The Nelson Tribune

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DEWET'S ESCAPE

HE OUTWITTED THE BRITISH OFFICERS

GREAT BODY OF HIS FORCE STILL TRYING TO EVADE LORD KITCHENER'S NET

LONDON, February 13.—The detailed accounts which have reached here of lord Kitchener's combined movements to drive out the Boers from the enclosure of blockhouse lines, show that the conflict was very picturesque and that it was the most exciting incident of the whole campaign. Although apparently surrounded by an impenetrable ring of fire and steel, the Boers dauntless bravery and dashing charges resulted in the majority's escape from the meshes of lord Kitchener's close drawn net.

The British commander's scheme was the most extensive ever carried out during the present war. It consisted of a continuous line, more than fifty miles in length. Lord Kitchener, who personally directed the operation, was in close touch, day and night, with every detail of the movements. The Boers, though hard pressed, shrank from attempting to cross the railroad, where armored trains, equipped with powerful search lights, patrolled the line throughout the night. The train lights were supplemented by stationary searchlights. The battle at Heidelbron, Orange River Colony, raged from 9 o'clock on Friday night to two o'clock on Saturday morning. Throughout the five hours a fearful range of fire from rifles, cannon and pom poms swept along the British lines from Louemspruit, to Heidelbron, southwest away to Lindley and Kroonstadt, in holding Dewet's Boers, who made repeated attempts to break out of the circle of the troops. From behind rocks and dongolas, the Boers kept up a vigorous fire. Simultaneously were the Boers repulsed, leaving dead, wounded and prisoners in the hands of the British.

At the outset of the preparations the Boers realized that the operations were not merely an ordinary indrive, but a movement threatening them with total annihilation. General Dewet assembled his whole force and discussed the situation with the commanders, with the result that the Boers were split up into three forces.

On Thursday night five hundred Boers headed by Van Collers, rushed a force of the Imperial Light Horse, about one hundred Boers getting through. The remainder encountering a tremendous fire, were turned back. Friday night's conflict ebbed and swelled over an area of forty to fifty miles, in which the long hunted, harrassed and desperate men endeavored to find an outlet. The Boers at one spot got within fifty yards of the British firing line, but the barbed wire balked the burghers and forced them to retreat. Aided by the electric searchlights, the British harrowed the surrounding territory with shrapnel shells and maxim bullets. In the northern section the Boers made a desperate effort to break through. Collecting a number of the cattle, the Boers drove them down into the British lines. Bending low in their saddles, the Boers rode among the cattle, making it impossible to distinguish them in the darkness. The British pickets opened a terrible fire and the Boers were everywhere met with a relentless hail of bullets. A long line of flames, cracking like burning wood, ran up and down the firing line, nearly thirty miles in length, as the armored trains flashed their searchlights over miles of country. The reports of the quick firing guns along the entached line made the booming of the field guns and pom poms sound very deep amid the charp crackling of the musketry, while Heilderbron fort contributed to the universal din with the deep roar of its naval gun. This lasted for some twenty minutes, when gradually the rattle died, until only the crack of a single shot was heard. Then all was again quiet. The Boers' attempt to break the British circle had failed. A few of them succeeded in crossing the line and among them was general Dewet.

Death of a Montreal Man

BOSTON, February 13.—While leaving the court house in Pemberton square, this afternoon, J. Mona Lessar, a well known lawyer, slipped upon the steps and fell, dying a few minutes later. Mr. Lessar was born in Montreal about years ago, and graduated from McGill university. He received high honors at Goettingen, Germany, and afterwards for twelve years was a district attorney in one of the Californian counties. He came to Boston in 1890. About eight years ago he married Miss Alice Parker, who is also a member of the Suffolk bar.

Consolidating Traction Lines

CHICAGO, February 13.—The consolidation of the principal traction interests of Chicago, and possibly the elevated roads, is the object of negotiations now in progress here and in New York, says the Inter Ocean.

Futhermore, is is probable, it is said, that this is but a preliminary step to the merging of the traction lines of five or more of the principal cities of the country into one great combination, probably the corporation reported to be in process of formation in New York.

The local combination and the giant national concern are being planned, says the Inter Ocean, by the Whitney-Elkins-Widener-Ryan syndicate of New York and Philadelphia capitalists, with the aid of J. Pierpont Morgan. E. H. Gary, who is now in Chicago, is believed to have charge of the local deal. President John M. Roach of the Chicago Union Traction Company, general counsel W. W. Gurley and James H. Eckels, a director, all have been in New York recently, it is said, in consultation with the heads of the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate regarding the state of local traction affairs. There has been a mutual interchange of stock between certain of the New York and Chicago banking interests, it is said, that would be relied on by Mr. Morgan in financing the colossal sale.

BOUNDARY SMELTER SHORT

Forced to Borrow Fuel

GRAND FORKS, February 13.—[Special to The Tribune.]—A telephone message from Greenwood, disclosed the fact that the Greenwood smelter would have been compelled to close down on account of lack of coke, had it not been for diversions which were made to them by the Hall mines and Granby smelters. This is rather an interesting state of affairs, in view of the fact that there is more coke being shipped to the United States than to Canadian points, and emphasis the fact of the invariable preference given to coal and coke orders from United States institutions tributary to the Great Northern railway.

A distinct earthquake shock, which was of several seconds duration, was felt here and at other points in the Kettle river valley at 6:30 yesterday morning.

The Grand Forks board of trade has adopted a resolution requesting the associated boards of trade of the Kootenays to take such action as will result in obtaining what is known as better terms for British Columbia from the Dominion.

Greenwood Local News

GREENWOOD, February 13.—[Special to The Tribune.]—In the county court yesterday in the case of Wickwire against Wartman judge Forin gave judgment for the plaintiff, awarding him $25 damages and costs. Plaintiff holds two crown granted mineral claims on land pre empted by defendant, one located prior to the pre emption of the land and the other after. In regard to the latter the judge held the plaintiff, having published the usual notice of intention to apply fo a certificate of improvements and obtained his crown grant, and the defendant not adversing, the latter lost all rights to land. An injunction was granted restraining the defendant from cutting or removing any more timber or cordwood from the mineral claims.

W. G. Gaunce, acting editor of the Boundary Creek Times, delivered an interesting address on the subject of Westminster Abbey last night at he weekly meeting of the Greenwood Literary Society.

School inspector D. Wilson, G. O. Madigan, C. Burt, E. Ferguson, and G. C. Hodge, of Nelson were here today. The last named is accompanying H. W. Kent, provincial manager of the telephone company on his round of the district offices.

Rae Wins Again

WINNIPEG, February 13.—All today's games in the big Manitoba curling bonspiel were in the Walkerville competition, for prizes presented by Hiram Walker & Sons, with 110 rinks entered. The weather was mild, but the ice was in good condition and the curling of the finest. All the rinks from a distance were very successful in today's games. R. H. Dunbar, of St. Paul, had a good victory over Cradock, of Rathwell, winning by five points. J. D. Flavelle, the Lindsay expert, met rinks from the far west and won both games. He defeated Jack McKenzie, of Indianhead, 15 to 13, and won from Griffith, of Glenboro 10 to 2. The Nelson rinks had a victory and a loss. Rae, of Nelson, won from McNeill, of Calgary, 10 to 7. Wilson, of Nelson, lost to James Steele, of Boissevail, 13 to 12. The Duluth rink arrived today and played their first game, making a tidy victory over J. McIntosh, of Oak River, 14 to 7. The play tomorrow will be in the Royal Caledonian competition.

Great Industrial Growth

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The census bureau today isued a preliminary report on the maunfacturing industries of New York state, showing a total capital of $1,679,966,515 invested in these industries, an increase of 49 per cent. The total value of the products, including custom work and repairing, in 1900 was $2,175,766,900, an increase of 27 per cent. Other figures for the state follow: Number of establishments, 78,659; increase 20 per cent; wage earners, average number, 840,093, increase 13 per cent; total wages, $408,864,952, increase 10 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, $221,889,171, increase 82 per cent; cost of material used, $1,143,803,833, increase 31 per cent.

