated from the undeserved reproach of deceiving congress, and making an unjust war when Spain was prepared to grant every concession. It is manifestly unfortunate that the graceful compliment paid to Americans by the German emperor in sending prince Henry on a mission of good will should have been marred by the unseemly strife between British and German officials and the press to prove that "Codlins the friend, not Short" when the three nations ought to have full employment in so-operating one with another along the lines of such conventions as the Anglo-Japanese agreement for defence of the world's commerce.

The debate in the commons on amended procedure has already become tedious. There is indifference outside of the house respecting the new method of ministering to the comfort and social arrangements of the members and no real enthusiasm among government supporters. Sir John Kennaway Sterling, who often plays the part of the candid friend with great effect, has denounced the demand for an apology after punishment as revolting to the British sense of justice. This was more effective than Mr. Redmond's forcible warning against reprisals directed against the Irish. It is not unlikely that several compromises like Mr. Wanklyn's amendment, respecting the question, will be adopted.

The admiralty programme is the only important disclosure of government apart from the treaty with Japan. This is scarcely larger than that of Germany for the current year and fails to satisfy the belligerent imperialists, who point to the greatly increased araments of Russia and France. It is, however, costly enough for the unhappy chancellor of the exchequer, with the war chest needing to be replenished, and with the mortality among millionaires exceptionally low.

Lord Rosebery's speech at Liverpool continues to bear evidence that, so far as the Liberal reunion is concerned, his thoughts are still attuned to the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light." His oratory is chiefly remarkable for caution and adroitness, except on the Irish question, on which he is emphatic and outspoken. He makes it plain that he will not attempt to lead or rally the party unless it cuts loose from Gladsone's home-rule policy, and appeals for the support of the country without and embarrassing alliance with Kruger's national champions and allies. This is what he described as the process of cleaning the slate. The only fresh problem for the new slate is temperance, and his figures are set down faintly. Possibly it is a concession to sir William Vernon Harcourt to mention temperance even vaguely. Lord Rosebery does not yet succeed in conciliating the Radicals, but he is obviously coming on. The main fact is that he is deliberately courting support and knows his own mind. This means much when there is no other leader in sight.

The weather has remained unusually cold and bracing. There is a steady increase of private entertainments, and the fashionable restaurants are very gay after the close of the theatres. Invitations to the next court will probably be restricted to the officials and diplomatic sets, and not likely there will be another one before Easter.

Preparations for the coronation go on quietly. Arrangements for the pageant exceed anything ever known in Europe before. While the lines of the Victorian ceremonial will be followed, picturesque features will be added, and the costumes will be more varied and brilliant. Indian rajahs will appear with splendor of colors, and there will be a great company of European princes. The number of guests of the crown from the colonies, courts, and friendly powers will exceed the splendid array witnessed at the jubilee. Nothing is done to cheapen the ceremonial, and everything points to an unexampled imperial fete.

The army estimates disclose a reduction of 40,000 men on the pay roll in South Africa, and a material reduction in the general cost of service. This is an official indication that the Boer operations are regarded as well nigh at an end.

Details of the loss of colonel Crabbe's convey disclose a larger Boer success than the earlier dispatches admitted. Dewet's force, originally estimated at 2000, has been reduced by later dispatches to one quarter of that number and figures given for the remaining burghers in the Orange Free State are equally elastic. General Kichener is concentrating his efforts upon the capture of this force, with Dewet and Steyn as the shortest and most effective method of ending the war.

Bishop Hartzell, according to the latest advices from the Cape, has been preaching with great force to Dutch and English congregations in Cape Colony on the moral aspects of war, taking the British side with almost passionated earnestness, and appealing to the Boers themselves, after their resistance, to be brave and acknowledge defeat and desist from warfare, which could not be justified on the grounds of expediency or necessity. The Anglican bishop also boldly predicted the reunion of the warring races in South Africa, as speedily as the north and south had been drawn together after the civil war.

Lord Rosebery's fine speech at Liverpool is regarded by his own partisans as the closest approach he has yet made to committing himself to the resumption of the Liberal leadership. The Radicals enjoy his vigorous condemnation of the inaptitude of the government and his repudiation of the Chamberlain proclamation, of last September, but do not profess to understand how the Liberal party can be brought abreast with the times merely by the throwing overboard all the principles and politics with which it has recently been identified.

Champion Heavyweight

NEW YORK, February 15.—It required the utmost strength of twelve men to carry to the grave the casket containing the remains of Dennis Leahy, whose funeral has just been held. The dead man weighed 700 pounds. His enormous weight had been acquired within the past ten years. When he turned the 500 pound mark two years ago, a physician pronounced his increase in size due to fatty degeneration of the heart, and told Leahy his death was only a question of time.

Firemen Rescue Bodies

CHICAGO, February 15.—The firemen who groped their way through fire and smoke and dragged six dead bodies into the street from the Bennet hospital at Ada and Fulton streets late last night, carried on their heroic labor in the belief that they were rescuing persons who had been asphxiated and not until the flames had been subdued did they learn that they had been in the dissecting room of the Bennet Medical college and that the rescued bodies were from the dissecting table of the Bennet Medical school. Several of the cadavers were clothed, having been brought to the school in that condition. One cadaver was incinerated. The dissecting room and laboratory of the college were destroyed involving a loss of $5000. A score of patients in the hospital were badly frightened, but none were injured. The firemen had supposed that the building was used exclusively as a hospital.

EUROPE MUCH WORKED UP

Significance of Henry's Visit

LONDON, February 16.—Prince Henry's visit to the United States claims a larger share of public interest in Europe than any other approaching event. The reiterated protests that it does not bear any political significance serve simply to confirm the opposite conviction in the European mind.

Everybody is quite willing to accept the repeated declarations that prince Henry has not been instructed on any diplomatic mission save to the American people at large. The mission, the success of which is practically assured, has in the European belief greater political importance than any event since the consummation of the Franco-Russian alliance. It is not what prince Henry does that European chancelleries will watch with keener interest than any other development in international relation ship now pending, but what the American people will do.

Not to put too fine a point on it, Europe is anxiously waiting to learn what effect German blandishments will have upon the hearts and minds of the nation where every man is his own secretary of state. It was first marvelled at, but is now generally understood to the old world that prince Henry's purpose might have been gained if he had not visited Washington and had not met a single member of the executive government. More than one foreign minister wishes he had been the one to discover this fact before the kaiser. They have been taking belated advantage of this knowledge in their efforts to convince the American people of the good will of their respective countries during the Spanish war. It is only the diplomatic rule which requires the consent of all concerned to the publication of international communications which protects certain of those who have been protesting too much from exposure in a very embarrassing light. There is a wholesome disappointment among some continental statesmen who realize now that it is worse than useless to attempt to hoodwink American public opinion in this matter.

There has been some apprehension in England lest prince Henry's visit should prove detrimental to Anglo-American relations. This has largely disappeared, the only remaining effect being perhaps a slight augmentation of anti-German feeling in this country which is now deep, ineradicable, and certain to bear fruit in future history. It finds such expression as a long article in the Spectator urging an Anglo-French understanding and arguing that it is impossible to ever remove the antagonism of interest between Great Britain and Germany.

Russia is silent. Russia is always silent, but there is no less interest in St. Petersburg than in other capitals in prince Henry's visit. There is reason to believe that some regrets are felt in certain quarters in the Russian capital over the drastic course pursued in retaliation against American action on the sugar bounty. It is by no means impossible that when this question arises again, as it must presently, that a more conciliatory attitude will be adopted by the czar's representatives. Russia rarely makes a diplomatic mistake, and her statesmen are quite clever enough to correct one.

Yerkes on the Sick List

LONDON, February 15. — Charles Yerkes, who has been reported to be seriously ill, has been confined to his room as the result of a chill, but he has transacted business daily, and is improving. Mr. Yerkes expects to be out on February 17th.

Jeffries and Fitzsimmons

NEW YORK, February 15.—Robert Fitzsimmons and James Jeffries signed articles here today to meet in a 20-round glove contest on some date between May 10th and 20th, for the championship of the world, the winner to receive 60 per cent and the loser 40 per cent of the purse.

