The Nelson Tribune

Saturday Morning, January 10, 1903

CIVIC POLITICS ARE NOW INTERESTING NELSON PEOPLE TO A GREAT EXTENT

DR. ROSE WILL BE OPPOSED BY W. W. BEER FOR MAYOR AND WILL DEFEAT HIM EASILY

At the first election held in Nelson, in April, 1897, the men who supported the ticket headed by John Houston for mayor were classed as "hoboes" by the element who opposed Houston. At every election since the same cry has been raised by the same element. Today after caucusing for weeks behind closed doors this element have but one expression of opinion and it is made up of two words: "Down Houston!" Is it any wonder that such an element has no strength with the people? Defeated repeatedly in their attempts to turn over the city's electric lighting system to the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, this element are "dead sore" against the men who frustrated them. They now pretend to be in favor of erecting a power plant, but somehow all the men they actively push forward for candidates are notoriously hostile to any such proposition. Last year the same stand was taken. Their ticket, headed by Frank Fletcher, professed to be in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities; but how many of them were so honestly? Mayor Fletcher, by his every vote and action, has shown that he is not. Alderman Selous has followed the lead of Fletcher. Alderman Hamilton cast every vote that he could cast in the council against municipal ownership. These men would have a real grievance were The Tribune to charge them with insincerity; but their votes in the council is proof of their insincerity. Why then should the people of Nelson select for members of the city council men who have shown themselves to be opposed to a principle on which the people have made an emphatic declaration? Is it good policy to put an opponent of a measure in a position to carry out that measure? Decidedly not. The people have declared that they want the city to be entirely independent of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, and have given the council the means to acquire independence. Then, they should enforce their declarations by electing a mayor and six aldermen who are honestly in favor of carrying out the wishes of the people. No such man has attended any of the caucuses of the element whose campaign cry is "DOWN HOUSTON!" As Houston is not a candidate for office, their campaign cry is extremely silly, and shows that personal hate has more influence with them than desire for good government.

The Progressive People's Party was organized to carry the electric light loan bylaw, and has had a committee room open for a month. All its meetings have been open to the public, and no caucuses have been held behind closed doors. The principles or policy of the party are well known, and are defined in the following platform:

PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

The adoption of the Electric Light Loan By-Law on December 17th, 1902, was a mandate from the owners of real property in Nelson, and as a party, we require from all the candidates of the party a pledge, individually and collectively, to do the following things if elected to office, namely:

FIRST. To install at as early a date as practicable, at a suitable site, a power plant that will place Nelson in an independent position to supply both electric light and power.

SECOND. To adopt business methods for the collection of the large sums due the city for arrears of real estate taxes and other revenue, and for the more prompt collection of taxes, rates, rentals, and licenses, to the end that there shall be smaller sums paid out annually for interest on overdrafts at the bank.

THIRD. Vernon, Ward, Victoria and other streets are in need of improvements, and every dollar possible should be spent in that direction.

FOURTH. If any public work is done by contract, the contract shall contain a fair wage clause ,as this is a principle that is recognized by both the dominion and provincial governments, and has always been recognized by the corporation of Nelson.

FIFTH. Wherever possible, reasonable preference shall be given to local men, both as to employment on public works, and in the purchase of supplies, as well as in the awarding of contracts.

SIXTH. The tenure of employment of all city employees shall depend solely on efficiency, but no employee shall be retained whose services can be dispensed with, and all salaries shall be based on the value of the services actually performed.

The candidates of the party subscribed to the platform, and if elected the people will know exactly what to expect from them. The candidates so far announced are

For Mayor
DR. WILLIAM O. ROSE.

For Aldermen, East Ward,
ALDERMAN JOHN A. IRVING,
ALDERMAN CHRIS MORRISON
FRED H. SMITH.

For Aldermen, West Ward
CAPTAIN D. C. McMORRIS
DAVID MACKAY.

The third candidate for this ward has not yet been announced, but will be today.

The candidate for mayor has had no experience as an official, but he has ability and force of character, two qualities that have been lacking in some of Nelson's mayors. He is popular as a physician, and popularity is not looked on as an element of weakness before election day. All the indications are that Dr. Rose will be elected by a majority of 100 over his opponent.

The candidates for aldermen in the East ward are all well known. Alderman Irving has served two straight terms in the council, and has stood up for the party that sent him to the council, and for doing so he has been traduced by the element that are opposing the power plant scheme. But the approval of that element would be the worst certificate of character a candidate could have. Alderman Morrison like alderman Irving, has served two years in the council, and like him, he has the enmity of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company element. Both Morrison and Irving are successful business men, and the majority of the people of the East ward have confidence in them. The third candidate is Fred H.Smith, agent of the Dominion Express Company. Mr. Smith has had no experience as an official, but he is level-headed. He can neither be coerced nor flattered. When the bumptious opposition element have run up against him, they have always found a man who did not hesitate to say "yes" or "no." He is not a trimmer, and is not anxious to be in the "best society."

In the West ward, captain D. C. McMorris of the C. P. R. steamer Moyie is one of the candidates. To be a steamboat captain is evidence of ability, and captain McMorris is credited with having that quality. He ran last year for alderman, but was defeated through the fact that the list in that ward had been very carefully "nursed" in the interest of mayor Fletcher. The captain is a sure winner this year, however, even though he is averse to making a personal campaign. David MacKay another candidate, is a C. P. R. conductor. He has lived in Kootenay for ten years or more, and now runs between Nelson and Midway. He is popular with railway men, and as railway men are a good percentage of Nelson's population, they expect "Dave" to represent them in this year's council, and their expectations will be duly respected. The third candidate cannot be announced in this issue of The Tribune, but he will be a man who has served in the council.

As a whole ,the ticket is a good one, made up, as it is, of men without frills. No one of them is running on false pretences. All have supported by their votes and influence every effort that has been made to render Nelson independent in carrying on its electric lighting business. None of them have "pets" that must be given positions in the city service. The interests of Nelson will be best served by the election of all six of the above-named gentlemen to office on Thursday next.

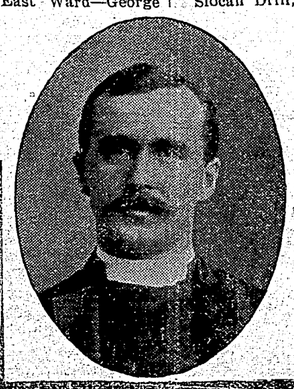
THE "DOWN HOUSTON" TICKET

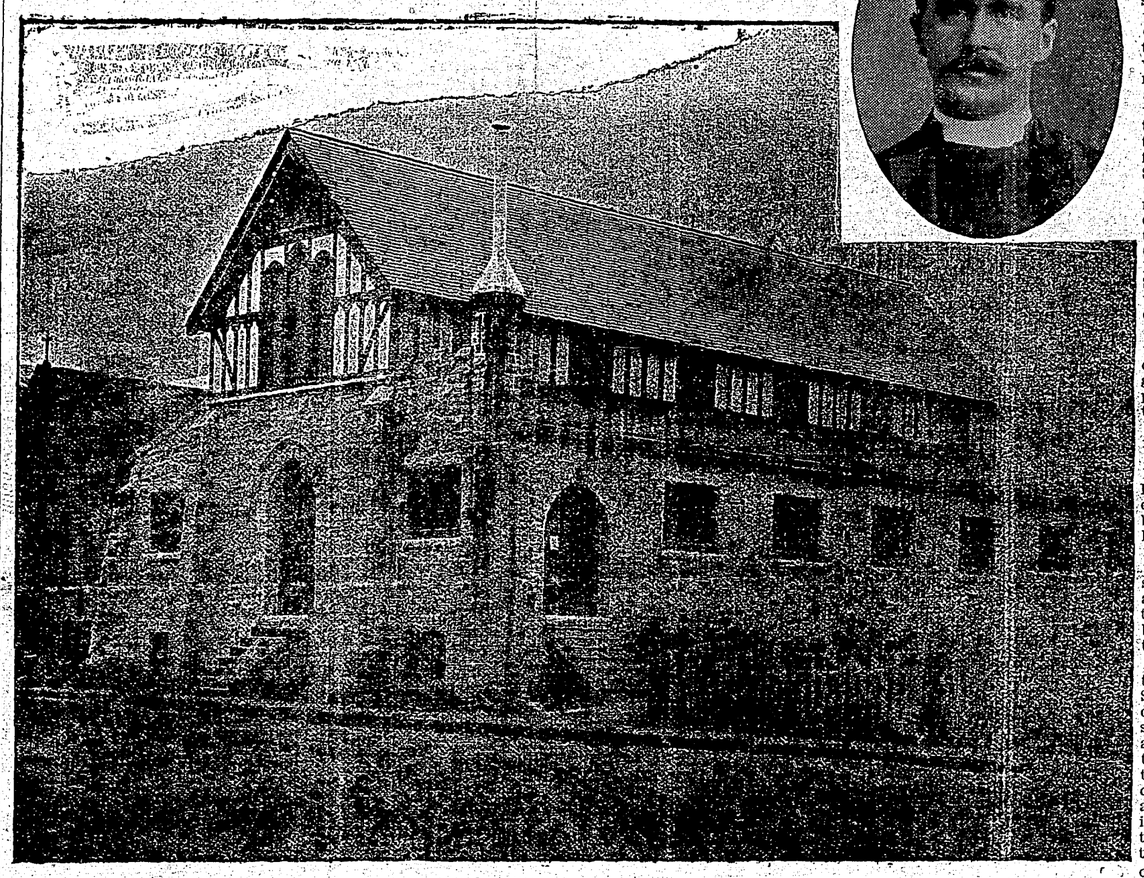
Late last night, the element whose battle cry is "Down Houston" agreed on the following ticket:-

For Mayor—W. W. Beer.