Engineer's Fatal Blunder

POTTSVILLE, Pennsylvania, February 13.—Eleven men, three of whom may die, were injured at the Boston Run colliery, St. Nicholas, today. The men on the way to work got into a gunboat to descend the stope into the mine. They gave the signal to be lowered, but, by mistake, the engineer started the machinery the wrong way, and the car with its human freight started up the trestle in the stope to the dumping chute. The men were rapidly hoisted to what semed like certain death. They clung to the sides of the car as it neared to top of the plane and went over the knuckle, but were unable to hold out when the gunboat was turned on an angle of 90 degress. They went tumbling down the chute, being terribly cut and bruised. The engineers, William Bevan, cannot be found.

Killed the Entire Family

NEW YORK, February 13.—Philemon Crelin, a special policeman at Milburn, near Orange, New York, did fearful work tonight with a revolver at his home, shooting his daughter and himself, and causing the death of his wife. His own wound and those of the girl are almost certain to prove fatal before morning. Tuesday night Crelin had a quarrel with his wife, and tried to stab her with a carving knife. His daughter interfered and save her mother's life, but the father at this time threatened to kill his child. Tonight, when Crelin went off duty, he brought a revolver home with him. While all the facts are not known at present, it seems likely that he first shot the daughter. She was struck by two bullets, one of which entered her abdomen, and the other the left breast. Crelin, it is thought, then attempted to shoot his wife, but she was suddenly seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and fell to the floor dead. The officer then shot himself, the bullet striking in the region of the heart. The daughter's name is Mrs. Mary Ferguson. She and her three children made their home with Crelin.

FIFTY THOUSAND SETTLERS

Coming From the United States

WINNIPEG, February 13.—"I do not believe, that in stating that the total number of American settlers who will cross the line into western Canada this year will be 50,000, that you the giving anything but a conservative estimate," said C. W. Speers to a reporter of the Free Press last night. The Dominion colonization agent returned to the city yesterday from Crookston and Hallock, Minnesota, where he had been addressing meetings attended by agriculturalists, called in the interests of emigration. The meetings at both of these places were very largely attended, many of the farmers of the states across the border having driven sixteen miles. The halls were packed, and they listened to what was told them of the resources in western Canada until 2 o'clock in the morning, many having to stand during all that time. "The farmers," said Mr. Speers, "were eager not only to know about western Canada, but wanted to know just how they should invest their money and leave the states at once. They were given straight facts to lead them, and found them convincing enough. I advised them to wait until the weather moderates before crossing the line to settle, but many are anxious to get an early start, so that if won't be long before the first arrivals reach here." Mr. Speers states that the settlers will come from all parts of the republic, that Minnesota will be especially well represented, and that Kansas, New Mexico, Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, and in fact from every agricultural state, where land is becoming crowded, a pouring out of farmers seeking for new homes and broader fields will be seen. A feature of this class of immigration is that a large percentage will have ample means to make a splendid start in the new country.

James P. Bogue, chief clerk in the stores department of the C. P. R. for the past twenty years, is dead. He is a cousin of honorable Charles Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, in which city he will be buried.

Charles Bullock's trial at Edmonton has opened. He is accused of luring Leon Stanton, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, from Wyoming to Battle Creek, Alberta, last April, and there killing him for $200. The evidence hinges on the identification of the remains whcih were found after being hidden in the woods.

The wheat growers of the territories have organized an association at Indianhead.

John Houl was sentenced today by the police magistrate to five years in the penitentiary for robbery.

Pleases the Chinese

PEKIN, February 13.—The Anglo-Japanese alliance became generally known today, and has created a profound sensation. Those British and Japanese residents of Pekin, whose opinions are worthy of consideration, believe the the alliance assures peace, and will effectually check the dismemberment schemes of the other powers. The chief objection raised by the diplomats of the oposing interests is found in the clause of the alliance which contemplates possible intervention in the event of internal disturbances in China territory. These diplomats are telling the Chinese officials that the new treaty amounts to an attempt to establish an Anglo-Japanese protectorate, which threatens China's independence. Chinese officialdom, including prince Ching, the president of the foreign office, professes hearty approval of the treaty.

Coarged With Arson

UTICA, New York, February 13.—David Thompson, of Oswego, aged 55 years, custodian of the Columbia street theatre of this city, was arrested this evening on charge of arson in the first degree, in having set fire to the Maennerchor building in which was the theatre, which was destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning, entailing a money loss of $50,000 and the death of one man.

SESSION OPENED

SPEECH FROM THRONE IS TAME

CANADA WILL HAVE A DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE TO SOUTH AFRICA

OTTAWA, February 13.—The Canadian parliament was opened today by his excellency the governor-general. The following is the speech from the throne:

Honorable gentlemen of the senate, and gentlemen of the house of commons.—In meeting you again at the commencement of another session of parliament, it is my first duty to express the deep sense of our gratitude to divine providence for the many blessings which Canada has received during the past year, and particularly for the exceptional bountiful harvest in Manitoba and the Northwest territories. It was very gratifying to note the cordial reception tendered by all classes of the people to the prince and princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit in September and October last, the only regrettable feature being the limited time at their disposal, which prevented their visiting many important centres of population. It is, however, a great satisfaction to know that their royal highnesses enjoyed their tour through Canada, and carried away the most pleasant recollections of their visit to this part of the empire.

The assassination of president McKinley has elicited a universal feeling of sympathy and sorrow throughout the civilized world, and though Canada has happily so far been free from crimes of this character, its close proximity to the United States may make it advisable to join our efforts to the efforts of the United States and other nations, to provide by legislation for the adequate punishment of those, who, either by speech or writing, incite fanatics to the perpetration of such horrible crimes.

The returns of the late census will be laid before you, and while the absolute increase in the number of popuation is not so great as might have been expected, the evidence of growth in wealth and the general tokens of prosperous development are highly satisfactory. There is good reason also to believe that the increase in population during the latter half of the decade has been greatly in excess of the average of former years, and that in the near future, we may look for a much more rapid growth than occurred during the period covered by the last two censuses.

Application having been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for approval of an increase of its capital, to meet the demand for additional rolling stock and other improved facilities for handling the growing traffic, my ministers availed themselves of the opportunity to stipulate that the long pending question of the power of the governor in council to regulate the tolls of the company should be submitted to the courts for judicial decision. The correspondence and other papers will be laid before you.

The inventor, Mr. Marconi, having met unexpected obstacles to the carrying out of his experiments in wireless ocean telegraphy in a sister colony, my ministers deemed it expedient to invite him to continue his operations on the coast of Nova Scotia, and they availed themselves of his presence in Canada to enter into negotiations resulting in an arrangement through which, should the project prove as successful as is hoped for, the government and people of Canada will enjoy the benefits of the invention on very favorable terms, including rates for trans-Atlantic messages very much below those now existing.

I am pleased to inform you that the display made in Canada of her products at the several expositions at which they have been exhibited during the last years has attracted much attention, and has already resulted in many inquiries and orders for our goods. I may also congratulate you on the satisfactory continuation of the revenue, and on the steady and continuous expansion of the business of the country, as evidenced by the increased volume of exports and imports. With a view of still further facilitating and devoloping our trade with other countries, it will probably be found expedient to increase the number of our commercial agencies, and parliament will be asked to consider the desirability of making additional provision for that purpose.

I have also pleasure in informing you that the governments of Australia and New Zealand have accepted an invitation from my government to attend a conference in London next June for the consideration of trade, transportation, cable and other matters of intercolonial concern, and it is hoped that the meeting may lead to an extension of Canadian trade with those important portions of his majesty's dominions.

I have further to advise you that my government having caused inquiry to be made, has reached the conclusion that the establishment of direct steamship service with South Africa, would enable Canada to secure in that country a profitable market for her varied products, and to that end, will endeavor to arrange for such a service.

His majesty has been graciously pleased to invite the premier to be present at the ceremonies attending his coronation. It is hoped that the presence of the leading statesmen of the several colonies upon this occasion will afford an opportunity for discussion upon subjects of mutual interest which may considerably affect the development of our trade and commerce in the near future with the mother country and with our sister colonies.

Gentlemen of the house of commons:—The public accounts for the last year and the estimates for the succeeding year will be laid before you without delay.