Astor's Turf Stripes

LONDON, February 15.—William Waldorf Astor, as a preliminary to going in for horse raising, has registered his colors under the jockey club rules. They are light blue with pink sash and cap.

Harold M Cole's Crime

HELENA, February 16.—Harold M. Cole, a prominent citizen connected with the American Smelting & Refining Company, shot his wife and committed suicide tonight.

Buried at Clandeboye

BELFAST, February 15.—The remains of the marquis of Dufferin were interred today at Clandeboye. The duke of Argyle represented king Edward.

Pope Cables Roosvelt

ROME, February 15.—The pope has cabled to president Roosevelt expressing hope for the speedy recovery of the latter's son.

Spain's Friendship Treaty

MADRID, February 17.—The queen regent will sign a treaty of friendship with the United States tomorrow.

Fatalities in Naples

NAPLES, February 16.—It is reported that eight persons were killed today by the collapse of two mansions.

Committed for Trial

TORONTO, February 15.—Bertha Gen, charged with murdering an infant, has been committed for trial.

Legislature to Meet

ST. JOHNS, February 15.—New Brunswick legislature has been called to meet on March 6th.

STILL GUESSING

GOVERNMENT SAT DOWN UPON EDITORS

THEY WERE ALL FAVORABLE TO SPAIN UNTIL THEY WERE GIVEN THE KEY

LONDON, February 15.—The dispute regarding the attitude of the powers towards the United States prior to the Spanish-American war continues to take up columns of the London daily papers. As pointed out by the Associated Press, when the under secretary, lord Cranborne, made his first statement, official opinion is much divided as to the advisability of that step. Since the later developments, the opposition to further disclosures by the British government has been strengthened into a determined resolve not to disclose the secret documents relating to the negotiations of that period. Lord Cranborne's statement of Friday, which was the result of cable dispatches exchanged between lord Pauncefote and the foreign office, is probably the last word Great Britain will have to say on the subject. It would be impossible, however, to overrate the irritation expressed in Downing street at the German publication of the documents relating to the incident, though implicit belief is expressed that American public opinion is not likely to be influenced thereby. Privately the foreign office officials declare that lord Cranborne's two replies, especially his answer to the first note, effectually established Great Britain's attitude, even if lord Pauncefote is charged with secretly combining against the United States, which is indignantly declared to be an utterly absurd and false suggestion.

Among the American residents in London during the month of May, 1898, it is recalled, however, that an intense pro-Spanish feeling existed on many sides, especially in society where women, connected with government officials, appeared wearing Spanish colors. In this and many other ways London became none too comfortable a dwelling place for Americans, for the press teemed with anti-American editorials. Cessation of the latter was due to a remarkable occurrence which the Associated Press is able to announce for the first time. After Dewey's victory and when the English women were not so gaily displaying Spanish rosettes, lord Salisbury took the almost unprecedented step of communicating with the editors of the leading Consevative dailies, urging them to desist from irritating the United States, pointing out how vital it was to Great Britain's interest that the side of the United States and not that of Spain should be advocated in the English press. As a result public opinion was reversed and the government was thoroughly supported in its subsequent undoubtedly genuine efforts to strain its neutrality to the point of helping the United States.

Prince Henry En Route

KIEL, February 15.—Prince Henry of Prussia started for Bremen at 8:30 this morning to begin his voyage to the States.

BREMORHAVEN, February 15. — Prince Henry sailed for New York at 3:30 p. m. Previous to sailing in conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press he referred to the report that he had written a letter to admiral Dewey apologizing for the conduct of the German squadron in Manila bay during the war with Spain. "It is all untrue," said the prince, "I have never written a letter to admiral Dewey in my life." The prince could be seen from the shore when he stood on the bridge of the Kron Pinz, in an admiral's uniform, and lifted his cap in response to the cheers of the assembled crowd. Commander Beehler, of the United States, navy, the United States naval attache at Berlin, bid the prince bood bye for the United States embassy.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 16.—The Kron Prinz Wilhelm arrived here this morning. Prince Henry's voyage to England was uneventful. In conversation today he expressed great pleasure at visiting the United States and added: "Why the last man I shook hands with on German ground was an American, the Berlin representative of the Associated Press." The Kron Prinz Wilhelm sailed for Cherbourg at 3 p.m.

Boer Emissary to America

BRUSSELS, February 15.—It is said that the desire to keep the departure of Dr. Mueller, the former consul in the Orange Free State, in Holland, for the United States secret was so keen that the Boer emissary booked his passage under an assumed name. According to information from a responsible Boers quarter Mr. Kruger's letter to president Roosevelt, of which Dr. Mueller is the bearer, does not appeal for intervention, but expresses regret that he is unable at present to personally congratulate president Roosevelt on his accession to office and concludes with a gratified allusion to the numerous invitations to visit the great republic which have arrived and are still arriving. Besides re-organizing the Boer propaganda in the United States, Dr. Mueller will direct his efforts principally to obtaining government prohibition of the exportation of articles regarded by the Boers as contraband of war, thus indirectly eliciting an opinion on the war from the United States government.

THE HAGUE, February 15. — The members of the Boer delegation have left The Hague and have not announced their destination. It is rumored that they have started for the United States.

Two Trainmen Killed

CONELSVILLE, Pennsylvania, February 16.—Two were killed in a collision of two freights on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railway near here last night.

EARLY MINING IN EGYPT

Some Recent Discoveries

To the people of the western world, Egypt is famous chiefly for mummies, obelisks, crocodiles and deserts. That the land of the Sphinxes was ever in much repute as a centre of mineral wealth will be news to most folks outside the charmed circle of the archaeologists.

The fact is, however, if we accept the statements of those who ought to know, that there was once a time, aeons ago, as Mr. Kipling would say, when mining was an important industry in Egypt. Of gold mines it is known that there were many, and there are very good reasons for believing that deposits of coal were found and coal miners were at work in Egypt in the early morning of the world's history.

Of the coal mines not much has yet been learned, but it is known that the gold mines were rich enough to produce all the gold which Egypt could use, with enough over to supply all the rival kingdoms of western Asia. The facts about the mineral wealth of the land of the Nile have been only recently made known through the publication of the reports of the engineers sent out by companies of British capitalists to explore the ruins of the ancient mines and to prospect for new veins of gold.

Of course, the archaeologists have known of the riuns of the mines for some time, but their knowledge, for some reason or other, was never very widely diffused, and it was left for the practical, interested-only-in-the-present prospector to spread the news. From these reports it is quite possible to conclude that before long there may be a rush to the gold fields of Egypt, as there was to those of California and Colorado and South Africa.

To be sure, no striking specimens of pay ore have yet been found, but the reports of the engineers have been encouraging enough to lead the capitalists who sent them out from London to direct that the work be continued. Among the corporations organized for the purpose of finding out something about the gold deposits in Egypt is the Victoria Investment Corporation, of London.

This company was organized for the purpose, not only of locating new mines, but also of searching out and reporting on what was left of mines that may have been yielding pay ore in the times of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies. The first expedition sent out by the company in 1900 was in charge of Charles A. Alford, said to be one of the best-known mining engineers in England.

The story of the discoveries made by Mr. Alford and his associates were told by him not long ago in a paper read before the Institue of Mining and Metallurgy of London. At the request of the Engineering and Mining Journal, Mr. Alford made an abstract of the paper and this was published in the journal a few days ago. Among other things Mr. Alford says:

"Professor A. H. Sayce, the well-known Egypttologist, is of the opinion that the eastern desert, between the Nile and the Red sea, supplied gold, not only to Egypt, but to Assyria, Babylon, Persia and the other countries of western Asia. The ancient records, as now interpreted, indicate that mining was carried on as early as 2500 B. C., and there was still some mining done as late as the time of the Ptolemies. * * * * *

"To the eastward of the belt of cultivation along the Nile is a sandy waste, part of which can be seen from the river, but this in no way represents the whole country between the Nile and the Red sea. At Keneh, in latitude 26 degress north, the sandy zone, which forms the true desert, is but twenty miles wide, while in the latitude of Assouan is it fully 150.