For Aldermen, East Ward—George W. Bartlett, W. G. Gillett, C. E. Miller.

For Aldermen, West Ward.—Harold Selous, John Hamilton and H. Bird.





THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND ITS PASTOR, REV. F. H. GRAHAM.

Mr. Beer is not to be compared with Dr. Rose as far as ability goes, and he will be snowed under. The Beer candidates for aldermen in the East ward do not stand any chance of election, and why they were placed in the field is unexplainable. In the West ward Mr. Beer's candidates hope to be elected. Two of them have made a record in the council for sticking to mayor Fletcher on all occasions. The third, Mr. Bird, is an untried man.

TALKING ELECTION.

Slocan Drill, 9th: "Spasms of unrest are being manifested among the politicians in what will be the new riding of Slocan. It is confidently believed the Prior government is doomed to an early defeat and that a dissolution of the house will follow, with an election three months thereafter. The election will be held under the new redistribution bill and an earnest effort will be made to have the contest throughout the province waged on federal party lines. The Slocan riding will be accorded a separate member and his jurisdiction will embrace the towns of Nakusp, Cody, Three Forks, Rosebery, New Denver, Silverton and Winlaw's with the cities of Sandon and Slocan.

"There are assiduous rumors of possible candidates in sight for the grits, tories and independents — several of the aspirants having been doing some quiet missionary work for a little time past. Nakusp, Silverton, New Denver and Sandon are each credited with harboring embryo legislators, men who believe in seeking the office rather than the office seeking them. Once in a while reports of these things reach this burg, but so far nothing tangible has developed.

"The peculiarity of the situation is that Slocan is not taken into consideration as possessing any talent capable of participating in the fun. This end of the lake is by no means of the constituency, and an unimportant section it should not be content to play second fiddle to the fellows in the other camps. It should strive to rustle a candidate for itself and one that will prove a winner. Any political appointments heretofore made have passed over Slocan, and one would think this burg had neither brains nor influence. It is up to the local men to prove a contrary story and they might just as well plug for their own nominee, as to lend their assistance in boosting for other burgs. All the towns have a selfish interest in view and they can't deny it—tory, grit, P. P. P. or socialist—get really stuck for fighting material, why Slocan can fill the bill. She may, anyway, see!"

A NEVADA NEWSPAPER.

A copy of the Tonopah Bonanza, a weekly newspaper printed at Butler, Nye county, Nevada, was received by The Tribune this week. Butler is the main town in the Tonopah mining district, a district that was booming last spring and which drew mining men from all over the country. John McKane of Rossland is operating there along with John M. Burke. Dr. Edward Bowes of Rossland is also there, and is practicing his profession. The Bonanza is a nicely gotten up newspaper, and much of its advertising space is used by dealers in wet goods. One of the advertisements shows how taxes are collected in the state of Nevada. In a notice dated December 20th, 1902, Thos. Warburton, county auditor of Nye county, gives the names of persons whose taxes for the year 1902 are delinquent, also the amount of their taxes. In another notice bearing the same date, W. A. Atwell, county treasurer and ex-officio tax receiver, gives the names of delinquents, a description of the property, the assessed value of the property, the amount of the taxes, the cost for advertising and other penalties and states that the property will be sold on the 19th day of January, 1903, if the taxes are not paid before that date. If sold on that date, owners have six months in which to redeem, but they must pay in addition to the taxes and penalties, 3 per cent a month on the amount. It is needless to say that the taxes in Nevada are paid more promptly than they are in British Columbia. In Nelson alone, over $20,000 real estate taxes are delinquent, and money must be borrowed from the Bank of Montreal to meet the debts that are supposed to be paid by real estate taxes.

C. R. Pooley, who was an employee in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Skagway when it was wrecked by dynamite by a daylight robber, is now teller in the bank's branch at Nelson. He has had a holiday since the Skagway incident, but can now count out money without becoming rattled.

Yesterday R. Huggard, a trapper who makes his headquarters at Pilot Bay and traps through the St. Mary's River country, sold James A. Gilker 41 marten skins and 3 beaver skins. Several of the marten skins were of the first quality and brought as high as $8. The lot realized the owner nearly $200.

IF YOU WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL IN MINING VENTURES YOU MUST BE PRACTICAL

Many people object to mining on the grounds that it savors too much of a gambling proposition; that is, has too many elements of chance connected with it. But that is erroneous. Mining is as legitimate a business as the mercantile or any other a man may engage in, and requires the same qualities to insure success. Practical knowledge, experience, judgment, care and industry are all necessary as in every occupation. The man who possesses and utilizes those qualities will succeed in mining, otherwise the chances are against him.

The great mistake made in many instances arises from the fact that too many people think no experience is necessary to extract the ore from the ground and the mineral from the ore.

This may be true to a certain extent on such fields as the Klondike, where the gold is coarse and in placer formation, though even there the ground was in many cases so imperfectly worked that half of the precious metal was lost, and practical miners are now making more out of what was supposed to be worked out ground than the original locators did.

The theory of mining as taught in school books is all very well and may be of considerable aid to a man in gaining practical knowledge, but the latter is essential to success. I have no hesitation in affirming that hundreds of valuable mining properties, on this coast, as elsewhere, have been condemned or ruined by the mismanagement of college-bred men who had the whole theory of mining and metallurgy as taught in schools, at their finger ends but were deficient in practical work. Space will not permit me to say one-half that this important subject merits, so I will merely relate the particulars of a case that came under my personal observation which will fully illustrate what I wish to convey.

Some years ago the Lang Syne mine was discovered at Dun Glen, about 20 miles from Winnemucca, Nevada. It carried free gold in payable quantities from the surface, and was sold to a New York syndicate for a large sum. They sent out a college-bred man to superintend it. He, without taking steps to sink on the mine and test its value at depth, erected a small mill, boarding house and sleeping house, a costly office with mahogany desk and other rich articles of furniture, and then set to work on his mine. For a short time the ore continued free milling and he was able to pay dividends, but as he increased in depth it became base, and he was unable to treat it successfully, and he ran the property some $40,000 in debt. That sort of thing becomes wearisome and monotonous to shareholders, who do not always evince that patience and serene contentment under adversity that partners in a rich mine should, and they sent out a second college graduate to replace the first.

No. 2 introduced himself by inviting all his employees and the neighborhood to a champagne supper, at which he announced his intention of making a million clear profits for the shareholders in the first year.

If the intention counts for the act, the shareholders had no grounds for complaint, for he certainly intended to do all he promised and a great deal more. Unfortunately, however, things did not pan out according to his expectations and at the expiration of a few months it was discovered that instead of a portion of the promised million being forthcoming, the mine had an additional debt of $12,000. I then wrote to the president of the company, a bloated millionaire, strongly advising him to send out the professor of the college to take charge of the property, but the uncourteous old gentleman never even replied to my letter.

The mine was then closed down for several years, when Gilbert M. Ross, a practical mill man and assayer from Virginia City, obtained control of it. He bound himself to work the mine to the full capacity of the mill, and pay the shareholders a royalty of $2.65 a ton on all the rock crushed, for one year. He then had the option of purchase on the entire property for $75,000. A Mr. Lomas, brother-in-law of the president of the company, was sent up to represent the company. Ross, though a good mill man, had no experience as a miner, but he had the good sense to admit as much and employed a practical man to superintend the mine while he looked after the mill. From the start he made a grand success. The rock under his treatment averaged over $18 a ton, and the cost of working it did not exceed $7. He could only handle 20 tons a day, but that left him, after paying the royalty and other expenses, a clear profit of over $160 per day, not bad for an abandoned mine. Unfortunately when he had been operating the property for a few months, the mill, office and other outlying buildings were destroyed by fire, and with them the agreement Ross had from the company. That gave them an opportunity to repudiate the bargain, which they did, and the mill being rebuilt Lomas was placed in charge of it, he having represented to the company that he had discovered Ross' method of treating the ore. He started with every apparent advantage in his favor, but far from succeeding ran the property $15,000 further in debt in less than six months. It was then shut down for a second time and some time later sold by the sheriff, when Ross purchased it. On obtaining control Ross' first act was to collect all the tailings he could, that Lomas had crushed. These he put through the mill the second time, and they realized nearly $13 to the ton. Of course having been pulverized before, they went under the stamps and over the tables as fast as several men could shovel them, and he actually cleared over $8,000 the first week from old tailings.

For several years that mine paid largely and Ross made a comfortable fortune out of it. I was employed as book-keeper on the property and knew all the facts narrated above. Is that a good illustration of the folly of trusting mining property to incompetent management?—John F. Elliott in the Mining and Engineering Review.

CAPITAL NEED NOT BE TIMID.

That there is any substantial reason why capital should be timid or fearful in legitimate mining is not apparent. Monied men engage vigorously in other pusuits—manufacturing, merchandising, farming, etc.—without hesitation, when to the impartial and capable observer there seems to be no more assurance to the investor in these several lines of industry than there is in investing in legitimate mining. So often have the phrases, "Mining is a gamble," "Mining is unsafe," or "Mining is a lottery," been repeated that the average capitalist who has not learned from practical experience that mining is not more of a gamble, or a lottery, or less secure than the average of other pursuits and investments, has come to firmly believe these sayings to be absolutely true.