Honorable gentlemen of the senate and gentlemen of the house of commons:—I commit the above matters and all others which may be submitted to you, to your earnest consideration, and I rely upon your wisdom and prudence to deal with them in the manner which, under divine providence, may prove most conductive to the best interests of Canada.

Big Tunnel Project

TRENTON, New Jersey, February 13.—The Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York railroad, with an authorized capital of $100,000, was incorporated here today to construct a railroad under the Hudson river, betwen Jersey City and New York. All of the incorporators are prominent officials of the Pennsylvania railroad, which is the real promoter of the project.

They Died Together

NEW YORK, February14.—John Rosel, 28 years old, and Kittle, his wife ,aged 22, killed themselves today after turning on the gas in their room on East Eleventh street. A note written by him gave the bad health of his wife as the cause. He was an attendant at a bowling alley.

COMPETITION IS DESIRABLE

Cheaper Fuel Imperative

The regular monthly meeting of the Nelson board of trade was held in the board of trade rooms last evening. The chief business transacted was the endorsation of the resolution passed at the meeting of the executive board, in respect to the pig lead industry, previously reported, with instructions to the delegates attending the meeting of the associated boards of trade at Kaslo, during the present month to emphasise the importance of this matter at the forthcoming convention.

The following resolution, submitted by the Greenwood board of trade, was, on motion of W. W. Beer and Thoburn Allen, accepted and submitted for approval to the Kaslo convention.

"Whereas, the welfare of a large portion of Southern British Columbia depends upon the development of the large bodies of low grade ore; and, whereas, the present cost of fuel appears excessive, and should if possible, be reduced; it is therefore resolved that the associated boards of trade of Southern British Columbia in convention assembled, is strongly of the opinion that the welfare of certain parts of Southern British Columbia, the Boundary section in particular, demands cheaper fuel, and earnestly urges upon the Dominion government the advisability of doing everything within its power to encourage the opening of new coal fields either by individuals or companies, and in every other available way reducing the cost of fuel."

It was arranged that a circular letter should be mailed to every business man and merchant in the city urging upon them the importance of assisting in the work of the board of trade.

The motion to hold the meetings of the board of trade quarterly instead of monthly was held over until a subsequent meeting.

The idea of arranging a British Columbia exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903 is being taken hold of by the board of trade, who will endeavor to secure assistance from the city council as well as the provincial and Dominion governments.

D. D Mann in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, February 13.—[Special to The Tribune.]—D. D. Mann arrived here today from Montreal and passed through to Victoria, where he will interview the government regarding railway matters. In an interview he made no definite statement regarding his company's plans, except that they took the position that the country south of the Canadian Pacific would be developed as a matter of business by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern and his firm's attention would be concentrated particularly on enterprises further north in British Columbia.

Five men, who left Granite bay, North Texada, on Saturday night at nine o'clock for Rock bay, seven miles away, were struck by a squall and capsized. All got on the boat's bottom and stayed till Sunday morning. Then Joe Coutre and Alex Smith dropped off and never came up again. By this time they had drifted close ashore, when Casey and George Callahan swam ashore. They got another boat and returned for the fifth man, Joe Ryan, but he, too, had succumbed and sunk. None of the bodies of the three men have been found.

Chris. Hanson, woodcutter, was drowned this morning in Burnaby lake.

Prince Henry and Mayor Low

KIEL, Prussia, February 13. — Mayor Low of New York, has cabled to prince Henry of Prussia saying that Herr Wiegand, director general of the North German Lloyd line thinks that unless the Kron Prinz Wilhelm sails from Bremen, earlier than 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, she will not be able to arrive at New York, owing to the icy weather that prevails at this season of the year, until late in the afternoon of February 22nd, too late to allow sufficient time for the ceremony of the municipal welcome and the presentation to the prince of the freedom of the city of New York. When asked if the steamer could not leave Bremen at an earlier hour prince Henry replied that he was unable to change the sailing hour of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm but, he added, she would do her best to reach New York early on Saturday, February 22nd. The Kron Prinz Wilhelm is not chartered by prince Henry. He and his party go simply as passengers and it is too late now to notify the hundreds of passengers that the steamer would sail twelve hours earlier than heretofore announced, as she would have to do in order to catch the tide. Herr Wiegand's view of the matter is not shared by the commander of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. The latter thinks the steamer can reach New York by mid-day of February 22nd.

Prince Henry spent the morning reading president Roosevelt's "American Ideals," and during the afternoon he coasted on the hill back of the castle over the slope which has been the scene of a hundred fierce fights. Prince Henry, his adjutant, commander Von Egidy and two of the little princes were on unpainted sleds. Prince Henry, lithe and athletic, appeared to be in fine condition for the campaign of dinners and receptions that awaits him on the other side of the Atlantic.

WHAT THE TREATY MEANS

A Check for Russia

LONDON, February 13.—The parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, lord Cranborne, replying in the house of commons today to Henry Norman, Liberal, said that the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance was communicated to the United States government before its text was published, and that the United States did not express any opinion on the subject. Lord Cranborne added the information that Manchuria was no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese empire. The substance of the agreement lord Cranborne also said, was communicated to Germany.

Mr. Norman said he objected to the British-Japanese treaty on the ground that it was evidently an anti-Russian threat, and that it tied Great Britain to the wheels of the Japanese policy, whereby she might be forced to go to war against her own interests.

Lord Cranborne explained that the contracting parties were only bound to undertake mutual defense of their interests when the danger was due to the aggression of others, and the power called upon to help the other must judge whether the conditions of the treaty had been fulfilled.

The Liberal leader, sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, thought that the identical interests of Great Britain, the United States and Japan could have been sufficiently secured by an interchange of notes, instead of by an explicit undertaking of this kind.

The government leader, A. J. Balfour, said that there seemed to be an impression that something hostile to peace was behind the agrement. That was not so. The treaty was strongly for peace, Because the most adventurous nation would shrink from attacking Japan with the knowledge that Great Britain would also have to be encountered. The treaty was not unfriendly to other nations. It would, Mr. Balfour hoped, have a sobering effect on the continental schools of thought, which imperilled the world's peace.

Continuing, lord Cranborne said Russia had recognized Japan's special position in Corea, by the agreement of 1898, and almost every power had endorsed the principle of the open door and the territorial integrity of China. The new treaty, therefore, was merely along the lines already accepted by almost every power. Great Britain's commercial position in China was of most importance, and who could say what its importance would become in future with China's infinite capacity for expansion. Britain's commercial position, though great, was not unchallenged. Spheres of influence did not suit her. She wanted the whole of China open to industrial enterprise. The new government was bound to take every care in safeguarding its commercial rights in the Orient. Japan's special interest was governed by her geographical position. Her army and Great Britain's navy were acting in concert, and were peculiarly able to maintain the foregoing policy. Lord Cranborne said, in conclusion, that he would supplement his earlier statement regarding the United States by saying: "Throughout all the negotiations in China, her relations between Great Britain and the United States were marked by the greatest cordiality. At almost every crisis, and in the case of every small difficulty which during negotiations at Pekin, the United States and British representatives had always acted together. There is no doubt that in this agreement we shall command the full approval of the United States." This statement was received with cheers.

LONDON, February 13.—The foreign secretary, lord Lansdowne, in the house of lords today, made a somewhat similar reply on the subject of the dual alliance, to the one made in the house of commons by the under foreign secretary, lord Cranborne. The object of the alliance was three fold, the maintenance of the status quo, the policy of the open door, and the maintenance of peace in the far east. No other power's interest in the far east were at all comparable with those of Great Britain and Japan. While it was true that the alliances of Great Britain with other powers had been regarded heretofore with considerable suspicion, he frankly declared that the government was not going to be deterred in these considerations. They saw on all sides the tendency of the great powers to form groups, and the ever increasing naval and military armaments, involving ever increasing burdens on the people. In these days wars broke out with a suddenness, which was not the case in former years. So, the country, adopting without reservation the doctrine that all alliances must be avoided, must be endowed with an extraordinary amount of self sufficiency. There was much greater danger in leaving great questions of international policy to a vague, hasty understanding, than embodying them explicitly in an agreement, the purport of which can be understood. Great Britain desired to protect Japan against what she conceived to be the greatest peril that might menace her, namely, a coalition of the powers against her. The agreement would compel Great Britain to come to the rescue of a friendly country, whose obliteration, by the coalition of the powers, Great Britain could not under any circumstances tolerate. The treaty was not connected with the government's decision regarding Wei Hai Wei, but the maintenance of the independence of Japan and the protection of Corea were of the utmost importance to Great Britain as well as Japan.