"To the east of this, and bordering the coast of the Red sea, is a chain of lofty and rugged mountains, fifty miles wide, several of whose peaks attain an altitude of 8000 above the sea, and the general altitude of the divide of the watersheds is from 1500 to 2000 feet. It is this belt of country that forms the mining district.

"The crystalline rocks, which constitute the mountain districts to the east, are of the oldest geological series met with in Egypt. The larger mountain masses are usually formed of a hornblendic granite, with pink orthoclase, which gives the whole a strikingly red appearance when seen from a distance.

"Surrounding these, in the lower ranges, and covering very extensive areas, is a rather fine-grained gray granite, passing in places into gneiss, and that into mica schist, traversed by dikes and intrusions of greenstone, felsite, porphyry, and a very fine-grained white, elvan granite. It is in these rocks that most of the auriferous quartz veins were found to occur, and the more the granite was cut the more frequent and more promising the quartz veins appeared to be."

Right here Mr. Alford disgresses for a moment to speak briefly of the coal deposits. He makes the definite and positive statement that deposits of coal have been found in Egypt and spurs the imagination with the suggestion that since gold and coal have been found it may not be shooting wide of the mark to suggest that something even more valuable than gold or coal may be found in the country's bowels.

Diamonds have been found in South Africa. Almost everything, from buried temples to mummies, have been found in Egypt and who knows but diamonds also, may be found in that end of Africa?

Burns' $10,000 Handicap

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15—The $10,000 Burns handicap at a mile and a quarter will be decided at Oakland this afternoon. From the present outlook twelve horses will face the barrier. Taking into consideration the weight, class recent trials and form of the horses, it looks as if Nones, Articulate and Scotch Plaid are the horses most worthy of consideration. Black Diderot appears to hold the balance of the field safe because of his ground work, his good consistent racing in the east and his courage. Nones will probably make the Ryan entry, consisting if himself and Obia favorites. Nones will be ridden by Nash Turner who came to the coast especially for this race. Many of the best known jockeys in America will be represented in the event. The rest of the field comprises Greyfield (coupled with Articulate), Corrigan, the Fretter, Frugible, Horton and Eomic.

BREAKS WITH THE IRISH

Rosebery's Sensational Speech

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—Lord Rosebery received a great ovation at the Liberal demonstration held here last evening. His lengthy speech, the principal one of the evening, was attentively received and heartily applauded. He failed to throw any light on the war policy, but he strongly emphasized his hostility to the Irish party and his desire to utterly alienate it from the Liberal camp.

During his remarks lord Rosebry said that the greatest change in heart and head undergone during his five years absence from public life was in regard to the Irish problem.

Mr. Gladstone's bills were dead and buried, though the statement cast no reflection on the great statesman who had originated them. The members of the Irish party had indignantly repudiated any connection with the Liberal party, and he believed they had acted wisely. It was both to their interests and to the interests of the Liberal party. The Irish leaders had played their full hand. They had demanded an independent parliament in Dublin, and he thereupon cried "Halt." This remark was greeted with applause. Continuing lord Rosebery said:

"I am not prepared at any time or under any circumstances to grant them such a parliament. No sane person would ever consent to handing over the destinies of Ireland, situated in the very heart of the empire, to a parliament controlled by those who have expressed the earnest wish that we might be overthrown in battle. The Irish question is too large for any one party. It will need the energy and patriotism of both parties to deal with it. These are my personal sentiments, but I wish to make them perfectly clear on returning to public life."

Regarding the war, lord Rosebery said that he thought the reply of lord Lansdowne, the under secretary for foreign affairs, to Dr. Kuyper, was fitting and dignified, but he thought the government had acted wrongly in declining to reckon with the Boer delegates in Europe and allow them to send a delegation to South Africa.

Rich Strike on Ruby Group

GREENWOOD, February 16.—[Special to The Tribune.]Information received here is that ore has been struck in the upper tunnel of the Ruby mineral claim near Boundary Falls. The Ruby group is under bond by F. W. Hayes, president of the First National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, and associates. Two tunnels are being driven for the purpose of reaching in the upper cut at depth, the heute of high grade copper-gold ore opened near the surface. This object appears to have been achieved in the other tunnel which is being driven at a vertical depth of 150 feet below the upper one. The recent strike has much improved the prospects of the Ruby group, which is believed to be the only mining property in the district in which Michigan men are interested.

O. E. Williams of Boston is here visiting the Montana & Boston Copper Company's property, the Sunset mine. It is stated he is considerably interested in this property.

Wireless Communication

NEW YORK, February 16.—What may happen when more than two sets of wireless telegraph apparatus are being used within range of each other was indicated yesterday by George W. Kronche. The operator on the Hohenzollern tried to invite Kronche to visit the yacht at 4 o'clock. The operators on the two steamships were communicating in English while the operator on the yacht spelled his message out in German. Sandwiched in between the words of the Lucania's message on the tape were occasional German words. The last came from Mr. Hepworth the [illegible] sage: "Don't talk German, I don't stand it." Mr. Kronche had been [illegible] ing in English and running his [illegible] the tape he picked out the G[illegible] and translated into Engli[illegible] "Come over and see me [illegible] was a message from [illegible] Communication was [illegible] the two steamships [illegible]

300 Bart[illegible]

TIFLIS, Russi[illegible] dred bodies of [illegible] which destroye[illegible] been recovered [illegible] pears that sev[illegible] led in the fiss[illegible] shocks. The [illegible] and the work[illegible] the victims t[illegible] cully. Among [illegible] who at the t[illegible] gregated in t[illegible]

ST. PETERS[illegible] news from Sh[illegible] character of th[illegible] 300 corpses hav[illegible] the ruins. Most [illegible] mans.

Riot Situa[illegible]

TRIESTE, Austria[illegible] throng the streets thi[illegible] tary patrols keep the si[illegible] lic generally circulatin[illegible] pended. A number of [illegible] wounded when the troop[illegible] a volley into a mob ye[illegible] killing six and woundin[illegible] have died since.

Cleanup the In[illegible]

MANILA, February 1[illegible] lin Bell practically clean[illegible] tion in Batangas prov[illegible] lieved that all the insu[illegible] been captured, but tha[illegible] taken to other province[illegible]

BRITISH TRAPPED

GREEN TROOPS DRAWN INTO AMBUSH

THEY SUFFERED HEAVY LOSS BEFORE THEY COULD MAKE THEIR WAY OUT

PRETORIA, February 16.—One hundred and fifty mounted infantrymen, while patroling the Klip river south of Johannesburg on February 12th surrounded a farm house where they suspected Boers of being in hiding. A single Boer broke away from the house and the British started to pursue him. The Boer climbed a kopje, the British following. Immediately a heavy fire was opened upon the British on three sides. The British found themselves in a trap and in a position where they were unable to make defense. Eight British officers made a gallant effort and defended the right with carbines and revolvers until they were overpowered. The British had two officers and ten men killed, several officers and forty men wounded before the force was able to fall back under cover of a block house.

LONDON, February 16.—Lord Kitchener, in addition to reporting the Klip River affair, says: A party from the S. A. C. line on the Watervale river encountered on February 10th a superior force of the enemy near Vantondoisbek, and was driven back with loss.

LONDON, February 16.—According to special dispatches from Pretoria the mounted infantrymen who were trapped at Klip river were all fresh from home, and unused to Boer tactics. The bulk of the casualties occurred during the retreat of the British. The killed included major Dowell, the commander of the force.

DURBAN, February 16.—Mrs. Dewet, in an interview said that two of her sons were fighting with their father. She regretted that the government had not permited her to communicate with her husband, and said she was certain he would never surrender. Mrs. Dewet declared that she would rather see her husband die than submit.

Locomotive Went Wrong

LITCHFIELD, Illinois, February 16.—Two killed and five were injured today in a rear end collision between the Diamond special of the Illinois Central road and a freight train, near here. The collision was remarkable in view of the fact that the passenger was ahead of the freight, and moving at a rate of 12 miles an hour, when the freight ran into the rear sleeper. Some troble with the locomotive mechanism of the passenger train was delaying her.