There are many millionaire miners who have made their money in the mines, who do not agree with the conservative capitalist, who is conservative as to mine investments only.

Industrial failures, crop failures, and merchandising failures are of no less frequency than mining failures where they were based on common sense. As a matter of course there is a wide range in the character of mining investments. Those who are seeking an investment as secure as government bonds will buy stocks in mines which have been operating successfully for many years, where the output is steadily maintained; where dividends are as regular as the changes of the moon, and where the managements has been proven to be efficient and conservative. Prominent in this class are such stocks as the Calumet & Hecla of Lake Superior and the Homestake of South Dakota. In the next class are those which pay dividends, but which have not been in operation a sufficient length of time to secure absolute confidence, but which still give abundant evidence of ability to maintain their record, and in time promise to take place with those of the first class.

A third class is of the transitory sort, but which withal form an almost irresistable attraction to the investor. Among these are many mines which have had meteoric careers, bursting suddenly into view, quickly making millionaires of comparatively poor men and rapidly waning until almost lost to sight. This class of investments is all right for those who get in early, but often disastrous to those who come in on the crest of the wave of its prosperity. They are likely to be swept to destruction by the undertow of shrinking values.

Another, and somewhat different class, and certainly a class that is recognized by those most competent to judge, as legitimate and as safe as any other unproven enterprise, is the prospect which promises well. By a promising prospect is meant a property wherein the values and economic conditions insure success if they continue, and wherein the only element of uncertainty is the extent of the ore bodies and their value beyond the point of development. By approaching this class of investment in a common-sense manner with the aid of competent assistance, which should be of the highest integrity, disaster is a remote contingency.

To plunge wildly into such an investment equipping a shallow shaft with heavy and expensive plant, building immense mills or smelters where testing works or small plants only are advisable, will often place the investor upon the high road to failure. Without being "penny wise and pound foolish," plunging is not good business in mining or in any other branch of industry.

It is the "wildcat" investment that the capitalist must handle with caution. There are numerous "wildcats" in the market, and, unfortunately, many investors are led into investing in them to their sorrow. Even a "wildcat" is not always to be "turned down," for these are sometimes alluring, with reasonable chances that an investment of this class may prove a success. A property having little or no development may lie contiguous to a valuable mine, wherein the indications are that the ore bodies will extend into the adjoining property. Such an investment makes a good business proposition, but should be approached with caution. The Consolidated Virginia, on the Comstock, was just such a proposition. Nothing within itself developed, but having good mines on either side of it, the good judgment, courage and business sagacity of J. W. Mackay and his associates led them to the greatest bonanza the world has ever known.

But there are "wildcats" that will always remain "wildcats," and to distinguish among the numerous mining properties offered the public in these days of mining and industrial prosperity—to separate the wheat from the chaff—the average investor should take means of ascertaining from some other source than the promoters the character of the enterprise under consideration before investing.

Capital is timid but there is no reason why it should be more so in mining than in any other business, if the capitalist will investigate the proposed investment with the same care and caution he would employ if he were about to buy a foundry, farm or merchandising establishment.—Mining and Scientific Press.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Nelson Board of Trade was held at the board rooms on Thursday night. President Holt sent in his resignation, which was read by secretary Goodeve. It is as follows:

"As I am leaving Nelson, to take up my residence in Seattle, I beg to tender my resignation as president of your board, an office I have had the honor of filling for the past two years.

"I do so with sincere regret, as I am a charter member, and have always taken a great interest in the board's welfare, working for it to the best of my ability through its many vicissitudes.

"It has done a great deal of good work for Nelson, and will, I am satisfied, from the keen interest displayed by its members in the lead question and other important matters, continue to make its influence felt for the benefit of the town and district.

"I desire to return my sincere thanks to Mr. Morrison and others who have so ably officiated for me during my absence, and to the members of the board generally for their hearty co-operation.

"I have every confidence in the future of Nelson, and after my long association with it, extending over a period of ten years, I shall never cease to take an interest in its future welfare.

"With best wishes for its continued prosperity and that of the board,

"GRANGE V. HOLT."

Secretary Goodeve submitted a report as follows:

Receipts—Balance on hand, .07; membership fees, $570.00; rents (board room) $85.50; three copies report Toronto conference of boards of trade, $1.75. Total, $657.32.

Disbursements—Rent (balance 1901), $108.00; rent to April, 1902 (four months), $72.00; light (balance 1901), $9.00; light for 1902, $34.95; associated boards of trade, $25.00; secretary's salary, $120.00; caretaker's salary, $60.00; telegrams, $58.42; telephone account, $2.05; postage, delivering notices, etc., $15.90; lead memorial and letter, $22.00; lead circulars, $4.00; typewriting, $15.40; electric lamps, $1.80; photos to provincial government, $14.00; locks and putting on, $4.25; broom, .60; fuel, $7.75; stationery and printing, $23.25; 24 copies report of conference, boards of trade at Toronto, and express on same, $14.25; subscription to B. C. Review & Exchange, $3.05. Balance on hand, $41.65.

Liabilities—	
Rent (8 months)	$144.00
Assets—	
Balance on hand	$ 41.65
Mines exchange	5.00
Nelson Operatic Society	5.00
	$ 51.65
Total deficit	$ 92.35

The election of officers resulted as follows:

J. M. LAY, president.
W. W. BEER, vice-president.
H. G. GOODEVE, secretary-treasurer.

The 12 councilmen are: Fred Starkey, T. S. McPherson, F. M. Black, Hamilton Byers, W. G. Gillett, Chris Morrison, W. P. Tierney, R. R. Hedley, J. W. Holmes, S. S. Fowler, T. G. Procter, and Bruce White.

Fred Starkey brought up the question of an Associated Press service from Nelson, and the matter was placed in the hands of the secretary with instructions to confer with the C. P. R. telegraph manager.

The action taken at previous meetings of the board re the lead question was reaffirmed, and Smith Curtis's attempt to prejudice public opinion in the East was denounced.

The old and time-honored grievance of inadequate mail service was also threshed out once more, and the usual action taken.

The new president, Mr. Lay, is manager of the Nelson branch of the Imperial Bank, and like his predecessor has taken a great interest in making the board of trade something more than a mere name. The council is made up of good material and should be able to accomplish something.

Grange V. Holt left on Wednesday for Seattle, where he will reside permanently as manager of the Seattle branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He was presented with a set of silver by his friends, as a slight token of their appreciation.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL (all paid up) $12,000,000.00
REST 8,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 165,856.00

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., President.
Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President.
E. S. Clouston, General Manager.

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

Imperial Bank of Canada

CAPITAL, (Authorized) $4,000,000
CAPITAL, (Paid Up) $2,868,933
REST $2,438,595

HEAD OFFCE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.—Branches in the Northwest Territories, Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

T. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.
E. HAY, Assistant Gen. Manager. W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.

NELSON BRANCH—A general banking business tranasted.
Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed.
Drafts sold, available in all parts of Canada, United States and Europe. Special attention given to collections.
J. M. LAY, Manager.

Canadian Bank of Commerce

With Which is Amalgamated

The Bank of British Columbia

Paid Up Capital $8,000,000
Reserve Fund $2,500,000
Aggregate Resources Over $65,000,000

Head Office, - Toronto.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

NELSON BRANCH.

Saving's Bank Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Present rate 3 per cent.
BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager.

TRAINS AND STEAMERS

Leave and Arrive at Nelson as Below.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM

LEAVE	CROW'S NEST RAILWAY	ARRIVE
5:00 a. m. Daily.	Kuskonook, Creston, Moyie, Cranbrook, Marysville, Fort Steele, Elko, Fernie, Michel, Blairmore, Frank, Macleod, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, and all Eastern points.	5:00 p. m. Daily.

LEAVE	COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY RAILWAY	ARRIVE
8 a. m.	Robson, Trail and Rossland. (Daily except Sunday)	10:35 a.m.
8 a. m.	Robson, Rossland, Cascade, Grand Forks, Phœnix, Greenwood and Midway. (Daily except Sunday)	9:35 p.m.
6:40 p. m. Daily	Robson, Nakusp, Arrowhead, Revelstoke, and all points east and west on C.P.R. main line.	9:35 p.m. Daily
6:40 p. m. Daily	Robson, Trail and Rossland.	9:35 p.m. Daily

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

LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
4 p. m.	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings. (Daily except Sunday)	11:00 a. m.
4 p. m.	Lardo and all points on the Lardo & Trout Lake Branch. (On Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	
	From Lardo and Trout Lake (On Tue. Thur. and Sat.)	11 a. m.

GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM.

LEAVE	NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY	ARRIVE
Depot 7:00 a.m. Mountain 7:50 a. m. Daily.	Ymir, Salmo, Erie, Wanete, Northport, Rossland, Colville, and Spokane. Making through connections at Spokane to the south, east and west.	Mountain 7:10 p.m. Depot. 8 p. m. Daily

LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
Nelson 7:00 a. m. Kaslo 2:30 p. m. Daily	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings.	Kaslo 8:40 a. m. Nelson 7:15 p. m. Daily

LEAVE	KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY	ARRIVE
Daily 9:00 a. m. 1:00 p. m.	Kaslo ..... Sandon	Daily 3:15 p.m. 11:25 a m.

