The Nelson Tribune

Saturday Morning, January 17, 1903

THE PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY CARRY THE DAY IN THE ELECTIONS AT NELSON

DR. W. O. ROSE DEFEATS W. W. BEER FOR MAYOR BY 179 MAJORITY IN A VOTE OF 651

On Thursday the solid men and women of Nelson repudiated the people who believe themselves to be the "best people" in Nelson. The repudiation was done so quietly that the "best people" know that no double-meaning can be attached to it. W. W. Beer was the candidate of the "best people" for the office of mayor, and he was snowed under at the ballot-box. The greatest fall of snow was in the East ward, the ward in which Mr. Beer resides. The snowfall commenced at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and continued steadily until 7.30 in the evening, and when measurements were taken, W. W. Beer was found to be in a pile of ballots, of which 128 were under him and 282 on top of him. These ballots were cast without friction, Mr. Beer's scrutineers being R. S. Lennie and C. A. Waterman. They objected to three persons, and all three voted for Dr. Rose for mayor. In the West ward, Mr. Beer made a better showing, as he had 108 votes to 133 for his opponent. His scrutineer in that ward was W. A. Macdonald, K. C., who objected to a number of persons voting, but none of them took the objections seriously, and they all voted for Dr. Rose.

Both candidates had workers, and they brought out the full vote; but Beer was not a popular candidate, and the normal majority of 35 that the element behind him can always rely on in that ward was changed to a majority of 25 for his opponent. In the East ward the opponents of the element that favored Beer's candidacy have always had a normal majority of 50 and that majority is now nearer 100, but Beer was defeated by 154. Mr. Beer was not a popular candidate; the methods of the men who managed his campaign are not popular; and the principles he and they advocate are not popular. On the other hand, Dr. Rose is popular as a physician; the methods of the men who managed his campaign are open and above board; and the principles they advocate are in line with good municipal government.

The vote for mayor was as below:

	Rose.	Beer.
East ward	282	128
West ward	133	108
Total	415	236
Majority for Rose		179

While the Progressive People's Party had a walkover in their fight for mayor, they came within an ace of losing the fruits of their victory. In the West ward, they believed they had an even break for one if not two of their candidates for aldermen. They lost all three. Alec Dow, who was looked on as their strongest man, was at the foot of the poll. Captain McMorris might have pulled through had he spent a couple of days shaking hands with his neighbors; but he hadn't the time, and probably hadn't the inclination. The other candidate, David MacKay, made little or no effort to get acquainted with the people whose names were on the voters' list, and he went down to defeat. Mr. Dow accepted the nomination on Saturday afternoon; left the same afternoon on the Rossland train and was not again in Nelson until polling day. The result of the poll is given below:

Dow	93	Selous	122
Mackay	95	Bird	136
McMorris	105	Hamilton	145
Average	98	Average	134

In the East ward the element known as the *Progressive People's Party*, is strong. They have always carried the ward, and they carried it on Thursday against a combination that appeared for a time to be a winning one. This combination was made up of the men who want to put the fire department in the hands of the Bradley-Steele crowd, and the men who place Dominion party politics and trades unionism above every other consideration. The man for whom this combination worked was W. G. Gillett, who is a contractor. But the Progressive People's Party organization was too strong for the combination, and Gillett fell 34 votes short. The vote was as below:

Morrison	217	Miller	114
Irving	253	Bartlett	122
Kirkpatrick	272	Gillett	183
Average	247	Average	140

In the West ward, Dr. Rose received 1 vote less than the average vote polled for the Beer aldermanic ticket and 35 votes more than the average of his party's aldermanic ticket. Beer, on the other hand, received 10 votes more than the average of the Progressive People's Party aldermanic ticket, and 26 less than the average of his own aldermanic ticket.

In the East ward, Dr. Rose received 35 votes more than the average polled for his party's aldermanic ticket and 142 more than the average polled for the Beer aldermanic ticket. On the other hand, Beer received 12 votes less than the average vote polled for his own aldermanic ticket, and 119 less than the average vote polled for the Progressive People's Party aldermanic ticket. These figures show that Dr. Rose was 70 votes stronger than the general average of the six men who ran on the same ticket, and that Mr. Beer was 38 votes weaker than the general average of the six men who ran for aldermen on his own ticket. These figures show that Dr. Rose could not have been defeated by anyone brought out by the element who supported Mr. Beer. They also show that anyone brought out by the Progressive People's Party for mayor would have been elected.