Vicount Hinton Disinherited

LONDON, February 15.—Lord chief justice, baron Alverstone, refused today to re-open the case of Poulett vs Pulett, in which viscount Hinton sought to oust his step brother, the youthful earl of Poulett from the family estates. The lord chief justice thus confirmed the previous judgment in the case, whereby it was declared that viscount Hinton, under a family settlement in 1853, was debarred from claiming the property in dispute.

Mother Missed Her Mark

WORCESTER, Massachussets, February 16.—The two year old daughter of Mrs. Mary Shea, who was severely burned here last night, in a fire resulting from her mother throwing a lighted lamp at her father, died tonight. The mother is in a dangerous condition and will probably die from the effects of burns contracted while trying to rescue the infant.

Brigands Ask for Ten Days

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The state department has received a cable advice confirming the report that the ransom money fo[illegible] paid to the [illegible] derstoo[illegible] cond[illegible] a [illegible]

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1670

BARGAINS

Opera Flannel Blouses, Silk Skirts, Ladies' Jackets, Golf Capes, Ladies' Costumes and Furs at largely reduced prices.

We do not often advertise seecial reductions but when we do they are genuine.

No inferior goods are bought by us and offered as so called bargains.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

SAINT VALENTINE

We are shewing a very pretty line of newest designs in Valentines ranging in price from 10c to $2.50 each. Also a full line of Comics. But more especially would we draw attention to our pretty and useful line of articles suitable for Valentines, consisting of Purses, Card Cases, Fountain Pens, Satchel Bags, Silver and Gold Pencil Cases. These articles accompanied by a dainty card make cupid's darts much more effective.

MORLEY & LAING

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

Showrooms Mason & Risch Pianos.

Fred Irvine & Co.

Just received a large assortment of ladies' and childrens' night dresses, chemies and drawers, corset covers, white skirts, infant and children's dresses. We offer these lines at special sale prices for next ten days.

Annual Whitewear Muslin and Lace Sale

New grass linen suitings and trimmings. Valencein laces torcsen and guipure lace allover with insertion to match New gingham grenadines, zephyrs, prints, percales. Early inspection while stock is new and complete affords a good selection. Prices low during sale.

Infant's long dresses.....75c up
Infant's long skirts.....75c up
Infant's long slips.....75c up
Infant's long foot blankets.
Complete sets of infant's wardrobe to order

CHILDREN'S SHORT DRESSES

From six months to five years old. A splendid assortment latest style and prices very low
Children's white skirts with and without waists.
White French dresses.
White short skirts.
White night dresses for children
Ladies' white night dresses.
Ladies' white chemise.
Ladies' white drawers.
Ladies' white underskirts.
Ladies' white combination chemise and skirts in large variety.

Fred Irvine & Co.

36 Baker Street NELSON, B. C.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS

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.

The Sandon Paystreak, in commenting upon the action of the recent Liberal convention with respect to the establishment of a government refinery, modesty directs attention to the circumstance that it was the first newspaper in British Columbia to advance the theory of a government refinery, as a means of relief for the depression existing in the mining sections of the province in consequence of the hostility of the United States smelter trust. From these premises Sandon's enterprising journal proceeds to argue that the government at Ottawa made a mistake in the offering of its refinery bonus. It is doubtful if even those who are in accord with the Paystreak's government refinery scheme will agree to this proposition. At the time that the big delegation went from the mining centres of the province, to urge the granting of the refinery bonus, there were no two opinions but that the mining industry would be greatly stimulated by the operation of a Canadian refinery. It was a case of a refinery [illegible] desiring to promote the [illegible]mbia's chief in- [illegible] chance [illegible]ding [illegible]er tion, should convince almost anyone that even in conjunction with the altogether exceptional facilities of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in carrying the venture through to a successful issue, and with the government bonus thrown in, the conditions in British Columbia are not any too alluring for the operation of a refining plant. It will probably be conceded that neither the provincial nor the federal government, nor any private corporation, could turn so much to account by the successful operation of a refinery in Canada as could the Canadian Pacific Railway Company through the resultant business it would bring to its railway system. Yet the launching of the refinery project has presented no inconsiderable difficulties to the officials of the Canadian Pacific, and such being the case is it not fair to make the deduction that, had not the arrangement been made with the railway company, the coming of British Columbia's refinery would have been delayed for two or even three years longer? So far as British Columbia was concerned recent developments have shown, not that it was the case of a government refinery or one operated by a private corporation, but of a refinery operated by a private corporation or none at all.

The consideration of the recommendations of the finance committee will doubtless constitute the chief business to come before the city council at its meeting this evening, and it is altogether likely that the tax rate for the year will be agreed upon. In speaking of this a member of the finance committee remarked on Saturday that the indications were for a rate of 23 1-2 mills upon lands. He explained that the present bonded indebtedness for the city required 17 1-2 mills of this, and the remaining 6 mills would be required for school purposes. This rate will be a material increase over that of the previous year, but it is low in comparison with other places when it is remembered that in Nelson improvements are practically exempt, the tax rate upon them being but 2 1-2 mills upon 50 per cent of their assessed value. It is understood that the members of the finance committee were averse to any increase in the tax rate upon improvements, but it will be open to the council to make a departure in this respect, and spread the increased rate over improvements as well as lands. It will be noticed that there is a difference of 4 1-2 mills between the rate on lands [illegible] intimated now, and the probable rate [illegible]ted some weeks ago. Just how [illegible]e accounted for will probably [illegible]own at the council meeting [illegible] Whether it is due to the [illegible]renchment, which it is [illegible] has decided upon, or [illegible]sult of the rumored [illegible]e committee to [illegible] of a new issue [illegible]o be seen. Of [illegible] spoken of, a [illegible] explains that [illegible]pended some- [illegible] current ac- [illegible] waterworks [illegible] The idea of [illegible]e committee [illegible]d properly be [illegible]d if the pro- [illegible]atepayers, the [illegible] is to be paid

[illegible]ns of War

[illegible]ary 15.—The army es- [illegible]day, show a grand to- [illegible]1902-3, of £39,310,000, [illegible] to provide for 320,000 [illegible],700 men are for ordin- [illegible] and 200,300 for war [illegible]imate, of which £40,- [illegible] for war, show a de- [illegible] head of £23,230,000 [illegible]01-2. In a memoran- [illegible]retary, Mr. Broderick, [illegible]estimates are sufficient [illegible]l force in South Africa [illegible]ength for eight or nine [illegible]w financial year.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW FLAG

Colonies Receive Recognition

The design for an ensign which shall adequately represent Great Britain both at home and beyond the seas seems assured. The king has received with favor the suggestion that a new flag was needed to keep pace with the growing empire, and a finished design for the same will be submitted to his majesty next week.

C. D. Bennet, the cousin of the distinguished colonial governor was entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the design. He has succeeded in giving colonial possessions full representation, without sacrificing the chief feature of the old flag—the cross of St. George—which is in itself a familiar emblem of England's power in every quarter of the globe.

The following is a description of the new empire flag, given officially:

On an absolutely white ground is embroidered a golden sun, typical of a race on whose domains the sun never sets, shining on a large red cross of St. George, representing, of course, the empire at home. In the left hand corner is an imperial crown, the sign of one great empire embracing all creeds, tolerating all beliefs, but under one great imperial idea.

Underneath the crown, on a blue scroll, is inscribed the Latin rendering of the motto: "The empire on which the sun never sets," which is the proudest boast of every Englishman:

"Imperium oul nullus
Solis occasus."

In the right hand top corner of the flag will be placed the particular device representative of the empire beyond the sea. For instance, the flag to be used in India will contain the Star of India in the right hand top corner.

The flag as used in Australia will contain instead the device of the new commonwealth, while the Canadian and other colonial governments will add to the design their own badge, for use on all "empire flags" in their particular part of the world.

The design has been warmly commended by several persons high in authority to whom it has been exhibited. It now remains for his majesty to place the final seal of approval.

Mr. Bennett has notified the king that the design awaits his majesty's pleasure, and it will probably be exhibited to him next week. Should it be approved by his majesty, the new design will become "official" without delay.

To the king himself is due the idea. His majesty has realized that the present national emblem does not fully express the dignity and importance of the empire.