THE NELSON TRIBUNE

Founded in 1892.

Editorial and Business Office
Room 9, Madden Block.

The Nelson Tribune is served by carrier to subscribers in Nelson or sent by mail to any address in Canada or the United States, for one dollar a year; price to Great Britain, postage paid, $1.50. No subscription taken for less than a year.
JOHN HOUSTON, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

There are three candidates in the field in Burrard, namely, R. G. Macpherson, Chris Foley, and ex-governor McInnes. Macpherson is the candidate of the Liberals, Foley of the Labor party, and McInnes of himself. A large section of the Liberal party will not support Macpherson, claiming that he is merely the candidate of the Sifton machine who handle the Klondike "graft," and this section are supporting Foley, who is also receiving the support of a number of Conservatives, more especially of those who have business relations in Kootenay. These men claim, and very rightly too, that British Columbia pays the Dominion more revenue, in proportion to its population, than any other province, and that the best way to bring this to the attention of the Laurier government is to send a man to the house of commons who has the ability and the disposition to make an aggressive fight for better terms. This element also say that Vancouver, being the commercial metropolis of the province, should send broad-minded men to the house of commons; men who are posted on the needs of the mining districts especially, so that when questions that concern these districts are up for consideration, the members for the mining districts would have hearty and effective support. The election of Chris Foley would not affect the control of the house, for the Liberals would still have a large majority; but his election would bring it home to the Liberals that they have not kept good faith with the people of this province on any question, and more especially on Chinese legislation and better terms, and that our people mean what they say on these two most important questions. Foley is an able man and an honest one. He is neither a ranter nor a trickster. His election would reflect credit on Burrard district and would be welcomed in every mining camp in Kootenay. The Conservatives have not placed a candidate in the field, and supporting Foley as individuals would not compromise or affect the party's prestige in the least. Foley's election, at this time, would signify something to premier Laurier. It would be an intimation that his party must, in the hereafter, keep its pledges in order to get support from the men who work for wages. Chris Foley is a bigger man than Bob Macpherson physically, mentally, and politically, and the more big men the province has at Ottawa the better it will be for the province.

The politicians in Nelson who prate much about "one-man rule" and "independence" wore out a good deal of shoe leather this week in trying to find a candidate for mayor who would be "independent" and who would not be dictated to by "one man." But all those approached were found to be either unwilling or unable to qualify. The "one-man rule" gag has been worked so much that people are beginning to wonder who the "one man" is that exercises so potent an influence in Nelson. The Progressive People's Party have no such man in their ranks. The candidates, so far, brought out by that party have not been selected by any "one man," and no "one man" has even attempted to dictate who should or who should not be brought out as candidates for mayor or for aldermen or for school trustees. On the other hand, the opposition to the Progressive People's Party is apparently not even a "one-man" outfit, for it has been unable to scare up a man who is willing to go before the people and take chances on an election. No; there never has been "one-man" rule in Nelson; but, instead, the men who have exercised influence in Nelson from its earliest days up to the present time have stood as one man in all elections, and in all contests in which the interests of Nelson were at stake. These men have never fought for the spoils of office; but have fought to keep "grafters" out of office. They have generally succeeded, because they always keep their promises, and never promise more than they can carry out. That is the kind of "one-man" rule Nelson has had, and that kind of rule has made Nelson what it is, the best and most progressive little city in Canada.

Mayor Fletcher has had his usual annual whine. It appeared in the Daily News of Wednesday. The Daily News is boosting Fletcher for mayor, and Barkis appears to be willing. In his whine, Fletcher says he has met with factious opposition from aldermen Drew, Irving, Morrison, and Scanlan. The mayor does not state facts. These four gentlemen were elected to the council pledged to carry out a defined policy, and they have kept their pledges, something mayor Fletcher has never been known to do. Their action as aldermen has not been factious. As a majority of the council they had the undoubted right to direct the mayor on all questions brought before them, and the mayor as the chief executive of the council should have carried out their will without any display of factious opposition. Majorities, not minorities, rule. Mayor Fletcher had a majority behind him in the council of 1901, and the majority did his bidding. In 1902, conditions were reversed. The majority of the council did not take their instructions from the mayor; instead, they did the bidding of the people who elected them, and they got their instructions during the campaign preceding the election. Mayor Fletcher has always secured office under false pretences, and the people of Nelson now know him so thoroughly that they are only awaiting an opportunity to show how they appreciate him as an official.

Little attention is paid locally to any of the utterances of the Nelson Economist; but sometimes its utterances are given undue prominence through being reprinted in other newspapers. The Victoria Times seldom misses an opportunity to reprint the Economist's hogwash when it in any way reflects on members of the legislature who do not accept The Times for a guide and counsellor in provincial politics. Neither The Times nor the Nelson Economist need worry themselves over the political status of the member for Nelson riding in the legislative assembly. Mr. Houston was elected by the people to all the offices he has ever held, and he is not likely to ever hold office any other way. He has never held office because of any liking the coast politicians have had for him, and it is just possible he esteems them no more highly than they esteem him. He does not hang on to the coat-tails of or truckle to any of them. Through his efforts, the mining districts of Kootenay and Southern Yale will after the next general election have fair representation in the legislative assembly, and also through his efforts, in future party conventions will be made up of delegates selected on a uniform basis from each riding in the province. These matters may not be considered important by The Times and the Nelson Economist, but, it is just possible that neither one of these two great political journals voice the opinions of anyone outside of their respective editorial dens.

The declarations of the Nelson Trades and Labor Council on the silver-lead question are significant. They mean that organized labor in Nelson can, when the occasion presents itself, be depended on to take decisive action on questions that concern the business interests of the whole of Kootenay. The closing down of the silver-lead mines of East and West Kootenay means much more to working men than it does to individual mine owners. While some of the mine owners might be hit hard, no one of them would probably go hungry; but the throwing out of employment of hundreds of working men would work not only great hardship on many of them, but would financially distress every man engaged in business in Kootenay as well as many outside of Kootenay. The action taken by the Nelson Trades and Labor Council should have an effect in another direction. It should show mine owners that organized labor can be depended on to sink animosities engendered by local differences at all times when the interests of the country are in jeopardy.

The Rossland Miner is now owned entirely, so it is said, by the interests controlled by Gooderham & Blackstock of Toronto, and its management is directed by the management of the Centre Star and War Eagle Mining companies. Papers so controlled can do a country much harm, for the interests of a single corporation often clash with the interests of a community, and when they so clash the corporation-owned newspaper voices only the views of its owners. Such newspapers seldom have local influence; but their utterances are reprinted in other newspapers, and thus gain an influence to which they are not entitled. The managing editor of the Rossland Miner has not been long in British Columbia, and came to Rossland from Rat Portage, Ontario. Since he took charge, the Miner has not been virulent, although it has presented mine manager Kirby's views on all questions affecting the mining industry, rather than the views of the community in which it is published. Rossland claims to be the chief mining town in British Columbia, and as such it should have a newspaper wholly independent of any corporation's control or dictation. No community can thrive without a healthy public sentiment, and such a sentiment seldom prevails in towns whose newspapers and business interests are controlled by one corporation.

STALWART YOUNG BANK.

The Imeprial Bank of Canada, which has branches at Nelson, Cranbrook, Golden, Revelstoke, Ferguson, Vancouver, and Victoria, has issued a neat card folder in which it wishes its patrons a "Happy Christmas and a Bright New Year." According to the last statement made by the bank its liabilities and assets were as below:

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	$ 2,923,866 00
Rest account, Contingent account and undivided profits..	2,746,486 35
Notes of the Bank in circulation	2,801,576 00
Deposits	19,313,680 01
Rebate on bills discounted.....	54,706 00
	$27,840,314 36

ASSETS.

Coin and Government notes...	$ 2,933,591 07
Deposit with Government against notes in circulation...	120,000 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks	924,770 40
Due from other banks and agents	2,432,765 22
Dominion of Canada, Provincial, Municipal and other public securities	1,754,593 46
Railway bonds, debentures and stocks	975,632 43
Call and short loans on bonds and stocks	3,345,224 33
Other loans and discounts.....	14,801,332 76
Bank premises	419,613 94
Real estate, mortgages and other assets	132,790 75
	$27,840,314 36

PURCHASED BY THE CITY.

At the time when the tramway company of Nelson refused to operate its cars, The Tribune favored the purchase and operation of the system by the city. About the same time the little city of St. Thomas, Ontario, was struggling with a similar proposition, owing to the local company getting into financial difficulties. Since then St. Thomas has grappled with the proposition and the street cars are now being operated by the city. The St. Thomas Times of December 24th contains the following:

"The experiment so far in municipal ownership of the St. Thomas electric railway has proven highly satisfactory. A few days ago the average of passengers carried daily since the service under the present system was inaugurated was announced in the Times as 627. That included the first week or so, when the traffic was naturally light and before the new management had got into full swing. City clerk Doherty in conversation yesterday with a Times man, stated that during the past ten days the number of passengers carried daily has averaged about 800. Last Saturday the road carried about 1,000 passengers, in round numbers. On that day the receipts of cash fares was $20, while the tickets taken represented nearly another $20. Monday the receipts was $27. Comparing the receipts and number of passengers carried at this season of the year, with the books of either one of the previous street railway companies, it is seen that under municipal operation the road is doing at least a third more business than either in corresponding weeks of previous years. Mr. Doherty says the people are patronizing the street railway very well, but it would be expecting too much to anticipate a revenue, or even to clear expenses, for some time yet. If the road has a deficit, the ratepayers must make good; therefore it would be better policy to pay the amount of the deficit into the fare boxes and get the worth of the money in rides, and save shoe leather. The road belongs to the citizens and the more they patronize it themselves, the better off they will be."