Lord Rosebery expressed general approval of the treaty. He said the effect of the treaty would be felt in a great part of Europe and in the rest of the civilized world.

LONDON, February 14—The statement of lord Cranborne, under secretary for foreign affairs, in the house of commons, that the substance of the Anglo-Japanese agreement was communicated to the United States before publication, has excited renewed discussions as to the attitude of the United States. The Daily News this morning asks why in the world the treaty should have been previously communicated to the United States, since America, the embarrassed owner of the Philippines, has no interests in the far east comparable to Great Britain and Japan.

The Daily Chronicle alludes to a suggestion that it was previous knowledge of the treaty that inspired the United States to encourage China against the demands of Russia. This same question has been much discussed in Vienna, where it seems to be thought that Great Britain and Japan formally invited the United States to join the alliance, and that Washington declined to do so on the plea that it desired to keep a free hand.

To Increase the Sugar Tariff

TORONTO, February 13.—The promoters of the sugar industry in Ontario will ask the Dominion government to temporarily raise the tariff on sugar.

HONORS FOR JOE

FREEDOM OF LONDON FOR CHAMBERLAIN

METROPOLIS RECOGNIZES SIGNAL SERVICE HE HAS RENDERED THE BRITISH EMPIRE

LONDON, February 13.—This metropolis bestowed its highest distinction on Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, today, when at the Guild Hall it conferred on him the freedom of the city in a gold casket. Mrs. Chamberlain accompanied the colonial secretary and they were greeted on their arrival with a fanfare of trumpets. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were conducted to the library, where they were received by the lord mayor, sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, and the lady mayoress. The hall was crowded, among those present being the colonial secretary's political colleagues and adherents, who duly applauded the recipient of the city's freedom.

The address in connection with the presentation congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on the services he had rendered the empire during the last 25 years, dwelling especially on the way he had welded the colonies together.

In replying Mr. Chamberlain disclaimed any intention of making political capital out of the occasion, but he said he thought he might, on behalf of the government, make an appeal for national support. The government had two great national objects in view: To establish, beyond question, British authority in South Africa and to maintain the unity of the empire. Both objects were involved in the South African war. The war would always be memorable, because it had called out a greater military effort than was ever before asked from Great Britain and because it had shown to friend and foe the potential strength and almost inexhaustible resources of the empire. He had not thought it necessary to stoop to meet the imputations of national greed, lust of territory or personal ambition and criminal motives, suggested by the insignificant majority since the war, as he had the approval of the sister nation across the sea. In regard to the immediate causes of the war, continued Mr. Chamberlain, it was not only imposible for a great nation to allow its subjects to be humilitated, oppressed, its engagements broken and black races oppressed, but the very existence of the empire was involved and the government was pledged to continue until the danger from which they had escaped was forever averted.

After a reference to shallow observers abroad, who foretold Great Britain's down fall, Mr. Chamberlain concluded with paying a glowing tribute to the colonies, who throughout the war had demonstrated their intention to share the obligations, as well as the privileges of the empire. It was a long step toward the consolidation which was now within measure of practical accomplishment. He did not envy the statesman who would be willing to compromise the issue, for which the empire fought. The nation was not vindicative to its enemies. If they surrendered today they would be welcomed as friends tomorrow. The expulsion of those who caused the war was only a measure of self preservation. Similarly, immunity for treason was not humanity, but was cruelty to the loyalists and to the Boers who, now in thousands recognizing the futility of the struggle, were aiding Great Britain to end the war. In justice to those who had died and as security for the survivors, they must make the Boers recognize that they are defeated and take from them the best possibilities of repeating the attempt. To do otherwise would be to invite the contempt of foreign countries, whose affection it seemed impossible for us to gain, but whose respect at any rate they were able to secure.

A luncheon followed the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the presentation address.

Comments on the Treaty

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, February 13.—The Tidende today comments as follows on the Danish West Indies treaty: There is nothing advantageous in it for the islands. The general feeling is one of utter disappointment. There is not a solitary line in the document promising better times and it is perfectly silent on vital points which it is necessary to know in order to allay the fears and anxiety as to the future commercial status of the islands with the world. What adequate compensation is offered for shutting off the islands from their sole resource—a free harbor.

An Elevated Collision

NEW YORK, February 13.—Two express trains on the Third avenue elevated railroad were in collision early this morning at One Hundred and Fourth street. The hundreds of passengers on the train were thrown into a panic, scores were injured by being cut with flying glass, and three of them were more severely hurt. The rear train should have taken a switch at One Hundred and Fourth street, but from causes unknown the switch was not thrown and the engine telescoped the rear coach of the first train. In this coach were most of those injured.

Captured Bolomen

MANILA, February 13.—Captain Swain, of the first infantry, in an engagement with insurgents at Paranas, island of Samar, recently captured thirty bolomen and four riflemen. There were no American casualities. The enemy's loss is not known. It was learned afterwards that Lukban, the insurgent leader in Samar, had been with the same outfit two hours previously.

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.

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 phenominal wheat crop of the Canadian Northwest last year is proving a great advertisement for the Dominion, and present indications are that it will result in drawing a large army of settlers from the less productive lands in the western states of the American union. For months past the federal government has had its emigration agents at work telling the people of the neighboring states of the wonderful richness of the lands in the great west which await their coming. But all their efforts would have been in vain were it not for the bountiful harvests which last season rewarded its hardy argonauts. They are coming this year thousands strong. From the western states of the union alone their number is conservatively stated at 50,000, and to this army may be added those who will come from the worked out lands of the eastern provinces and states, as well as those from Europe. Truly Canada's great west is beginning to fill up, and with the right sort of people, those who may be counted upon helping themselves.

A press dispatch from Grand Forks last evening probably furnishes the key to the action of the Grand Forks board of trade in decided to place the Crow's Nest coal question upon the agenda paper for the consideration of the associated boards at their approaching conference in Kaslo. It now transpires that while the organs of the Crow's Nest Coal Company have been repeating in expressive unison that there has been no shortage of fuel for British Columbia's smelters, that at least one smelter—that at Greenwood—would have been obliged to close down but for the fact that it was allowed to divert supplies of coke consigned to the Nelson and Granby smelters. Little wonder then that the members of the Grand Forks board of trade, having regard for the welfare of an industry upon which all their hopes are pinned, desire a thorough ventilation of the Crow's Nest coal situation. Nor is it surprising, that the business men of the chief city in the great copper district should view with uneasiness a condition which retards smelting in British Columbia in the interest of rival smelters in the United States. It doubtless carries its own warning to them, and they may be pardoned for speculating as to what they are up against. If, with the possibility of future competition staring it in the face, the Crow's Nest Coal Company diverts so much of East Kootenay's coal and coke to the smelters of the United States that the British Columbia smelters are obliged to borrow from other smelter reserves, or close down, the people of Grand Forks, which depends wholly upon the successful operation of the Boundary smelters, may with profit reflect upon the prospect which will confront them if this prospect of competition with the Crow's Nest Coal Company is removed. The problem of dealing with the federal government's coal measures in the Crow's Nest overshadows in importance every other question that can come up before the associated boards of trade. Whether the provincial government's tax upon the output of the mines of the province remains as at present, or becomes two per cent net after deducting the cost of mining, as well as freight and treatment, matters very little if any impairment is permitted to the fuel supplies of the British Columbia smelters which must reduce the low grade ores of Boundary if they are to be marketed. The question at issue is whether the position of British Columbia's smelters will be best secured by giving the Crow's Nest Coal Company a complete and lasting monopoly of the only available coking coal in the Crow's Nest, or whether this end will be best attained by giving the local smelters the advantage of competition in their fuel purchases.