When the prince and princess of Wales started on their tour, nearly a year ago, they were especially instructed to carefully note every shade of colonial opinion on the subject, whether a new flag was desired and what each colony expected.

Everywhere the answer was the same: "Give us a new flag." When the popular verdict was reported to the king, his majesty at once signalled a desire to have a proper design prepared.

After weeks of toil the design is ready, which many people believe will eventually be flying at the mastheads of our warships and over British possessions at home and abroad.

NEW ONTARIO DISCOVERIES

May Eclipse the Klondyke

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin, February 15.—If reports of the gold discoveries in the Sturgeon Lake district, north of the Canadian Pacific railway, have not been exaggerated, that section of the Dominion is going to surpass the Klondike and the goldfields of the African Rand. Explorers, prospectors, miners and mining experts who have been in the new district, which is not far from Port Arthur, report that it is the richest yet discovered in western Ontario. The district was first discovered two years ago by Pete King, an adventurous and well-known explorer of that locality. Samples of gold quartz from his discoveries were practically one-fourth gold.

These specimens were enough to set the tide of prospectors toward that locality, and several hundred have gone into that country, some of them, according to the reports, meeting with success. Several mining companies operating in western Ontario also sent agents into the field, and the discoveries of the latter have been rich enough to warrant the companies abandoning their working in the western Ontario region to the Sturgeon Lake district. The discoveries of two years ago, while rich enough to satisfy the most avaricious, have been thrown into the shade by discoveries made last fall, the particulars of which are just becoming known. This confirmation of the rumors of two years ago has been sufficient to start a stampede to the field, and there is a rush on now to see who can get there first and pre-empt a slice of the gold-bearing soil.

Up to this time the most important developments have been made on what is known as the Steele property, owned by a company of Saginaw lumbermen. The ore body of this mine is said to be of remarkable width and extends in length a distance of two or three miles. The vein or reef has been opened up by cross-cuts on the surface, some of them over 200 feet in length, and so rich in ore that by throwing a bucket of water on the vein anywhere in the cut the gold can be seen in the rocks for several feet around. It is estimated that several million dollars worth of gold quartz is now exposed and ready for the stamp mill. The Saginaw people have purchased other claims said to be even richer than the Steele mine.

A Wisconsin company has opened the rich vein discovered by Pete King, and is now taking in a stamp mill. This company is also negotiating for two locations on a remarkably rich vein discovered last fall. The vein is an immense reef, seventy-five to eighty feet in width, extending through a belt of porphyry for an indefinite distance. Along the foot wall of this vein there is said to be a pay streak four feet in width, two feet of which will run very high.

An English company is opening up some claims in the northeast bay of the lake, and the ore from the vein is so rich that the management cannot estimate the average values. Dazzling specimens of gold quartz are exhibited.

Near the English company's claim is a location where two prospectors put into use an improvised stamp mill, consisting of a chain attached to a sapling at one end and a stone at the other, using a flat rock as a mortar bed. The ore from this vein is of such richness that the prospectors in a few days were able with this crude device to obtain a large amount of gold.

For several months rumors have been afloat that rich placer fields have been found in the Sturgeon Lake country, but little credit was given to the reports. It now turns out, however, that the reports were well founded. The full extent of the gold-baring reefs of the Sturgeon Lake country there is seemingly no doubt that a large portion of the exposed surface of these reefs has decomposed, leaving the accumulated gold lying on the surface ready for placer mining.

Sturgeon lake is about fifty miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway and is now reached by stage from Ignace station, but the Ontario government has surveyed a wagon road from Bonheur, which touches the road at a distance of forty-three miles from the railroad.

With the development of this district the Canadian aPcific railway will build a branch line to the lake. The lake itself is about fifty miles in length and has been little explored. The country is covered with a dense growth of brush and trees, the surface is covered by large areas of glacial drift, and exploration is carried on under difficulties. These conditions encourage the belief that the discoveries yet to come will exceed in value and extent all heretofore made.

Testing the Coinage

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—The annual tests of the coinage have been commenced at the mint by the assay commissioner. Specimens of all the different shipments of coins were examined, one in every thousand in the case of gold coins, and one in every two thousand in the case of silver coins, having been reserved for that purpose. The tolerance, or limit of divergency, allowed by law is one and a half grain for silver and half a grain for gold. It is the important duty of the commissioner to see that these limits have not been exceeded. The members of the commission first examined the scales which were to be used by them for weighing the coins. The standard weight used is the troy pound of 5760 grains, the government being in possession of a duplicate made in London in 1827. The duplicate is kept with great formality in the dual charge of the director of mints and superintendent of the Philadelphia mint. Each official has a key to one of the two locks of the box, making it impossible to open it unless both act in conjunction. Inside of this box is still another containing a third, in which the standard pound is securely screwed.

After the commission has ascertained that its means for weighing were in first class order the work of testing the gold coins began and continued throughout the day. Samples from the output of the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans mints were taken from carefully sealed envelopes and weighed. Tomorrow the committee on assaying will test the fineness of the gold. It is expected that the tests will continue until Saturday.

For Sale

As a going concern the business carried on by the EXPRESS CIGAR COMPANY, under the management of the late A. B. Gray.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, Monday, February 24th for the stock in trade and fixtures of the above company, made up as follows:

Cigars—	
Domestic	$3262 94
Imported	434 53
Imported in bond	367 80
Scotch whiskey in bond	316 69
	$4381 91
Fixtures and office furniture	480 25

Separate tenders will be received for the cigars, liquor and fixtures.

TERMS—25 per cent cash, balance in two, four, and six months, with approved security, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.

This is an excellent opportunity to secure a good paying business.

The stock, books of the company, and stock sheets may be inspected on application to the undersigned.

E. B. McDERMID,
Liquidator, Clements-Hillyer block.

KOOTENAY .... COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters

Dealers in **Tea and Coffee**

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

Our Best, Mocha and Java Coffee, per pound	$ 48
Mocha and Java Blend, 3 pounds	1 00
Choice Blend Coffee, 4 pounds	1 00
Special Blend Coffee, 6 pounds	1 00
Rio Blend Coffee, 6 pounds	1 00
Special Blend Ceylon Tea, per pound	30

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

Telephone 177.
P. O. Box 182.

WEST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

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.

FOR SALE.

A good cottage, four rooms, bath, pantry, good basement, hot and cold water, with two good lots cleared and fenced, with chicken house at back, and good garden with bearing fruit trees. Situated on Mill street, near corner of Hall street. For terms, etc., apply

R. W. DAY, Madden Block.

NOTICE.

John R. McDougall, whose present address is unknown, will learn something to his advantage by immediately telegraphing or writing to James Wilks, P. O. Box 106, Nelson, B. C.

LOST—GREEN POCKETBOOK WITH monogram M. C.. Containing check and small change. Finder will please leave at Morrison & Caldwell's store and obtain reward.

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. 292, 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, R. K.; A. W. Purdy, Com.; G. A. Brown, P. C.

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

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

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

TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS.

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

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. Ell Sutcliffe, president; E. DeMiers, secretary.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION — Meets at Miners' Union Hall on fourth Monday in every month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. B. Papo, 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. Chris Luft, president; C. F. Bell, 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 376 531.64

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

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

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

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

Savings Bank Branch
CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

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

London Office, 60 Lombard Street, E. C.
New York Office, 16 Exchange Place, and 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.

1890—ESTABLISHED IN NELSON—1902

Jacob Dover The Jeweler Nelson, B. C.

Now that I am through stock-taking I intend to reduce my stock by giving the public a redncti on of 15 per cent off on the dollar. I invite you all and I guarantee all goods sold

We have so many different lines that it is impossible to mention them all but here are a few of them.

Diamond and Pearl Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Karn Pianos and Sewing Machines

Jacob Dover, "The Jeweler."

The CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

With Which is Amalgamated the Bank of British Columbia

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONTARIO

CAPITAL, PAID UP - - - - - $8,000,000
REST - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

DIRECTORS

HON. GEO. A. COX, ... PRESIDENT
ROBERT KILGOUR, ESQ. . . VICE-PRESIDENT
B. E. WALKER, GENERAL MANAGER.
J. H. PLUMMER, ASS'T GENERAL MANAGER.