The Right Time to Invest or Speculate in Real Estate Is When Sellers Are Hard Up or Prices Abnormally Low

The undersigned has been authorized to offer for sale W. H. Brandon's addition to Slocan City. The addition contains 80 acres, a part of which has been platted. Of the lots platted, 134 remain unsold. Of the unplatted portion (50 to 60 acres) 40 acres are suitable for gardening or orcharding, being the finest land in Slocan valley and can be easily cleared and irrigated. The addition has a water-works system of its own. The big sawmill that has been bonused by Slocan City will be erected on land immediately adjacent to Brandon's addition. Included are five buildings, which now rent for $500 a year. Selling price, $7,000. Terms, $3,500 cash and the balance on time.

I also have instructions to offer for sale the following pieces of real estate in Nelson:

VERNON STREET—Inside Lot, 50x120 feet, north frontage, between Josephine and Hall streets, unimproved. Price $1,250 cash.

BAKER STREET—Inside Lot, 50x120 feet, south frontage, between Josephine and Hall streets, unimproved. Price, $5,000 or will put lot against permanent improvements to cost $5,000.

SILICA STREET—Inside Lot, 50x120 feet, north frontage, between Hall and Hendryx streets. Improvements, 5-room cottage, with all conveniences. Price, $2,500.

BAKER STREET—Lot 25 by 120 feet on south side of Baker Street. Next east of Sherbrooke hotel. Price, $1,125. Terms.

SILICA STREET—Lot and improvements on northeast corner Silica and Ward streets. Residence has all conveniences. Price, $2,500. Terms.

For further particulars, address or apply to

JOHN HOUSTON,

Room 9, Madden Block, Nelson, B.C.

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AT $2.50 PER SHARE

The Alberta Coal & Coke Co.'s property is situated 14 miles east of Blairmore, Alberta, on the Crow's Nest railway, and is known as the Holwey mine.

This property has been a shipper for 15 years.

The company has under control 6,400 acres of coal lands, upon which seven seams are exposed, ranging in width from 15 feet to 25 feet, as far as explored.

A sidetrack to the mine is about completed.

The 10,000 shares now being offered to the public is positively the only block of stock put on the market at that price.

Applications will be received at the Company's office, on Baker street, one door west of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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TWENTY CENTS will buy ONE POUND Standard BREAKFAST BLACK TEA. Purchasers of ten pounds or more, will receive one pound extra, for each ten pounds purchased.

Equal to an allowance of TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT, on these extremely low prices.

Prices on our regular lines of CHOICE TEA, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c per pound for Black, Green and Blended.

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DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHARACTER
WHICH IS THE BETTER OF THE THREE?

The following are extracts from a well-written article by Edward Ray Stannard in McClure's Magazine for January. The writer was commissioned to visit the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania during the coal strike and carefully look into the charges of intimidation made by the mine operators and the non-union men. The Tribune has made its selections merely to give its readers a chance to study character. One type described is of the sturdy man who believes he has the right to work when and where he pleases and for any wages that suits him. He does not believe in unions. Another type is the thrifty, well-to-do workingman who stands well in the community in which he lives. He joins societies and labor unions, but is not will ing to make any sacrifices when difficulties arise. He is thrifty and selfish. The last type described may be called the Spartan type. Good-hearted when prosperous, and in adversity would make any sacrifice rather than sacrifice principle.

The Success Club might take up the article and discuss the characteristics of those described. Such a discussion would prove more interesting than one on political questions.

During the closing weeks of the great coal strike, 17,000 men were at work in and around the anthracite mines. More than 7,000 of these were old employees of the companies long resident in the communities where they worked, with knowledge of the conditions of life there existing. Of the remaining 10,000, part was made up of workers recruited from one section of the coal fields into another, men who dared not work in their home villages, but ventured employment at the collieries where they were not personally known and part consisted of men having no special knowledge of mining, recruited from neighboring farms or more distant cities.

It seems profoundly important that the public should know exactly who these 17,000 American workers really were, how they fared, and why they continued to work in spite of so much abuse and even real danger. This inquiry may be made without bias, without contravening the rights to labor to organize, or impugning the sincerity of the labor leader, or defending the operator.

In order, therefore, to learn more of these non-striking workers, I visited a large number of them, their families, and their neighbors, union and non-union, in various parts of the anthracite regions, reaching them both in their homes and at their work in and around the mines. I saw the men themselves in each case, examining at first hand the evidence of their difficulties and dangers, recording exactly the reasons they gave for continuing to work, securing corroboration and further light from all sources, both union and non-union. The account of all the cases investigated would fill an entire number of this magazine; those here given are typical of the conditions generally prevailing, and show what the strike signified to the so-called scab, the non-striking worker.

REASONS OF AN ENGINEER.

I talked with Charles Monie, a Scotch engineer of Moosic, Pennsylvania, who had worked for 23 years in the place he then occupied. He was a man of high intelligence, an elder in the Presbyterian church of Avoca. He owned a good home, which I visited, and his children were finding good places in the greater world. I asked him why he had remained with the company. I quote his exact words:

"Unionism is all right when it is kept within bounds. But when it says to any man, 'You can't work until we give you permission,' and when it plans to destroy property, I claim that the individual has a right to quit.

"I have got a home over there without a cent of debt on it. I must have my regular wages to support it.

"I have a right o work when I like, for what I like, and for whom I like.

"I thought about this matter, and as long as my conscience approves my course I don't care who is against me. I don't know your beliefs, but I have faith that the great God will protect me, so I am not afraid.".

ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISH MINER.

I met Hugh Johnson, a licensed miner of Forest iCty, who had spent searly all his life in underground work. He was a good type of the English miner, a man of intelligence, a member of the Masonic fraternity, a communicant of tht Presbyterian church, the owner of two houses which he had bought and paid for from his savings, though he is not a vigorous man physically. I found that Johnson had been a member and officer of the union, indeed a delegate to the convention at Shamokin which dtclared the strike. He said:

"I believe in unions, and I have long been a member, but I could not agree with the methods of the United Mine workers. I didn't think wt had any cause to strike in the first place. I voted against the strike in the convention, but it was carried by the younger element. All the boys—about a third of all the members—are under age, and the Hungarians and Poles are allowed to vote, and they entirely overwhelmed the conservative element. I did not believe I did not believe in destroying property by calling out the engineers and pumpmen, but still I stayed out with the strikers until I began to see how the relief fund was distributed. I thought it should be share and share alike. I paid my dues regularly, and my expenses were going on, and I got to the point where I had to have help or else mortgage my home. So I applied to the officers of the local and they said: 'You have property. Why dont' you raise money on it?' And they gave me a good hauling over for presuming to ask for help. The men who got the relief were often those who had been intemperate and improvident before the strike—though there were plenty of genuine cases of poverty—and who had shouted loudest for the strike because they had nothing to lose. I know of some cases in which those relieved took out their relief orders at the store in hams and traded them off for beer. Now that system is putting a premium on improvidence, and fining every man who has saved up any money. As long as they do that of course the crowd that hasn't anything to lose is going to keep on striking."

Mr. Johnson went back to work in the mines, and the union began at once a series of persecutions to compel him to come out. The school board, which was composed of strikers, refused to employ his daughter, who was an experienced teacher, on the ground that she was a "scab." His boy was hooted in school. He himself any other workmen were surrounded one night by a mob which shouted "Kill them! Kill them!" Stones wert thrown and several men were injured, but Johnson, fortunately, was unhurt. Some of the stores refused to sell goods to him or any of his family, but he continued to work, and is working yet. All these things wert done by his neighbors and friends, among whom he had lived an honorable life for years.

THE MURDER OF JAMES WINSTONE

"All we want is investigation," a strike leader said to me. "Now, these murders they talk about. Look into them and you will find that they were the result of the armed coal and iron police, who were mostly city thugs with orders to shoot and kill. It's a trick of the operators to try to lay the blame for disturbances on us; they want to work up public sentiment against us." So I went from Scranton to look into the case of James Winstone, of Olyphant.

Olyphant is a more than usually prosperous mining town of some 6,100 inhabitants, nearly all mine workers, 70 per cent of whom own their own homes The population is very diverse, being made up of some dozen different nationalities, but with an unusually large proportion of the English, Welsh, and Irish, the better elements among the miners. James Winstone lived in a neighborhood known as Grassy island, of which he was the foremost citizen, having by far the best home and the most means.

His home was really a pretty place, a two-story house with trees in front, which Winstone himself set out, an arbor where there was shade in summer, a fine garden in which Winstone grew vegetables, and was experimenting with grapes. I came in by the back door to a shining kitchen, spotlessly clean. Indeed, the home was more than comfortably furnished, with an' organ, books, pictures, and other evidences of enlightenment and comfort. Mrs. Winstone came in and told us quietly and sadly some of her story. Then we went out again through the spotless kitchen and crossed to the next house, also the property of James Winstone, and the home of his son-in-law, S. J. Lewis, a worker in the mines. Here, too, was every evidence of comfort and spotless cleanness. The daughter, James Winstone's oldest, had been married only a year. Little by little the story came out, mostly through D. E. Lewis, a highly intelligent Welshman, the foreman of the mine where Winstone and his son-in-law were employed.