A year ago, when James J. Hill's connection with the Crow's Nest Coal Company was but a vague suspicion, his railway schemes in Southern British Columbia were heralded throughout the province as heaven sent blessings to deliver the country from the thraldom of the Canadian Pacific railway. The people were told that it mattered not who offered their deliverance, so long as it was offered, and a determined effort was made to save the province whether its people desired saving or not. To this end boards of trade were packed and resolved accordingly, and even the provincial legislature was not immune. When the time was ripe a gun was placed at the head of premier Dunsmuir and he was commanded to heavily subsidize Hill's philanthropic railway schemes or take the consequences. But the premier called the bluff and for a year at least one portion of the province has worried along without Mr. Hill's all saving competition. The other portion was not so successful. In it Mr. Hill's scheme has slowly developed. From a suspected interest in the coal measures of the Crow's Nest his holding has manifested itself until he now admittedly holds the controlling interest in the Crow's Nest Coal Company, and with a line of railway in course of construction to connect the coal fields with his trunk systems of the United States, he is slowly perfecting the greatest monopoly in the Dominion of Canada. The one thing lacking is the last available site for the economic working of the Crow's Nest coal area, which has been applied for. Thus, within a year, the complexion of the Hill invasion has completely changed. What the people now want is protection from their self constituted deliverer. They want the right to work out their own salvation, and they ask the federal government to see that they are not hampered by the further diversion of the coke of the Crow's Nest from the smelters of their own province, or by such disposition of the federal government's coal areas as will perfect Mr. Hill's present monopoly.

Young Theodore Out of Danger

GROTON, Massachusetts, February 13.—Young Theodore Roosevelt passed a good night and this morning his condition is such that it was announced that the president would leave for Washington this afternoon. The crisis of the disease in the night has passed successfully, the left lung has cleared to the satisfaction of the doctors and the boy is now considered out of danger.

"Kid" Broke His Arm

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—In boxing with his sparring partner, Mike Donovan, "Kid" Lavigne broke one of the bones of the forearm. This makes it impossible to carry out the fight between Jack O'Brien of New York on February 23rd.

Roberts Appointed Speaker

HALIFAX, February 13.—Thomas Roberts, M.P.P., was last night chosen speaker o fthe Nova Scotia legislature.

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.

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BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.
Showrooms Mason & Risch Pianos.

THE COURTSHIP'S SHADOWS

A Story of New York

"This is Mr. Anderson."

In the hall of the Athenaeum Club an introduction was being affected. There is, of course, no such club in this city. For that matter there is no such person as Mr. Anderson. Both exist, but under other names. Journalism is precise, but there are occasions when precision ceases to be permissable. This is one of them. For the purposes of the present chronicle it is not only necessary to mask not only the club, but the characters in it. The reason presently will appear.

At the time—and that time was not later than the Sunday before last—a young man was actively engaged in making his uncle acquainted with his future father-in-law. The latter is the person whom I have christened Mr. Anderson. The uncle I baptize Harry Harquhar and the nephew Reginald There, barring the heroine, you have what I think I have described as the dramatis personne. The heroine will be produced in a minute Yet not of course in that hall where the three men were standing.

Six weeks previous Reginald had crossed the ocean. On the way over chance or the chief steward placed him side by side at the table with Mr. Anderson's daughter.

The girl was pretty as a picture and from the documents in the case I have no doubt but that she was—and for that matter still is—as good as she was pretty. Moreover, she was endowed with superior health and manners and although reticent she could listen to anything worth listening to with glimpses of teeth as perfect as Reginald could have remembered to have seen before.

To provoke these glimpses Reginald said whatever entered his head, and it fell out that in the wide leisures of the voyage companionship became pleasant to them both, so pleasant, indeed, that neither felt that it could terminate with the voyage, both concurring that it would be pleasant to take a long trip, in which not chance nor the chief steward, but matrimony, should place them side by side.

That was natural. The girl was very fetching, and Reginald, who is alarmingly good looking, enjoys the formidable reputation of being one of the best dressed chaps in town. To me it is always a pleasure to look at him. Then also he comes of what is known as the best people, those people who are still the best people in spite of plutocratic invasion. Such things count with a girl, particularly if she have money and social aspirations.

Miss Anderson had both. Apart from her other charms she had nothing else. She lacked that local perquisite to success which is called position. Hosts and hostesses never thought of asking her to their entertainments for the excellent reason that in this great city where the few are obvious and the many obscure, she was an entirely unknown quantity.

In Boston it is not long since a young man revolving in the upper circles of Beacon street became engaged to a haberdasher's daughter. Another young man circling in the same orbit became engaged to a stableman's daughter. In each instance the status of the father was clear. The status of Miss Anderson's father even lacked such clarity as that. It was totally undefined.

When, therefore, last week, as a result of circumstances hereinafter related were announced that one of the best known young men in town was to marry an absolutely unknown heiress, there were suppositions, as there always are, in plenty.

It was supposed, for instance, that Mr. Anderson was in Chicago pork, in Montana mines, in Mexican rails, in Texas oil and the Lord knows what not. Such were the suppositions. Presently you shall have the facts. Mr. Harry Harquhar will supply them. Could I really tell you who he really is the statements which are to come from him you would accept without question. But his identity I may safely leave to your penetration.

Mr. Harquhar is an old New Yorker. There are not many left. He is one of them. He led cotillions on the historic nights when cotillions were known as Germans. It was he who originated the epigram that it is a bore to be in society and a tragedy not to.

He has been everywhere, seen everything known every body. He has been interested in a number of ladies, now dead and departed, and at balls and dinners has related the fact to their granddaughters with comparative calm. He is not only an old New Yorker, he is an old beau. As such he has two manners, one extremely gracious, the other extremely remote. The Sunday before last in the hall fo the Athenaeum club he was displaying the latter.

"This is Mr. Anderson, uncle Harry."

At the introduction Mr. Anderson raised his hat, stretched out his hand and smiled. Mr. Harquhar smiled also. But he did not think it necessary to acknowledge the introduction in any other way. He simply smiled. He kept his hat on his head and his hands in his pockets.

Mr. Anderson is a large man with a face like a brandied cherry. It was a dull red all over except on the forehead where there was a white scar. He mumbled something about the pleasure he was experiencing. Mr. Harquhar made no reply. Reginald said something to the effect that he was glad to bring his uncle and his future father-in-law together. Mr. Harquhar did not appear to have heard him. He was still smiling.

But in that smile there was a gleam as chill as the point of a sword. Before it suddenly the scar on Mr. Anderson's forehead flamed. He dropped his hand, replaced his hat and stalked to the door. Reginald saw him out and returned to where his uncle was standing.

"Have you lunched, Reginald?" the uncle asked. "No? Very good. Then lunch with me. Mr. Anderson has given me an appetite."

"In that case," Reginald retorted angrily, "I can't say that you seemed very grateful."

At this Mr. Harquhar smiled as he had smiled before. Taking the nephew by the arm he led him to that which to my way of thinking, is the most elaborated breakfast room in New York. On Sundays men don't go much to clubs, and the Sunday before last this particular room was empty.

"Suppose we sit here," Mr. Harquhar said, indicating a table by the window. "What would you say to a rougout a la Sandanapie, and a glass of Moselle, Archibald?" he added. Turning to the head waiter he said: "Will you see, please, that the ragout has saffron in it and that the Moselle is not iced. Now," he resumed, when the waiter had gone, "Mr. Anderson is quite well off, I think you said."

"Ten million," Reginald answered shortly. He was angry still.

"His daughter, I presume, will come in for it all. Well, ten million is just enough to entertain on. Nowadays a penny less and you are pinched. Lorrilard said that no man could live like a gentleman on less than a thousand dollars a day. At 3½ per cent ten million will about yield that. I can remember when twelve thousand a year was regarded as wealth. Times have changed, but not customs. Always, it has been considered as easy to marry a rich girl as a poor one, besides being, as major Pendennis remarked, much more comfortable. By the way, you know Bob Roberts, don't you?"

"The faro king?" Reginald answered. "What about him?"

"Nothing," Mr. Harquhar replied. "He occurred to me in connection with old New York. The papers, you may have noticed, have been dripping with recently. But they don't seem to go very far back. But it is my misfortune to do so.