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1901.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 7,266,266 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$14,974,600 45	
Deposits bearing interest, including interests accrued to date	36,704,765 50	
		$51,679,365 95
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		240,567 54
Balances due to other Banks in foreign countries		166,770 63
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain		730,458 34
Dividends unpaid		1,906 87
Dividend No. 69, payable 2nd December		280,000 00
Capital paid-up	$8,000,000 00	
Rest	2,000,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	251,047 84	
		10,251,047 84
		$70,616,383 17

ASSETS.

Coin and Bullion	$1,350,579 07	
Dominion Notes	1,649,395 50	
		$ 2,999,974 57
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation		300,000 00
Notes and Cheques on other Banks		2,252,245 53
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		227,846 03
Balances due by agents of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries		1,952,398 82
Government Bonds, Municipal and other securities		9,401,700 85
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds		8,691,429 93
		$25,825,595 73
Other current Loans and Discounts		43,081,354 84
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for)		269,843 24
Real Estate (other than Bank premises)		174,879 06
Mortgages		178,032 64
Bank Premises		1,000,000 00
Other Assets		86,677 66
		$70,616,383 17

B. E. WALKER,
General Manager.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the thirty-fifth Annual Report, covering the half year ending 30th November, 1901, together with the usual statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit at Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year, was	$117,876 03
The Net Profits of the half year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to	477,595 32
	$595,471 35
Which has been appropriated as follows:—	
Dividend No. 69 at Seven per cent. per annum	280,000 00
Transferred to Pension Fund	7,500 00
Expenditure on Bank Premises charged to Profit and Loss Account	56,923 51
Balance carried forward	251,047 84
	$595,471 35

JAPAN HAS GOOD BACKING

Britain and America Behind Her

LONDON, February 16.—With the conservative but energetic support of the United States and Great Britain, Japan is now forcefully opposing in Pekin and St. Petersburg the arrangements as to Manchuria, into which Russia is trying to dragoon China. The Manchurian problem is very harrassing to the Japanese government and people. Their ideas regarding far eastern politics have crystallized perceptibly during the last twelve months. The present program of count Lamsdorf is unendurable to the mikado and his advisers.

When Germany seized Kalo Chao and Russia took Port Arthur, the immediate storm and stress of those events obscured some of their ultimate bearings. Finally Japan began to see if a Japanese foothold on continental Asia constituted an intolerable menace to Chinese integrity—as was the creed of Russia and Germany—then the establishment of these powers on the same continent a few years later must constitute an equal menace, according to Japan's creed.

This conviction is brought home with renewed impressiveness now that the permanent absorption of Manchuria into the Russian empire seems imminent. Russia's persistence about a convention with China is regarded by the Japanese as evident that she is seeking some advice to elude the engagements by which she has found herself in the eyes of the world.

They think Nicholas was quite sincere when he promised to evacuate Manchuria as soon as peace and good order was restored. But they believe that the business of Russian statesmen now is to interpose something plausible between the czar and the fulfillment of that promise. Upon this basis do the Japanese account for the present tactics of Paul Lessar, the Russian minister at Pekin.

In London foreign office circles much the same view is taken. Russia, it is pointed out, has no practical need of any convention with the Chinese government as to the Manchurian provinces. She is in possession and whatever modus vivendi she chooses to elaborate, there is no one to challenge it. No doubt her shrewdest course would be to act on the points of the law were it not for the promises she has made.

As things stand she must find some way of nullifying her assurances to the world that she would evacuate Manchuria—assurances practically given to the United States. Apparently the best means, as St. Petersburg sees the situation, would be a Russo-Chinese convention removing the whole subject into a different sphere.

It is unsupportable to Japan that she should have been forced out of Manchuria by Russia, Germany and France merely to make room for Russian aggression there. The spectacle has raised her indignation to a dangerous point, and a display of her real sentiments may be looked for as soon as circumstances favor it.

Mr. Lessar's assertion that there is no connection between the Manchuria agreement and the Russio-Chinese bank agreement is received here with a smile of incredulity. The disclaimer is pure Muscovite. London papers point out that when an attempt was made some months ago to establish a branch of the bank in Berlin, the Russian and German press referred to the institutions as practically a department of the Russian government.

Under the terms of the bank agreement China is to build all the railways and develop all the mines in Manchuria; but, if money runs short, she must apply to the bank. Did Russian chicanery ever go deeper in the east than this?

According to Reuter's Pekin advices, Germany remains a disinterested spectator in the affair. Indifference is tantamount to encouragement for Russia. But the London and Washington governments long ago had indubitable proof that Germany would under no circumstances antagonize Russia's scheme in the far east. Germany could not oppose Russia seriously in Asia without imperilling her own interests in Europe.

For the United States and Great Britain to rely on German support in controversies with Russia is to build on sand. Fortunately they are under no compulsion to seek that support. Their interests in the far east are largely identical with those of Japan, and their natural combination is with her at all stages, as it is today in Pekin.

BRIGGS THE CRICKET KING

Dies in Cheadle Asylum

John Briggs, the famous Lancashire professional, one of the most popular cricketers that ever lived, died at Cheadle asylum two weeks ago, at the early age of 39, from the effects of paralysis which first seized him during the progress of a test match between England and Australia at Leeds in 1899.

Born at Sutton, in Ashfield, in Notts, the nursery of so many famous cricketers, Briggs was only 16 when he first appeared for Lancashire, a county of which he was one of the mainstays for nearly twenty years. As a slow bowler on a sticky wicket, he was at his best unequalled, in addition to which he was a fine, free batsman, and one of the best cover points that ever stepped in the field of play. Indeed, with the exception perhaps of Lohmann and Peel, Briggs may be said to be the finest all round cricketer of the present generation.

Briggs' finest batting performance was scored in 1885 when he scored 186 runs against Surrey at Liverpool, and with the assistance of Pilling established a record, which stood for some years, by putting 173 runs for the last wicket.

Several members of the Australian team which visited Great Britain in 1886, said of Briggs that he was the most difficult bowler in England to play on a bad wicket, and this opinion was fully borne out in the test match at Lord's, when in a great measure, owing to his efforts, England won a single innings. He made six visits to Australia, where he was uniformly successful and played in more test matches than any other cricketer.

John Briggs was as good a bowler as he was a batsman, and as smart in the field as in either of the other departments. Withal he was very zealous. He scored a century for Lancashire on his wedding day. Attached to that event there is a little romance.

Mr. Briggs was engaged to be married and the day was approaching when he was invited to form one of the team which that year (1889) was going to Australia. Briggs was then only 22, and its was a great opportunity. He hesitated about accepting the offer until he had consulted the lady who was to be his wife. She advised him to go. He did, and proved himself a veritable Trojan. On New Year's Day, against the whole Australian team he ran up a score of 121, the first time he had ever reached three figures in a first class match. In recognition of the feat the organizers of the tour presented the young player with ten guineas, which he forthwith spent in purchasing a ring for his fiancee.

Briggs was one of the very few first class cricketers who performed the "double hat" trick (taking six wickets with six balls). It was at Parkfield. With five balls of the last over before luncheon interval he clean bowled five wickets. After lunch he took his place to bowl the last ball of the over, and with it sent the balls spinning.

Mann's Railway Program

Donald D. Mann, of the firm of Mackenzie & Mann, has arrived from the east. He is in British Columbia for the purpose of discussing railway matters with the government at Victoria.

"I have come directly through from Winnipeg," said Mr. Mann. "You may say I am here for the purpose of talking over railway questions with the members of the government at Victoria, and considering matters in connection with proposals in which we are interested. I expect to be in Victoria for a few weeks and then return to the east."

Mr. Mann went on to say, in reply to further questions, that he was not in a position to state the nature of the negotiations, or what he expected would be done until the questions had been talked over at Victoria.

"In Manitoba everything is looking particularly prosperous," he said. "Our line is doing a splendid business. General trade there and in the east could not be better."

Mr. Mann was asked regarding plans for the Canada Northern's proposed extension into British Columbia, and to the Pacific terminus at Kitimat.