Winstone had been in America only 14 years, having come from Yorkshire, England. Reaching Pennsylvania without money, he was able, working as a common miner and supporting a family, to save enough in 14 years to make him the possessor of two fine homes and me that Winstone averaged a net earning of $3.50 a day, for which he found it everything paid for. D. E. Lewis told necessary to work only five or six hours. His son-in-law, young Lewis, earned $2.26 a day. Winstone was in the prime of life, 48 years old, with a wife and three children. His wife told me with sad pride how he had been respected in his community. He was treasurer, she said, for eight years of the Lackawanna accident fund, a member of the Sons of St. George and of the Red Men, and even, at one time, an officer in the United Mine Workers. She said he had not an enemy in the world, that all he wanted was to live peacably and see his sons properly educated. He meant to keep them in school until they could work into good positions. They had done well in the mines, but they hoped the boys would do something better.

Winstone, a natural leader, opposed the strike from the beginning, as did others of the conservative element. He asserted publicly that he saw no cause for striking, that any man who was willing to work and was temperate could get ahead, that there was too much agitation. But he and the conservatives were overwhelmed and the strike declared. Winstone went out with the others, found employment for several weeks outside the mines at a fraction of his former wages, and then came back home. He now saw that he must mortgage his property to live. He went to the union, and was told that he would be given no assistance. He had property and he could raise money on that. This, however, he refused to do.

So Winstone went back to the mine to work. His son-in-law, S. J. Lewis, had already gone back, in company with some of the other mine workers of the community. Immediately the strikers began their tactics of intimidation and threats. Every morning and evening they gathered in the road and hooted Winstone, Lewis, Doyle and others on their way to work. Sometimes they gathered in front of his home, threateningly, but Winstone would not be cowed. One night a larger crowd of men than usual appeared, and Patrick Fitzsimmons, secretary of the local and auditor of the general assembly, stood up and shouted a violent tirade against scabs. One of the things he said, reported to me by Lewis, was: "If there were half a dozen loyal union men like me there wouldn't be one of the scabs that would dare to go to work."

These crowds were composed of Irish and English, with a large rallying force of Poles and others. Most of them were Winstone's neighbors and fellow-workingmen, and many of them had been his good friends.

A week before the final tragedy, a committee waited on Winstone and requested him to stop work, threatening him if he did not. Winstone told them that he would not desert his place.

The persecutions now became so severe that Winstone and Lewis, instead of going to the mine by the road, were accustomed to go back through the garden, climb a fence, cross the rear of a lot occupied by a Polish miner named Henry Shubah, a neighbor well known to Winstone, and join William Doyle, another non-union man, the three men going together. They carried no arms.

The morning of September 25th was rainy. Winstone and Lewis had gone down through the garden. When they had climbed the fence into Shubah's yard, Lewis took his father-in-law's arm, and was holding an umbrella over his head. Suddenly, hearing a noise, he glanced behind and saw Harry Simuralt, another Polish neighbor with whom both were well acquainted. Simuralt had a club lifted. Lewis cried:

"Don't strike us with that."

The words were hardly out of his mouth when he was felled to the earth. Jumping up again, half dazed, he ran toward Doyle's house. Hearing Winstone shout, "Dont' kill me," he glanced behind and saw several men pounding him with clubs. Lewis himself was now pursued and struck in the back with a heavy stick, but he succeeded in escaping. The assaulters having pounded Winstone to their satisfaction, left him lying in his blood. He was carried into Doyles' house, where he died a few hours later without regaining consciousness. Lewis was in bed three weeks.

Everything evidently had been plotted beforehand. The murderers were perfectly sober, making an evidently planned escape by train. Fortunately they were arrested at Hoboken, New Jersey, and brought back to Scranton, where they are now in jail. According to Lewis, the three men most concerned were Harry Simuralt, Harry Shubah and Tom Priston, all Polish miners, union men, and strikers—all near neighbors of Winstone, long known to him. The astonishing thing is that they had been in the country for years and spoke English well; one of them, Simuralt, owned his own home, a very comfortable place. Foreman Lewis told me that they all bore good reputations as industrious and temperate workers.

It is interesting, as showing the difficulty of protecting life, that 700 soldiers were camped within less than half a mile of the scene of this murder.

A WIFE'S EXPERIENCE.

In the list read before the arbitration commission of the men murdered during the strike was the name of John Colson, and the memorandum "Non-union man beaten to death at Shenandoah." I went to Shenandoah to learn more of the story of John Colson.

At first I could find no record of any workman named Colson. Shenandoah had her share of riot and bloodshed, but Colson was not remembered among those injured. But I finally heard of a man of that name who had been working at Shamokin, and I went down to find John Colson, not dead, but living and working tenaciously after an experience that would have daunted most men. He was an English-born engineer. Previous to the strike he had lived at Gilberton, working as an engineer, the best position at the colliery. He did not believe in the strike, nor in the order withdrawing the engineers, and he had not been slow in saying so. But he went out with the other strikers and remained a month; then he went to work at the Henry Clay colliery, at Shamokin. Spies at once found him out, but, living in a car close to the colliery, they could not reach him personally, so they brought to bear the usual pressure on his wife and family at Gilberton. She was boycotted at some of the stores, so that she could not buy the necesaries of life. She was jeered and insulted in the streets, and her home was stoned.

"Every night," she told me, "I was afraid to go to bed for fear they would blow up my home with dynamite. They did dynamite three houses in the same neighborhood."

So she finally wrote to her husband that she could bear it no longer, and he rented a house in Shamokin, and told her to move the furniture. This she tried to do, but the teamsters refused to assist her, and she feared that if she attempted to get away the strikers would attack her. Accordingly, Colson bought furniture at Shamokin to fit up a new home. On the evening of October 7th he came up from his work with several coal and iron police to look after the arrangement of his purchases, and when he had finished he started back alone along the railroad tracks. The police had warned him of his danger, and he had, indeed, already been stoned, and yet, naturally fearless, he was going back alone. Having a revolver, he thought he could defend himself. A trainload of soft coal was passing; a mob of men appeared, shouting at him threateningly. He reached to draw his revolver, and a man on one of the cars dropped a huge block of coal on his head. Colson fell in his tracks, and after further beating him, the mob robbed him of his revolver and a new pair of boots, and left him for dead. For three days he lay unconscious in the hospital, and there, slowly, with careful nursing, he recovered, and as soon as he could walk went back to work again. His wife now succeeded in getting an undertaker from an adjoining town to move her goods, under guard of a deputy, and they settled at Shamokin. I found them in a comfortable, pleasant home—two boys at work in the mines and a comely daughter.

In this case of John Colson I had an opportunity of seeing what it means, socially, for a man to work during a strike. At Mahoney City in the last house in the town, one of the dingy red company houses, almost in the shadow of an enormous pile of culm, I found John Colson's father and mother. The old miner had just come in from his work, his face and clothing black with dust. His wife had hot water ready for him, and a tub stood waiting on her kitchen floor, so that he might wash off the marks of the mine. Yet some of the marks he could not wash off—the blue tattooing of powder which covered his face with ugly scars. Five years before he had been in a mine explosion. A careless Hungarian, cross-cutting through the coal, had set off his blast without giving warning, and Colson had been taken from the mine for dead, but he finally lived, blue scarred, wholly blind in one eye and almost blind in the other. He was an old man even then; he had been mining, here and in England, for nearly 50 years, and his seven sons, miners all, told him that he might rest the remainder of his days. So for four years previous to the great strike he had lived quietly a comfortable old age, he and his wife alone in the red house at the end of the village, their sons and daughters around them.

But with the strike came hard times, and the sons, though willing to help their parents, had many mouths of their own to feed, and by the time the miners were ordered back to work in October they were all in straightened circumstances, so that old John Colson was compelled to go back to the mines. He told me he was doing a boy's job now—turning a fan in a deep working; and that he earned only 75 cents a day, but he was glad to be employed again. The mother told me with pride of her boys—Anthony with his family of eight children, her other boys, and the married daughters. And so we came to speak of John, her oldest son, the one reported beaten to death. She flushed at the mention of his name, said at first that she would have nothing to say about him, and then, bitterly:

"He might better be dead, for he's brought disgrace on the name."

All the brothers, the old miner said, had been members of the union, and had come out when the strike was called but John had gone back to work.

"He deserved all he got," said his mother. "He wasn't raised a scab."

Then she told how, when he lay hovering between life and death in the hospital, she had not gone to him once, and yet she wanted so much to know whether he would live or die that she called up the hospital on the telephone.

"But I didn't give my name," she said "so he didn't know about it."

Since he was well again none of the family had visited him or paid the least attention to him. The strike had wholly crushed all family feeling. John was not again to be recognized.

Such a story as this gives a faint idea of the meaning of a strike in the coal fields.

TAKE A TRIP

(it will pay you), to the property of the Alberta Coal & Coke Company, 14 miles east of Blairmore, Alberta. Why will it pay you? Beacause you will invest in one of the best coal properties in Alberta; it is sure to bring you returns on yaur money. We don't want your money unless you are satisfied we have got what we resent to have. See t add. on drihrhptidb.i present to have. See add. on third page.