"A quarter of a century ago there were only a few faro banks in this city. One or two may have been square, the others were not. They were patronized by underlings, aspirants to the rogue's gallery, criminals sometimes in embryo, sometimes in fact. The dealer was of a type that has gone. He wore diamonds and dressed entirely in black.

"Had you seen one standing in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel you, of course, would have known what he was, but to the average countryman he represented the supreme expression of the apathetic man-about-town. In those days Bob Roberts was of that type."

"Here is the ragout," Reginald interrupted, vaguely bored.

"But there was," Mr. Harquhar proceeded, helping his nephew to some truffles and game, "there was nothing apathetic about Roberts except in appearance sake. He was a great hand at making a stranger feel at home and in then taking that stranger's home away. A gift such as that is likely to lead to curious experiences. More than once it led him to jail.

"But he had other adventures. On one of these sumptious April days of ours, which are not of the spring nor yet of the summer, but a commingling of both, a girl passed in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he stood. Whether or not she gave him so much of an invitation as the quiver of an eyelid, I, for one, do not know. What I do know is that he followed her, joined her and accompanied her to her parents' home. To make a long story short in a week she was ——"

"I think I will take some of that Moselle," Reginald interjected, with a yawn.

"Help yourself, dear boy. Where was I? Oh, yes. In addition to the girl, if I remember rightly her name was Arabella, or something similar, Bob Roberts had other equally interesting friends. There was, for instance, 'Johnny Slope,' a plumber by trade, by practice a thief. There was 'Banjo Pete,' a lively young fellow who, after failing in the minstrel world had initiative in the art of illumination with dark lanterns. There was also George Percival, a connection, I have understood of the Percivals of Washington Square, but who had developed a great knack of finding things before they were lost.

"These pals of Roberts' were all interested in faro. Through their aid and through the aid of others similarly accomplished, he was duplicating joints, triplicating them all over the city.

"Meanwhile in the quarters over which Arabella presided, occasionally there were festivities. That brisk young Pete would bring his banjo, play he was Mr. Bones again, crack wonderful jokes and sing a rattling song. 'Johnny Slope'—Mr. Slopely in private life— would sometimes come with his lady, sometimes with his father, as nice looking old gentleman as ever cracked a crib. And there, too, with his high-bred face, Percival would lounge by the hour.

"I'd like a bit of bread, please," Reginald again interrupted.

"Now, it so happened," Mr. Harquhar reaching a plate to his nephey, continued, "that in the progress of one of these festivities Bob Roberts was called away, and did not return until all the guests had gone, except Percival.

"He was then just in time to hear Arabella call for help, to see Percival with one arm about her waist, the other across her neck. He saw that. He saw red, too. With a spring he was upon him. But Percival dropped the girl, picked up a bottle and struck at him.

"When Roberts recovered consciousness Arabella had washed the blood away, but not the scar. Twenty-five years have not eliminated it. It was visible when he was talking to me in the hall here a few minutes ago. Have another truffle."

"What?" Reginald cried. His anger had gone. His boredom also. "Do you mean——"

"That Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bob Roberts are one and the same? Why, of course I do. But I haven't finished. There is an epilogue to the story. A fortnight after the bottle incident, Percival was found, a pistol at his side, a bullet in his heart. But examination disclosed another bullet, which from a distance had entered the back of his head. There were surmises, but even the amateur detectives of the local press were unable to invent a clue."

"And you say," Reginald muttered. "You say that ——" He did not seem to get any farther.

"Why, of course I say that," Mr. Harquhar retorted. Did you not hear me? Or would you wish that I should tell it all over again? I as you know, have never married. Yet were I to do so, I would want to know something about my bride's people. But you are of a later age. The modern young man proposes and leaves it to others to investigate. Yesterday, on receipt of the note in which you acquainted me with your engagement, I called on my old friend, inspector Byrnes. It is the summary of this conversation which I have related to you."

"I will chuck it," said Reginald. "It's a beastly shame, too, a nicer girl never lived."

"Then why should you? Since she is, as you say, nice and tolerably plutocratic to boot, why should you break it off?"

"But you forget that ——"

"I forget so little that I can remember when the idea of visiting the sons and daughters of that Wall Street thug, 'Jake Strop,' would have been unspeakable. Yet today everybody visits them. I myself have done so. I found them, too, very amiable and well bred. I can remember when acquaintances of mine were asking, 'Shall we receive the Rotterdams?' And a little later those same acquaintances asking, 'Will the Rotterdams receive us?'

"You think then, uncle Harry ——"

"I think that Bob Roberts, or Mr. Anderson, as he calls himself in private life, is not a man for you to associate with. He is not a man whom you should have received in this club. Indeed, I should be very sorry to have the committee learn that you had. But he is no worse than 'Jake Strop,' he is better off than the original Rotterdam, and so far as I am able to judge his manners in the hall are better than Jim Fisk's. The one objection to him is that he is not dead and damned, or rather not dead and forgiven. But if I am correctly informed he will soon be in Sing Sing. There he will be one of your way and no one here will suspect that Miss Anderson is the daughter of Bob Roberts, the faro king. Suppose you call a hansom and take me up to see her."

Whereupon Reginald, swallowing a cup of coffee and such misgivings as remained, obeyed.

Thus it came about that a few days ago you may have read in the papers, and in conjunction with a great number of others were mystified in reading that a well-known New York polo player was engaged to a western heiress of whom society had never heard, and concerning whom, were it not for the veiled indiscretions of the present chronicle, society would be no wiser than before.—New York Exchange.

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
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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.
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Ladies' white night dresses.
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Our Best, Mocha and Java Coffee, per pound	$ 40
Mocha and Java Blend, 3 pounds	1 00
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WEST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

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.

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

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

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

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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.

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

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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. DeMers, secretary.

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

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

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

COOKS' AND WAITERS' UNION, NO. 141, W. L. U., meets at Miners' Union Hall second and last Tuesdays in each month at 8:30 p. m. sharp. 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.

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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.

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 of 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

DEATH OF PRINCE GOLITZIN

Was a Famous Explorer

"LONDON, February 7.—It is reported here from Paris that prince Galatzin was recently wounded in a pistol duel with his brother-in-law, count Tschernesdorbf, at Basle. The Cologne correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that the body of prince Galatzin had passed through St. Petersburg. The correspondent says that this is the first intimation that the prince had been killed."

The telegram printed above appeared in virtually all the papers on the Pacific coast, including British Columbia, on either Friday or Saturday last.

Yet how many who read gave more than a passing thought to the intelligence conveyed, or recalled a personal acquaintance with or remembrance of the remarkable personality most concerned?

For the death of prince Galatzin closes the dramatic and romantic history of one of the greatest travellers, philosophers and students that St. Petersburg has sent into the virtually impenetrable countries of oldest Asia, and Vancouver is not without some local interest in him, since it was here that he reappeared to the so-called world of civilization that had given him up as sacrificed to science a score of years before.

That was in the early "ninties" when the prince emerged from mysterious Thibet, which country he was the first European to thoroughly explore, and returned for a brief space to the centres of European learning and culture.

He was at that time a man of striking personal appearance, perhaps sixty years of age, but well preserved—an empty right sleeve suggesting the story of one of his grim adventures beyond the farthest outposts of the unknown world.

He saw but few during his stay at the Vancouver, en route to Paris and St. Petersburg, but those few will never forget the flashing of his keen grey eyes or the hypnotic quality of his grave voice as he related a narrative of personal experience that carried speaker and fascinated listeners well into the hours of morning all unconsciously—a story such as Rider Haggard's glowing imagination could scarce have conjured up.

Trusting to memory solely for the tale. It was during the early sixties that the prince had taken leave of Russia, his destination, the unknown and thus alluring home of the Thibetans between which the upper India native had set the mighty Himalayas as an impenetrable wall. The prince's party at the outset included some half a score of noted scientists, equipped and financed for a year or two of exploration in the face of opposition.

As British civilization and influences were gradually left behind in the advance toward the terra incognita, these difficulties grew and multiplied with strange persistence. Guides and servants disappeared with beasts and burden between the setting and the rising of the sun; innumerable obstacles to progress were interposed by petty potentates; ignorance of general languages and written authority was encountered daily; sickness and mishap appeared to interdict the plans of the explorers, one by one of whom gave way before the form of late, until camping one night within the shadow of the mountain monarchs, in a valley fit to the garden of the gods, the prince at length found himself alone save for a few complaining, hesitating hill men who on the point of open mutiny protested with all the eloquence resourcefulness of Oriental argument against a further inroad.