"We feel that the business and territory south of the Canadian Pacific and along the boundary will be looked after very well by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern. The natural competition of business between the two companies will cause one or the other to build lines to all districts needing railways, and the development of these sections can be safely left to them. The northern railway is what we want now. Of course we have the charter for the Coast-Kootenay line, and we are now building twenty-eight miles of that as a connection, and naturally intend to go on with construction.

Railroad Accidents

In Russia during the year 1899 there were 750 railway collisions and 135 cases of derailment, and yet in all these accidents only forty persons were killed outright. Altogether, there were 1226 persons killed by railways in Russia during that year, most of them being struck by trains or being employees who lost their lives in their way of duty. In the United States during 1900 eight passengers and 197 employes were killed.

In Canada seven passengers and 137 employes were killed in 1900. We do not make as good a showing as that of the United States, considering the amount of railroading done in the two countries. In Canada the number of passengers killed per million carried has steadily declined from 2.11 in 1875 to 0.33 in 1900, but the percentage in the United States is yet lower than ours, being 0.20. The various causes of deaths in connection with the Canadian railways in 1900 are given as follows:

Falling off trains	35
Jumping off trains	20
At work on track	11
Head out of window	1
Coupling cars	16
Collisions	18
Walking on track	121
Striking on bridges	4
Other causes	44
Total	325

It is worth mentioning that only seven of those killed were passengers, and that three of these met their deaths by falling off cars and three by jumping off. This would seem to show that passenger travel is remarkably safe if one does not get on or off moving trains.

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

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.

Separate sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until Tuesday, February 25th, inclusively, for the construction of the armories at the following places:

1st. Revelstoke, B. C.
2nd. Kamloops, B. C.
3rd. Kaslo, B. C.
4th. Nelson, B. C.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tenders obtained for Revelstoke and Kaslo on application to the postmasters at those places; at Nelson at the office of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, architect, Nelson; for Kamloops at the office of Mr. A. Thompson, clerk of works, Kamloops; and for all the works at the department of public works, Ottawa.

Envelopes containing tenders must be endorsed "Tender for armory, Revelstoke;" "Tender for armory, Kamloops;" "Tender for armory, Kaslo;" and "Tender for armory, Nelson" respectively.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the honorable the minister of public works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

FRED GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 25th, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it.

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.

ST. LEON HOT SPRINGS

GRAND OPENING CELEBRATION.

I have much pleasure in extending an invitation to all to attend the celebration of the opening of my new hotel, at St. Leon Hot Springs, on Tuesday, February 18th.

M. GRADY.

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.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

WESTERN CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT Agency. Wanted help of all kinds. Storage for household and other goods. Skates sharpened at 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.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE HUNDRED HENS. Inquire Hurry's Poultry Ranch, Fairview, P. O. Box 603.

GIRL WANTED.

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

HENRY G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.
CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. Eberts, Attorney General.

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

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

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

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

By Command.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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

8th January, 1902.

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

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

9th January, 1902.

Frederick Fraser, of the City of Revelstoke, Esquire, to be—

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

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His honor the lieutenant governor in council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

27th January, 1902.

Christopher Morrison, alderman, and Frederick Starkey, of the city of Nelson, esquires, to be members of the board of licensing commissioners for the said city.

John A. Irving, alderman, and Alfred J. Marks, of the city of Nelson, esquires, to be members of the board of commissioners of police for the said city.

HAVE YOU TRIED

MONSOON TEA

A PURE DELICIOUS STRONG AND FLAVORY — IN GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT CANADA

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, Mid way, and Vancouver.

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

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

K. W. C BLOCK WARD STREET — E. C. TRAVES, Manager

TREMONT HOUSE

331 TO 337 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.

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

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

NELSON COKE & GAS COMPANY, Ltd.

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.

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

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.

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

FURNITURE
AND
UNDERTAKING
Strictly up to date in quantity quality and price
You can buy on any kind of terms
So long as security is good
J. D. ROBERTSON & CO.
VERNON STREET, NEXT DOOR NEW POSTOFFICE

CITY AND DISTRICT.

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the parlors of the Presbyterian church this afternoon commencing at 3 o'clock.

The boat club are calling for tenders for the erection of a floating boat house. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of G. D. Curtis, architect.

A number of miners returned to the city on Saturday last from the Juno property, work on which has been closed down indefinitely.

Mrs. E. T. H. Simpkins, accompanied by her mother of Victoria, and Mrs. J. A. Campbell of this city, left on the Coast train last night on a two months' visit.

Saturday evening's train did not arrive in the city until Sunday morning, having been detained for nine hours at the Seven Devils, ten miles below Northport, owing to a landslide.

A. B. Dockstader of Sandon has been promoted to the general agency of the Sun Life Insurance Company for the Kootenay district, and will in future make his headquarters in Nelson.

The meeting of the creditors of the Chapleau Mining Company, which was announced to be held in this city on Friday last, will be held today after the arrival of the Slocan train. One of the objects of the meeting is said to be to take action regarding the government grant of $6000 made to the Chapleau wagon road, and which has not yet been paid over.

What promises to be a very important adjunct to the meeting of the grand Orange lodge of British Columbia, which takes place in Fraternity hall on Wednesday evening, is the dinner to be tendered to the visiting delegates and their lady friends by the members of Nelson lodge, No. 1692, on Wednesday evening, which all members of the order are invited to attend.

A lively meeting of the Socialist League was held yesterday afternoon at the Miners' Union hall, when the Martin program came up for discussion. There was some difference of opinion especially amongst the more ardent of the Socialists, but the concensus of opinion appeared to be that the Martin platform was the best which had been put forth by the political parties of the day, and that if the program could not be carried out by the people it was obviously impossible for their more radical platforms to secure favor. James Wilks was one of the chief speakers. He expressed himself as unquestionably a supporter of the Martin platform, and paid a flattering tribute to the sagacity of the newly appointed leader. Other speakers followed in a similar strain and judging by the trend of the discussion the quasi-Socialist platform drafted by the Liberal convention will receive the bulk of the Socialist and labor vote.

The Sandon papers have some hard things to say about the Nelson hockey boys in cancelling their engagement to play at Sandon last week. The Paystreak says: "It was certainly disappointing. The boys were all out the trouble and advertising, and the rink company lost what would have been the best gate of the season, while the betting element, who had their money all done up in nice packages with an elastic band around it, failed to get into action."

H. B. Gilmour, M. P. for Vancouver, who arrived in the city on Friday evening's train, was in the city only for a few hours and returned to the Coast on Saturday evening. The object of his visit was to confer with a couple of mill men from Fernie, in regard to the sale of some machinery from the Waterous Company, of which he is the agent. Mr. Kanonac, the Fernie man referred to, is the owner of a sawmill in the Fernie district and was accompanied by his manager, Samuel Thorpe, both gentlemen returning to the Crow's Nest on the Saturday morning boat. Mr. Gilmour was retient on matters political. He claimed that one of the first acts of the legislature would be to pass a redistribution bill, and as the new Liberal leader had pledged himself to support such a measure in the early part of the session and as there was a unanimous desire for such a measure being passed before any appeal to the country was made, it was more than likely that a reasonable redistribution bill would receive practically no opposition from any part of the house.

The St. Eugene May Resume

J. T. Smyth, of the Moyie Leader, arrived in the city last evening from the Crow's Nest district. In a talk with a Tribune reporter he remarked that the mining outlook in the Moyie district was brightening every day. Although there were now only sixteen men employed on the St. Eugene he was assured by Mr. Cronin, the manager of the property, that if the price of lead continues to rise as it has of late, the company will be resuming operations by the 1st of May, and at any rate immediately the London prices reaches a point between £12 and £13.

Mr. Smyth is a strong advocate of protection for the lead manufacturing industries of Canada. As he pointed out, at the present time "pig lead is shipped all the way to Germany to be manufactured into white lead, lead pipe, etc., and then shipped to Canada to be sold as a manufactured product." These shipments aggregate about 13,000 tons per year, the system consequently adding materially to the cost of the manufactured article, besides depleting trade.

At the St. Eugene the plant is kept in thorough repair, ready to start up at a minute's notice. The drift from the 100 foot level at the Lake Shore property is now in about 300 feet, which below the level of the lake, is easily handled. Recently they have also struck a nice chute of ore, containing four feet of solid galena in the No. 4 tunnel on the St. Eugene group.