IF YOU HAVEN'T GOT ANY MONEY we feel sorry for you, as it takes money to buy stock in our company, The Alberta Coal & Coke Company. We have got the property to back up our stock, if you don't believe us go and see. Call at office for directions. One door west of Bank of Commerce.

MADDEN HOUSE
BAKER AND WARD STREETS, NELSON, B. C.
Centrally Located. Electric Lighted.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND OLD TIMERS.
THOMAS MADDEN, - Proprietor.

Queen's Hotel
BAKER STREET, NELSON.
Lighted by Elecricity and Heated with Hot Air.
Large and comfortable bedrooms and first class dining room. Sample rooms for commercial men.
RATES $2 PER DAY
Mrs. E. C. Clarke, - Proprietress

Silver King Hotel
BAKER STREET, NELSON.
Under Old Management.
RATES $1.00 A DAY.
The Dining room is unsurpassed and the bedrooms are the best in Nelson. The bar is stocked with good wines and liquors and cigars.

BARTLETT HOUSE
Josephine Street, Nelson.
The best $1 per day house in Nelson.
None but white help employed. The bar the best.
G. W. Bartlett - - Proprietor

Don't Worry
But replace that unsatisfactory suit with one of
GEE'S
Stylish cut, well-made, comfortable suits. You will find Gee in the Tremont Block, Baker street, Nelson.

ANNOUNCEMENT

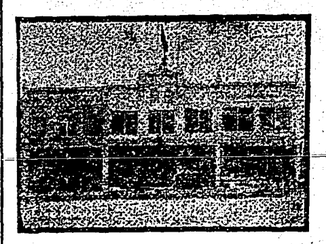
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
(Originators of Condensed Milk—Established 1857.)
Proprietors of the Celebrated
PEERLESS BRAND EAGLE BRAND

EVAPORATED CREAM CONDENSED MILK

Having established a BRANCH FACTORY IN CANADA, are now prepared to supply customers through the trade with their brands—

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS AND BY
A. MACDONALD & CO.
NELSON -- WHOLESALE

The "BORDEN BRANDS" represent the highest possible standard. Leaders for over 40 years.
RETAIL BY T. S. McPherson, Morrison & Caldwell, J. A. Irving, T. J. Scanlan.



TREMONT HOUSE
European and American Plan.
Meals 25 cts. Rooms from 25 cts. to $1.
Only White Help Employed.
MALONE & TREGILLUS,
Baker St., Nelson. Proprietors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Province of British Columbia, Nelson, West Kootenay. To wit:

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at the suit of Harvey M. Paulson, plaintiff, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of James Beaman, John Hendryk, D. Nichols and Christ Kruger in the mineral claim known as and called Pearl, situate about fifty-five miles from Kaslo, on the Upper Duncan river between Duncan creek and Bear creek, being a relocation of the Beecher mineral claim, located on the 16th day of May, 1899, and recorded in the office of the mining recorder for the Ainsworth mining division of the West Kootenay District on the 1st day of June, 1899; to recover the sum of six hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-nine cents $622.39) and also interest on six hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-nine cents ($618.89) at five per centum per annum from the 15th day of December, 1902, until payment, besides sheriff's poundage, officer's fees, and all other legal incidental expenses; all of which I shall expose for sale, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said judgment debt and costs, at my office, next to the court house in the City of Nelson, B.C., on Thursday, the 15th day of January, 1903, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

NOTE—Intending purchasers will satisfy themselves as to interest and title of the said defendants.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., 2nd January, 1903.

S. P. TUCK,
Sheriff of South Kootenay.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 22nd of January, 1903, at the same place and hour.

S. P. TUCK,
Sheriff of South Kootenay.

P. BURNS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail **Meat Merchants**
Head Office and Cold Storage Plant at Nelson.
Branch Markets at Kaslo, Ymir, Sandon, Silverton, Revelstoke, New Denver, Cascade, Trail, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Midway, Phoenix, Rossland, Slocan City, Moyie, Cranbrooke, Fernie and Macleod.
Nelson Branch Market, Burns Block, Baker Street.
Orders by mail to any Branch will receive prompt and careful attention.

West Kootenay Butcher Co.
Fresh and Salted Meats
Fish and Poultry in Season
Orders by Mail receive Careful and Prompt Attention
E.C TRAVES, Manager, K.-W.-C. Blk., Nelson

GELIGNITE The Strongest and Best Explosive in the Market
Manufactured by the **HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY**
GEO. C. TUNSTALL, JR., District Mgr., Nelson, B.C.
Manufacturers of High Grade Explosives, Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

Drink Thorpe's Lithia Water
Every small bottle contains five grains of lithia carbonate.

NELSON MINERS' UNION, NO. 96, W. F. M.—Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock, in Miners' Union Hall, northwest corner Baker and Stanley streets. Wage scale for Nelson district: Machine miners, $3.50; hammersmen, $3.25; mine laborers, $3. Thomas Roynan, president; Frank Phillips, secretary. Visiting brethern cordially invited.

REISTERER & CO.
BREWERS
OF
LAGER BEER AND PORTER
Put up in Packages to suit the Trade
Brewery and Office on Latimer Street, Nelson, B. C.

PROSSER'S SECOND HAND STORE AND CHINA HALL, COMBINED
Is the place to "rubber" before sending back East for anything.
We buy, sell, or rent, or store anything from a safety pin to a beef trust.
Western Canadian Employment Agency in connection.
Baker street, west, next door to C. P. R. Ticket Office.
P. O. Box 588. Phone 261A.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co.
LIMITED

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, T-Rails, Ore Cars, Sheet Steel, Crescent, Canton and Jessop's Drill Steel.

Tinware and Graniteware. Stoves and Ranges.

BAKER ST. NELSON B.C.

AT COST

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

Small Size 40c Large Size 80c

Having decided to give up the retail department of our drug trade, from the 30th of November we have done only a cash business. We would ask our customers owing accounts, to kindly settle these up at an early date.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.
BAKER STREET NELSON, B. C.

Boys' Suits

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00

JAS. A. GILKER

First Shipment

Japanese Oranges, 85c per box. Fine Navel Oranges, all sizes. Choice Lemons. New Season Mixed Nuts, Table Raisins and Smyrna Figs.

A few Dinner Sets and Fancy Pieces of Crockery left.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK & CO., LIMITED.

STARKEY & CO., WHOLESALE PROVISIONS, PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

REPRESENTING { R. A. Rogers & Co, Ltd, Winnipeg. / N. K. Fairbank Co., - Montreal. / Simcoe Canning Co., - - Simcoe.

Office and Warehouse, Josephine Street, NELSON, B. C.

Facts and Philosophy

From Jacob Dover The Jeweler

My stock of watches and diamonds is enormous. I have the resources, talents and experience for supplying these goods in a manner that admits of neither loss nor dissatisfaction to our customers. I buy largely because I sell largely. Large buying makes low selling possible and economy in expenses makes it still more possible while still preserving a high standard of quality at the same time. My holiday stock is ready and it was never better in my recollection. Here are some specialties.

Diamonds and all kinds of precious stones.

Ladies' rings, brooches and bracelets, watches, links, lockets and neck chains.

Manicure and toilet sets to suit everybody.

Sterling silver novelties of all kinds, Sterling hollow ware.

My stock is complete and I want you all to call and inspect it.

Engraving not exceeding three letters will be done free of charge.

Mail and express orders have our prompt atention.

JACOB DOVER,
Nelson, B.C. The Jeweler

MORLEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

Booksellers And Stationers

Artists' Materials
Engineering and Mining Books
Typewriters
Mimeographs
Photographic Supplies
Musical Instruments

Morley & Co., Nelson, B.C.

GALT COAL

AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS

Terms Spot Cash

W. P. TIERNEY,

Telephone 285 Baker Street.

THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

The last assays from Alec McDonald's gold mine on Forty-Nine creek give values of $254.40 in gold, $1.97 in silver, $6.16 in copper. Mr. McDonald has a bonanza.

Rossland holds meetings much as they are held in Nelson. It held one this week, and a declaration was made on the 2 per cent tax and on the lead question. The declaration on the 2 per cent tax question was unanimous, but the figures given on which the declaration is based are absurdly high. The declaration on the lead question was not unanimous by any means. The War Eagle-Center Star crowd fought it and supported Smith Curtis's pronouncement on that question; but when it came to a vote, they were downed. Seventeen men were present at the meeting.

The children of St. Joseph's school had a most enjoyable time Thursday afternoon. About 3.30 p.m. the little ones were gathered for a merry tea party when all were served to abundant refreshments, and for some time the ladies who assisted in waiting on the children were kept quite busy. The most delightful feature of the evening was the arrival of Santa Claus. This genial old man, who was personated by Mrs. W. Davis, was never seen to greater advantage. At the appearance of Santa Claus, the children's shouts of wild delight could be distinctly heard—even in Christmas tree land; and it was some time before St. Nicholas could begin to distribute his gifts. After each one present had received a gift direct from the hands of the dear old man, many of the little ones embraced him and a parting chorus "Father Christmas," followed by the hearty cheers for Santa Claus with earnest invitations for his return, brought the afternoon's frolic to a close. The Sisters desire to thank all those who so kindly assisted in making the entertainment such a decided success.

HOLD FIRST MEETING.