The camp was made and prince and people slept.

In the morning the few remaining horses were found dead.

At once the guides and servants read in the dire circumstance fresh evidence of the anger of the gods.

Not so prince Galatzin, who grimly sought a more prosaic explanation of the mystery and quickly found it.

The beautiful valley from end to end was of a rank and deadly poison grass.

But still the natives making up the party could not be made amenable to reason and willingly advance. Sternest measures followed, and one dead man and a threatening revolver induced the party to obedience.

Death valley was crossed that day.

And then as though by magic, difficulties that had been crowding in cumalative strength appeared to have an end. A strange, intelligent and friendly people gave the white traveller welcome. He trod the streets of unfamiliar villages, the inhabitants hastening everywhere to facilitate his progress and anticipate the necessities of the party. The stages of the country advanced to do him honor and reverence; the rulers provided him an escort and provision suited to a personage of highest rank and state.

Thus did he make his way by stages to the grand lamassary of Lassa, the home and heart of Buddhism, where enthroned among his counsellors and in mystery Skoolak received the homage of many million priests of high and low degree, not as Buddhist pope alone, but as the divinity incarnate in the earth.

It was prince Galatzin's fortune to meet and freely talk with this remarkable head of the religions in Greater Asia—not once but frequently and without embarrassment—to tell him something of the "civilized" world, and to be instructed in turn in the borderland of knowledge in which the Buddhist priests are known masters—such mental sciences as western people have neglected, and whose very mention suggests even today, the thought of magic and deepest mystery.

Incidentally he learned as time went on the secret of the sudden end of his vexations—the beautiful valley of death in which his beasts had met their sudden death had centuries before been sown with poisonous vegetation as a protection against unwelcome curiosity; the legends of the people invested with scancity any who might pass, of whom he was the first; and the less credulous philosophers and priests felt it but policy to gratify the impulse of the people and welcome as half-divine the unbidden stranger rather than cast discredit on the tales that they themselves had framed and sanctioned.

And so Galatzin lived among the hibetans — studied their arts and sciences profound—learned to love the people of his adopted country—a country which he avers approaches in love of the arts and sciences, encouragement of physical grace and beauty, and high morality Greece in her palmy days of greatness.

Much of the history, intermixed with legendary lore of this artistic white race in the Himilayan fastnesses, prince Galatzin learned through his beautiful and highly accomplished wife, to whom he was devotedly attached.

He was happy with her and among her people, he declared, yet still he could not forget the very truly western impulse to tell the world best known to himself his great discoveries, and so his troubles recommenced when he intimated his intention of returning beyond the great valley of his own land and his own people, to the enjoyment of his own scientific and philosophical exploration.

At first he merely hinted at the possibility of his return; the suggestion excited so many indications of resentment that he forbore. Then he began very cautiously but systematically to prepare for a secret departure, only to find when his plans had been matured that the inquisition system of espionage of whose intricacies he had but guessed the merest fraction had long before laid bare all his intentions to those determined to thwart them.

His friends and dear ones in his Thibetan home suffered at once the penalty of his indiscretion; he himself only succeeded in making his way back into the world of the barbarians after such adventures as singly turn white the hair and shake the reign of reason. Even the tortures that later were meted out to Savage-Landor in the same little known world were in some respects accentuated to try to mettle of him who had twice tempted all the anger of the gods of an ancient people.

Those were the experiences that prince Galatzin cared not to discuss in after days. Even when he passed hurriedly over them in the comfortable surroundings that were his during his stay in British Columbia there came such a look in the gray eyes as might be noted in those of an outcast who had fought his way through all the furies out of the torment of Saghalien.

A right arm severed at the shoulder—the marks of crucifixion spikes through the left hand suggested one incident of the escape in which two dread years were occupied.

And when the Chinese coast—Hongkong-Yokohama—and Vancouver in turn were reached it was to find that the world—even his world, the world of science—had so changed, that he and his previous services were all forgotten. Publishers doubted if there would be "sale" for so fantastic a chapter as he had to offer, unless it was presented as "fiction."

This he declined in scorn to assent to, and those to whom he told while here the skeleton of his wierd and gruesome past have since been waiting the translation into English of one short work out of the riches of his Thibetan experiences which was given to St. Petersburg in the Russian in 1894.

A year or so later there came a rumor that the little volume had been suppressed by the Russian government.

The Russian government doesn't usually give detailed explanations as to why it "suppresses" either books or men.

And then a lapse of years, and this short paragrph, carelessly prepared for careless readers of the Associated Press.

LONDON, February 7.—It is reported here from Paris that prince Galatzin was recently wounded in a pistol duel with his brother-in-law, count Tschernsdorbf at Baste. The Cologne correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that the body of prince Galatzin had passed through Cologn on its way to St. Petersburg.

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."

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

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.

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 Lothiniere, 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 folng 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, Midway, and Vancouver.

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

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

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

TREMONT HOUSE

331 TO 339 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 £o 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

Another Stock

We have purchased the Livingston stock at Robson, at a low rate on the dollar, have moved it here, and put it with the Madson stock, which we recently bought. We have now, altogether, about $8000 worth of goods, consisting of Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Dry Goods. All these goods will be sold at real

BARGAIN PRICES

This is your opportunity to purchase goods, these hard times at sacriffce prices. Come and see us. Our prices talk

A. FERLAND & CO.

CITY AND DISTRICT.

Two cars of ore were received at the Nelson smelter yesterday from the True Blue mine.

A. N. Mowat, Winnipeg, superintendent of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived in the city last evening.

The first case in the supreme court list to be heard today is Bremner vs. Arlington mine, an action arising out of a timber contract.

Mrs. King and daughter of Rossland, arrived in the city on Wednesday evening and left by the Crow's Nest boat yesterday for Toronto.

R. Fawcett arrived in the city on Wednesday evening to attend the grand lodge of L. O. L of British Columbia, which opens in Fraternity hall on Wednesday morning.

A bill of sale was issued yesterday on the Lorna Doone, Blue Bird and Rudolph mining claims from G. S. Smith of Marcus, Washington to the Montana Gold Mining Company of Spokane.

John A. Turner, Harry Wright and Fred Irvine returned on Wednesday evening last from Ymir, where they had been attending the Masonic ball held in that town on Tuesday evening last.

The old Tribune office is being fitted up as a cold storage for P. Burns & Co. The front part of the building has been partitioned off and fitted up as offices, which will be occupied by Messrs. Macdonald & Johnson.

The sittings of the supreme court were resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Martin. The case which occupied the whole time of the court until 3 o'clock in the afternoon was a continuation of the one of the previous day of Fraleigh vs. Hall Mining & Smelting Company. All the evidence on both sides was concluded and the arguments continued until the middle of the afternoon. Mr. Justice Martin reserved his findings in the case until the opening of court today.

There will be a general meeting of the members of the curling club this evening at the board of trade rooms for the purpose of selecting rinks to attend the annual bonspiel of the Kootenay Curling Association at Sandon, from the 17th to the 22nd instant.

A sleighing party, composed of sixteen young people of the city, drove out to the residence of S. E. Oliver on Wednesday evening, about a mile and a half out of the city on the government road recently opened up west of the city. The evening was spent in games and dancing.

A couple of games of curling were played at the rink yesterday. The game in the afternoon was: Brown, Miller, J. P. Weir, Richardson (skip), 12; Astley, Watchorn, Beer, Carrie (skip), 8. The game in the evening was: Shaw, McPherson, Bunyan, Morrison, Richardson (skip), 9; Deacon, Dover, Fletcher, Turner, Cameron (skip), 6.