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, Phoenix, Greenwood and Midway. (Daily except Sunday)	10:10 p.m.
8 a. m.	Robson, Trail and Rossland. (Daily except Sunday)	11:35 a.m.

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

LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
4 p. m.	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings. (Daily except Sunday)	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 5:50 p. m. Daily

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

MAYOR BRADSHAW TALKS

His Enemies are Active

Mayor Bradshaw of Slocan arrived in the city on Saturday, in connection with the proceedings which are being taken to unseat him. Since assuming that position complications have arisen which would have practically compelled him to resign, had the proceedings against him not been commenced. It appears that for the first time in five years complaints of a frequent and irritating character have been made against him in his capacity as postmaster, which compelled the department to suggest his retirement from the position of mayor of the city. He says it is well known that those who are using their influence to unseat him are the same as those who are lodging the complaints with the postal authorities. The cause of the trouble appears to have arisen from the fact that the present occupant of the mayor's chair has been as good as his pledges, which he has endeavored to put into operation. The election, he says, was on a straight and clear issue, without any solicitation of votes on the part of the mayor or any undue influence of any kind. In addition to this he declared from the platform, during the heat of the campaign that it was his intention to enforce the law. The issue of the election was that if he were elected he should not lend his support to "a wide open town." On the strength of that pledge he was elected, but immediately he attempted to put the law into operation the trouble began.

At the last meeting of the council he notified the aldermen that he contemplated the step already alluded to, at the express wish of the postal authorities. Whether this action on his part will stay proceedings he is not able to state, but in the event of the seat being declared vacant, either by his resigning or by being unseated, the "wide open town" element will not be permitted a walk over, as it is the intention of the supporters of the present incumbent to put up a fight. The peculiar feature of the situation at the present time is that owing to the incomplete voters' list there are only a few of the citizens who can qualify. Those whose names are mentioned as probable candidates are E. C. Smitheringale of the Slocan Drill, and D. D. Robertson, furniture dealer.

The object of mayor Bradshaw's visit to this city is to appear before the court for the settlement of a time for the hearing of the petition, and the settling of the costs of the petitioner.

The Coming Regatta

H. W. Kent of Victoria, general superintendent of the telephone company, arrived in the city yesterday on a tour of inspection of the company's business. Referring to the changes contemplated in the management of the business of the Kootenays, the only one at present will be the carrying out of a plan of converting all systems into metallic circuits.

Mr. Kent is also secretary-treasurer of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and is especially interested in the preparations which is being made for the annual regatta to be held in this city on July 25th and 26th. While in the city he will confer with the committee of the local boat club. He appreciated the suggestion which had been made in regard to the postponment of the Dominion Day celebration, as the regatta was an event which Nelson could only hope to secure once every five years.

Referring to the clubs which will be represented at the regatta he stated that Vancouver expected to have four four-oared crews, two double sculls and the same number of single. Portland would be represented by two or three four-oared crews, two doubles, senior and junior, and the Victorians in about the same numbers. An effort is also being made to induce the Seattle clubs to attend, who were previously identified with the North Pacific Association, but who during the last year had dropped out. In addition negotiations are now in progress to secure the attendance of the Winnipeg rowing crews, who would have been represented at the last regatta but for the fact that they had no crews available at that time the regatta was held. Arrangements are being made to secure cheap rates from the coast and it is predicted that a large number of members and friends of the rowing clubs will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the metropolis of the Kootenays.

The Leaders Drop Out

NEW YORK, February 15.—The score of the leaders in the six days' walking match at 8 a. m. was as follows: Hegelman and Cavanaugh 719.1, Shelton and Guerrero 691.9, Fahey and Metkus 687.2, Golden and Tracey 667.8, Glick and Howarth 648.4, Noremac and Cartright 622.1, Feeney and Feeney 613.5, Frazer and Sullivan 607.9, Davis and Carroll 595.4, Dean and Campbell 586.5.

At 9:40 o'clock today Hegelman and Cavanaugh, the leaders in the race, quit. Three men went to the dressing room and said that they would leave the garden at once. Hegelman was almost delirious with pain, caused by his feet swelling, and Cavanaugh after being on the oval for three hours, said he would let the race go if his partner did not come on. This the latter said he could not do.

At 11:40 a. m. Cavanaugh returned to the track and said he would continue to the finish alone if he could. The team lost eight miles in the two hours.

Regan Held for Murder

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, February 16.—Michael Regan, aged 33, is held at the police headquarters while the coroner's investigating the circumstances of the death of his wife. Mrs. Regan died from the effects of a kick, which Regan gave her during a quarrel.

Thousands Reported Killed

BERLIN, February 16.—It is reported her from Baku, Russian trans-Cacusia, that thousands of persons were killed by the recent earthquake. Towns and villages, for 20 versts around Shamaka, suffered severely.

Helene Survivors Landed

GALVESTON, February 16. — The Head line steamer Torreador arrived in port today with a shipwrecked crew of 18 men, of the ship Helene, which went to pieces in a gale on February 3rd.

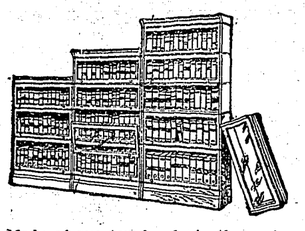
A Head-on Collision

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, February 15.—Four lives were lost in a head-on collision on the Iowa Central railway one mile north of Gifford this morning. A light engine ran into a passenger train. The killed were two engineers and two firemen. The wreck was caused by the enginer of the light engine being mistaken as to time, or failing to remember the existence of the passenger train.

Cable Rates to India

NEW YORK, February 15.—The Commercial Cable Company today makes the announcement that commencing March 1st the rate to India will be 36 cents per word.

Sectional Book Cases



Made of quartered oak, in three sizes, for all sizes of Books. Made in Canada, by Canadians, and sold in Nelson by the Canada Drug & Book Company, Limited, at the following prices:

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ROSSLAND WINTER CARNIVAL
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1902

Grand Hockey Tournament, (for the senior and junior hockey championships of the province,) Five Skating Races, Six Snoeshoe Races, Ski Running and Jumping, Carnival Masquerade, Cutter Races for Pacers or Trotters.

Single fare for round trip on all railways. Tickets on sale February 20th, good to return until February 24th. For programmes or any information, address H. W. C. JACKSON, Secretary Carnival Committee, Rossland.

NEWLING & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, ETC.
Kootenay Street, next door to Oddfellows' Hall
P. O. Box 533 NELSON, B.C.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the erection of a floating boat house for the Nelson Boat Club will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday the 22nd day of February, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, George D. Curtis. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. FRASER,
Secretary the Nelson Boat Club.
Nelson, B. C., February 13th, 1902.

H. BYERS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1892
HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANTS

Portland Cement
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Exhausters
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HEATING STOVES
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AND RANGES

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

February Month Of Bargains
Our Shoe Store shows a varity of bargains for this month. All that remains of our Big Stock of Winter Shoes etc. to be closed out at from 20 to 50 per cent discount. Come in today and get first choice. Mail orders filled.
Agents for The Slater Shoe.
Julia Marlowe's Shoes
Bell's Famous Footwear
Royal Shoe Store
L. A. GODBOLT, Prop. P. O. Box 75 THOS. LILLIE, Manager

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.

ACOMPLETE LINE OF
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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

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 $68 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
IMPERIAL RESTAURANT
KOOTENAY HOTEL
IMPERIAL SALOON
WAVERLEY HOTEL
ATHABASCA SALOON
ROYAL HOTEL

NELSON CAFE FOR SALE

One of the largest and best appointed restaurants in the Kootenays. Recently enlarged, remodelled and refitted throughout. Twenty-five nicely furnished rooms in connection. The finest location in the city. This is without doubt one of the best opportunities for a good, up-to-date restaurant man ever offered in the Kootenays.

Bona fide intending purchasers will be offered every opportunity of satisfying themselves from the books as to the profits earned by the business during the past three years. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars apply or write to

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Agents, Nelson, B. C.

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