The Alberta Coal & Coke Company held their first meeting yesterday evening for the purpose of perfecting the organization and the election of officers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, W. O. Appelquist, president; Donald McLeod, one of the largest shareholders in the Northwest Coal & Coal Company, and main promoter of said company, was elected vice-president and manager; H. McLeod, a young business man here, was elected secretary, and Herbert T. Irvine, of the American Shoe Company, was elected treasurer. Active work has been going on for some time on the company's property. The construction of the sidetrack which will soon be completed, will enable the company to compete in the coal business in British Columbia, and Washington, Idaho, and Montana, as they have an unlimited supply and a superior grade of coal. It is also the intention of the company to erect coke ovens as the demand for coke is practically unlimited. The stockholders of this company are to be congratulated and the directors also, in having secured a property of such execellent showings.

PASS RESOLUTIONS.

A meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held on Tuesday evening at Miners' union hall, at which the silver-lead question was discussed and resolutions passed bearing on it.

The resolution on the silver-lead question, which was moved by F. Phillips, delegate from the miners' union, and seconded by E. Kilby, delegate from the carpenters' union, and carried unanimously, was as follows:

Whereas, in West Kootenay district, British Columbia, the mining of silver-lead ore has been the chief industry for ten years, and one on which the prosperity of all the people has depended; and

Whereas, the industry has always paid, and is now paying, as high a rate of wages for labor as is paid in any of the silver-lead mining districts in the United States, and a higher rate than is paid in the lead mining districts of Missouri and in the silver-lead mines of Mexico and Australia; and

Whereas, in former years the industry gave employment to a large unmber of men, and these men have supported flourishing towns like Nelson, Kaslo, New Denver, Sandon, Ainsworth, Silverton, Three Forks, Slocan, Moyie, Kimberley, Trout Lake and Ferguson; and

Whereas, this has caused business depression in all of the towns abovenamed, and has practically wiped out real estate values through depreciation; and

Whereas, the mine owners and the people of West Kootenay district are direct purchasers and consumers of Canadian produce and manufactures which are protected by duties ranging from 25 to 100 per cent; and

Whereas, they in reutrn have practically no protection for the product of their silver-lead mines;

Therefore be it Resolved, that we the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council of Nelson declare it to be our belief that it is the duty of the government at Ottawa to place all sections of Canada on an equal footing, so that the people of one section shall not bear burdens not imposed on the people of another section; and to that end we ask the government to increase the duties on lead and its manufactures so that they will be as high as those now imposed by the United States on like products; or at least so high that they will be on a parity with those now imposed to protect other Canadian products and their manufactures; and be it

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to our member, W. A. Galliher, at Ottawa, with instructions to lay them before the government, and that they be also forwarded to all Trades and Labor Councils in Canada, with the request that they be taken up and acted on promptly, so that relief will come as speedily as possible to a section of country whose workingmen are unemployed because the one industry on which they depend for a living is practically suspended, as where 3,000 men were employed two years ago, less than 500 are now employed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1903

THE MAYORALTY

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON—

Ladies and Gentlemen: At the solicitation of a large number of the electors of the city I have consented to become a candidate for mayor at the coming municipal election.

I favor the construction of the power plant at as early a date as possible and only upon plans approved by electrical and hydraulic engineers of more than local reputation. If the site applied for on Kootenay river cannot be obtained, immediate steps must be made to secure some other available site.

I favor the extension of the sewers and water works as required, and think that the road making plant should be put into service to improve the condition of such streets as Vernon, Victoria and Ward.

I believe that every department of the city service should be carried on as economically as is consistent with efficiency.

If elected I shall do everything in my power to further the best interests of the City of Nelson.

WILLIAM O. ROSE.

January 2nd, 1903.

FOR ALDERMEN

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD:

I beg to announce that I will be a candidate for alderman from the East Ward at the election on the 15th instant.

FRED H. SMITH.

January 7th, 1903.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I will be a candidate for alderman from the West Ward at the election on the 15th instant.

DAVID MACKAY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the West Ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf. I pledge myself to support the principles ennunciated in the platform made public by the Progressive People's Party. Respectfully yours,

D. C. McMORRIS.

Nelson, January 9th, 1902.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the East Ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf. I pledge myself to support the principles ennunciated in the platform made public by the Progressive People's Party. Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. IRVING.

Nelson, January 9th, 1902.

Blank Books

For the New Year

Not many business people but have one or two new Blank Books at the opening of the year.

It may be a full set of books; it may be a new cash book, or only only a 5c memorandum.

We Have Them All

We buy direct from the maker. That saves the middleman's profit. We give you the advantage of that saving.

We Sell Office and Pocket Diaries Too

Canada Drug & Book Company. Limited
NELSON.

1903 Montgomery's 1903 High Class Confections

Our factory has been running night and day with increased staff of help all fall making up every variety of delicacy in the Confectionery line.

Our stock is now the most complete in the Kootenays. The excellence of our goods have built up a demand for them in every part of the Kootenay country.

Our Mr. Montgomery's reputation as a first-class confectioner of many years' experience is known far and near.

The grandest display of choice Candies ever shown in Nelson, all our own manufacture. Choicest Bonbons, Chocolate Creams, Caramels, French Burnt Almonds, Cream Dates, Preserved Ginger Chocolates, Crystalized Ginger, Maple Creams, Nongotmes, Candy Toys, Candy Canes. Mixed Chocolates in one-pound Fancy Boxes a specialty. Candies from 15c per pound up.

French Crystalized Fruits, California Grapes, Nuts and Fruits of all kinds. Preserved Ginger in the Syrup, as imported, sold in bulk.

Montgomery Company

Next to P. Burns & Co. Baker Street, Nelson

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the East Ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf. I pledge myself to support the principles ennunciated in the platform made public by the Progressive People's Party. Respectfully yours,

CHRIS. MORRISON.

Nelson, January 9th, 1902.

COEUR D' ALENES MINES.

Gross Output for Past Year Was $9,061,744—A Big Increase.

The gross output of the producing mines of the Coeur d' Alenes for the year closing December 31st, was $9,061,744.50, that being greatly in excess of the output of 1901. The increase over the previous year is $606,804.50. The total output of pure lead for 1902 was 87,709 tons, being an increase of 7,709 over the previous year. The total output of silver was 5,512,289 ounces, that being an increase of 152,249 ounces over the previous year. That is the best showing of the mines in the history of the camp. Those figures were obtained on the actual working time of the mines, while if the figuring had been made on the basis of all the mines working for every day in the year, the output would have been within a few figures of $10,000,000. The labor situation was never better than it is at the present time. Fully 2,500 men are employed in the producing mines alone, but the men developing the lesser prospects would bring the total of men working in this section up to 3,000. It is estimated that number will be increased by 300 men before the close of the year.

YOU

cannot fail to get satisfaction if you smoke Kootenay Standard Cigars. You

CANNOT

buy a higher grade domestic cigar. If you have not yet tried them, don't

FAIL

to ask for them. They smoke like a pipe.

Manufactured by

J. C. THELIN & CO.

HARRY H. WARD

Fire Life Accident Insurance

MINES AND REAL ESTATE

Baker Stree Nelson, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, application will be made by the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Company, for an Act to amend its Act of Incorporation authorizing the Company, among other things, to divide its share capital into Ordinary and Preferred Shares; to increase its borrowing powers; to purchase, lease, take over, or otherwise acquire the property, franchises, rights, and powers of any other Company having similar objects to the said Company; and to extend its operations to all parts of the Province.

DOUGLAS CREIGHTON,
Secretary of the Company.

ALL THOSE

WHO DEAL WITH US ONCE DO SO AGAIN, AS WHAT WE SELL IS

FIRST-CLASS

D. McArthur & Co.

Furniture Dealers

SMOKE Tuckett Cigar Co's Union Label Cigars {Monogram / Marguerite

Geo. E. Tuckett's Cigarettes {Karnack / T. & B.

Only Union-Made Cigarette in Canada

W. J. McMillan & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Agents for B.C. Vancouver, B.C.

Christie's Biscuits

Fresh lot of Christie's Biscuits, received, made up of "Zephyr Cream Sodas," "Graham Wafers," "Arrowroot," "Social Tea," "Sweet Wine," "Peach Blossom," "Sultanas," "Lemon Sandwich," and "Jam-Jams." We also have Christie's "Fruit Cake" and "Plum Pudding" in one-pound tins.

J. A. IRVING & CO.

Houston Block, Nelson Groceries and Provisions

Kootenay Wire Works Co.

Manufacturers of Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, Bed Lounges, Couches, Upholstering, Turning, Bandsawing, Grill work and other novelties. Our No. 4 spring is the best on the market. Ask for it and take no other. Front Street, Nelson.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, L'd

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS

JOSEPHINE ST. NELSON, B. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Electors of Nelson: I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for school trustee at the election to be held on the 15th instant.

J. H. WALLACE.

Nelson, January 2nd, 1903.

5 Per Cent Gold Bonds

A Good Investment For Prudent People

The economical buyers admit that five per cent gold bonds are not in it in values when compared with the saving made by purchasing goods from the undersigned.

Another shipment of Silver Spoon Tea received.

Morrison & Caldwell

GROCERS

Phone 134 Tremont Block, Baker St.

GEO. M. GUNN

Maker of First-class Hand-made Boots and Shoes. Ward Street, next new Post-office Building, Nelson, B. C.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Work