An alarm of fire was sounded about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The blaze was located in the roof of the Chinese laundry on Victoria street, opposite the city hall. The department soon had a stream of water playing and in less than five minutes the fire was extinguished. At the time the fire broke out there being thirteen or fourteen Celestials sleeping in the building.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The annual statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which appears in another column, will be pleasant reading to the many shareholders scattered throughout the several provinces of the Dominion. The statement speaks for itself, but in connection with it a summary of the remarks of president Cox, in moving its adoption at the last annual meeting, will not be out of place:

"Before discussing the report of the directors which has just been laid before you you will permit me to express my very great regret at not having been present at the last annual meeting. My absence, as the vice-president explained, was unavoidable, and you can readily understand my disappointment at not taking part on an occasion of such unusual importance. At that time the results of the steps we had taken in amalgamating the Bank of British Columbia were explained, and I am sure that you all felt that our course had been amply justified. In addition, however, to that large and exceptional transaction we had to report a year of prosperity and handsome earnings. Owing to the change in the date of the annual meeting, we now have only a period six months to account for; but you will be glad to see by the statement in your hands that our growth and prosperity have continued, as the profits of $474,595 for the six months amply demonstrate.

Our deposits keep up the steady growth of recent years. at May 31st they were $48,004,599, at November 30th they were $51,679,365, showing a growth in six months of $3,674,766. Our note circulation has largely increased, but a comparison between 30th of November and 31st of May is not instructive. At the latter date our circulation was $5,446,773; on 30th of November it was $7,256,258, an increase of $1,819,493. But, as you know, this is the time of year when the circulation is large, and the figures just shown are, therefore, misleading. Our circulation this autumn, however, reached a maximum of $7,711,000, and this is $941,810 higher than the maximum joint circulation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British Columbia during the previous year.

"The increasing responsibilities devolving upon the executive officers will be more clearly realized when I remind you that at the close of 1887 (the year in which the present general manager entered upon his duties) our total assets were less than $20,000,000, while at the present time they are over $70,000,000. Our deposits have grown during the same period from less than $10,000,000 to over $51,000,000; and our circulation from less than $2,500,000 to over $7,000,000. Our total number of branches in 1887 was 33, while they are now 67; and with the exception of Montreal and New York, all of the former were located in the province of Ontario, whereas at present, as you all know, we have branches in British Columbia, California, Washington Territory and Oregon on the Pacific coast, the Yukon territory in the north, and London, England, in the east; all of which entails much additional labor and responsibility upon our executive officers, and to them we are much indebted for their constant care and attention to the interests of the bank."

Contractors and Officials Indicted

NEW YORK, February 13.—The grand jury returned a series of indictments against the contractors and workmen alleged to have ben responsible for the fatal and destructive explosion on Park avenue on January 27th, and the city officials charged with dereliction in connection with the storing of explosives.

An indictment for manslaughter in the first degree, was found against Ira A. Shaler, the Rapid Transit sub-contractor, who is building the Park Avenue section of the tunnel in which the explosion occurred. Shaler was also indicted for illegal storage of dynamite, which is charged with a misdemeanor. Moses Epps, the powder house watchman, Ernest G. Matheson, chief engineer, and Joseph Bracken, laborer, were also indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, and Matheson and Bracken for illegal storage. Superintendent George Murray and inspector Smith, of the bureau of combustibles, were indicted on a charge of criminal neglect, and Charles Fraser, engineer, for illegal storing. Bail was fixed in each case at $5000, except for Murray and Smith, whose bail was made $1000 each.

Vestibuled Car Wrecked

TOLEDO, Ohio, February 13.—The Pennsylvania vestibuled train, due here at 5.35 a. m. was wrecked at Helena, some 25 miles east of Toledo. A rail broke under the engine derailing the rest of the train, the baggage car being turned over. There were no fatalities. Harry Rueday, the baggageman, and Mrs. Harold Chesterfield, a passenger of Detroit, were slightly injured.

McAmmond Retires

PERTH, February 13.—Rev. Foster McAmmond, of the Methodist church here, has resigned and will not again enter the ministry. The unfortunate Syracuse affair and the talk of the gossipers is the cause of his resignation.

A Shortage of $5000

HAMILTON, February 13. — Investigation of the books of R. T. Lancefield, the missing librarian of the public library, is proceeding. The shortage will probably amount to $5000.

Member for South Grey Assigns

TORONTO, February 13.—Matthew K. Richardson, M.P. for South Grey, has assigned, liabilities $18,300, assets $11,000. He has made an offer of 35 cents on the dollar but the creditors ask 50 cents.

Quebec Parliament Opened

QUEBEC, February 13.—The provincial parliament opened here today. Among the many subjects to be dealth with, colonization is admitted to be one of the greatest importance in connection with the development of this province.

John Laville, general merchant at St. Charles, in the county of Bellechasse, has assigned. His liabilities, it is said amount to $120,000 and assets about the same.

Discussing the Treaty

VIENNA, February 13.—The Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance is the feature of today's news in the Austrian newspapers, and Russia's probable action is widely discussed. The concensus of opinion among those who are generally in touch with Russian views is that the militant Muscovites will endeavor to revenge themselves by stirring up disorders in Afghanistan, while the Russian government will lie low awaiting the moment when Papan, having organized the military forces of China, will join hands with the latter and drive out all Europeans with the exception of the Russians, who by that time will occupy an impregnable position in Manchuria. Some of the papers affect to see in the treaty, at the time when prince Henry of Prussia is starting for the United States, "Great Britain's reply to Germany's approachment with the United States."

To Stamp Out Small Pox

CHICAGO, February 13.—Every employee of every railroad entering Chicago from the president to the messenger boy, will be vaccinated between now and Monday or lose his position. Every car which arrives in the city from every direction will be subjected to fumigation for six hours under the directions of the health department of the city before other passengers are allowed to enter it. The precautions were agreed upon at a meeting of the general managers of the railroads entering Chicago. The Chicago & Alton railroad and the Illinois Central began to put them into effect yesterday. The other roads will begin today. All will continue the measures until the smallpox epidemic, which is raging the Northwest and the Mississippi valley states, shall be stamped out.

Jeffries and "Denver" Martin

PORTLAND, February 13.—At a meeting of the managers of the Pastime Club of this city yesterday, it was decided to offer a purse of $15,000 for a 20 round contest between champion Jeffries and "Denver" Ed Martin, the contest to take place sometime in May. A certified check will be deposited by the club as a guarantee of good faith on the acceptance of the proposition by both men.

Insurgents Sought Protection

PANAMA, Colombia, February 13.—The Colombian government fleet which left Panama yesterday morning, met the insurgent warship Padilla off Agua Dulce at 6 o'clock and fought her for an hour. The government gunboat Boyaca was struck and slightly damaged. The Padilla was hit three times and sought protection from the insurgent guns ashore.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRIEFS

MONTREAL, February 13—Edward Laurin was today committed to stand his trial for the murder of George Smith, a stableman employed by his father, whom he shot during a quarrel.

MONTREAL, February 13.—There are now sixty-four patients in the Montreal smallpox hospital. Since May last 289 patients have been treated, only 5 per cent dying. None of the 289 had been vaccinated.

TORONTO, February 13.—The railway committee of the legislature today passed a bill granting the Ontario Electric company power to build a railway from Cornwall to Toronto. Sir Richard Cartright is one of the promoters. The company proposes to spend eight million dollars.

TORONTO, February 13.—Mrs. Cohen of Philadelphia, was arrested last night with assisting her husband to defraud wholesale firms out of $90,000, the proceeds of goods supplied his store. When searched today $8000 in United States bills were found in her stocking and $500 in diamonds were concealed in her skirt.

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 5:69 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

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

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FIFTH ANNUAL

ROSSLAND WINTER CARNIVAL

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY

February 20 to 22

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.

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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.
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IF WHAT YOU WANT IS NOT IN STOCK WE WILL MAKE IT FOR YOU
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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. Busik, free miners' certificate No. 50,825, as agent for W. J. Goepel, free miners' certificate No. 50,500 John Paterson, free miners' certificate No. 50,727, and self, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

CHARLES W. BUSK.

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

LOST

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

Slaughtering Sale

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

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

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

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

217 and 219 Baker Street J. A. GILKER

BISCUITS

CHRISTIE'S CREAM SODAS. CHRISTIE'S WATER ICE W AFERS

Also all kinds of Sweet Biscuits fresh from the factory.

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Acreage property adjoining the park
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These safes can be bought from us or two year's time without interest.

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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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