The fight for school trustees was a close one. There were two combinations. One had for candidates Annable, Arthur, McKillop, and Wallace; the other had Annable, Hamilton, McKillop, and Smith. Annable, Arthur, and McKillop were standing for re-election, and Wallace sought the position. On Monday Fred H. Smith and Robert J. Hamilton were placed in nomination. Mr. Hamilton made no canvass, neither did Mr. Smith. Mr. McKillop is not a politician. Mr. Annable and Dr. Arthur both did work. The result was as follows:

Hamilton	321	Wallace	181
Smith	413	Arthur	326
Average	367	Average	254
Annable			377
McKillop			426
Average			402

The two names that were in both combinations got 35 votes more than the average vote polled for Hamilton and Smith and 138 more than the average polled for Wallace and Arthur. Messrs. McKillop, Smith, and Annable, being the three highest, were elected for the 2-years term, and Dr. Arthur (having 5 votes more than R. J. Hamilton) was elected to fill Dr. Hall's unexpired term.

The victory of the Progressive Party was fittingly celebrated during the evening. By the time the polls closed, at 7.30 o'clock, a dense crowd lined Baker and Josephine streets, and there was no end to the good-natured banter to which the candidates were submitted whenever they showed themselves. With respect to the contest for mayor it did not require an announcement from the returning officer or his deputy in order to let the crowd know whether it was Rose or Beer. The election of the former had been virtually conceded early in the day by all save the managers of the Beer campaign, who were interested in keeping up the courage of their supporters in order to prevent a landslide.

The polling booth in the West ward was the first centre of interest, where, by reason of the lighter vote polled the earliest announcement of the voting was to be expected. The crowd was about evenly divided between Rose and Beer supporters. The former were anxious to see how their candidate had run in what was admittedly the stronghold of the Beer forces, and the latter were waiting to see what sized majority they could take down into the east ward to offset the solid vote they feared would be against them across Ward street. Half an hour after the poll closed the vote in the mayoralty contest was announced. When the figures were posted up on the window showing a majority of 25 for Rose the supporters of the doctor sent up a volley of cheers which was heard all over town, and an army of small boys started for the Beer committee rooms with old cans and anything with which they could make a noise to give the defeated candidate and his supporters the music that was coming to them.

The unexpected strength developed by Dr. Rose in the West ward put his supporters in high feather, as in the election last year their opponents had carried the ward with a majority of 45, and bets were offered at all kinds of odds that Rose would have an aggregate majority of 150 or more. There was a feeling of a landslide in the air, however, and very few were found who were prepared to take the chance with the short end. One Rose man got a taker on a bet which had a strong flavor of the race track. It was $200 to $20 that Rose would have a majority of 100, and inside of ten minutes the Rose man had swelled his wad with the Beer end of the bet. The crowd meantime had traveled down to the polling booth on Josephine street, and fifteen minutes after the result in the West ward had been announced, the result in the big ward was announced. It was an eye-opener for all save those who had the management of the Rose campaign in hand, giving the Progressive Party candidate a majority of 154, or an increase of 125 over the majority secured by candidate Kirkpatrick in the municipal campaign of the previous year.

The fortunes of the party's aldermanic candidates then claimed the attention of the crowd, which during the half-hour had been steadily growing in numbers, and back to the West ward the march began. The workers of the party had hopes of electing at least one of the aldermen in the ward, and with their ticket leading by 25 there were visions of two victorious Progressives. The aldermanic vote in the West ward was announced about 8.45 o'clock. It contained the only consolation the contest held for the silk stockings. It showed their three candidates leading—Hamilton, Bird and Selous, in the order named—with captain McMorris, the top man of the Progressives, some 17 votes behind Selous, and Dave McKay and Alec Dow some 10 votes behind him.

The Beer party tried their best to make it appear as if they liked the way the contest had gone. A few of them foregathered at the Beer committee rooms. The successful candidates made short speeches in which they thanked those who had supported them, and then each in turn placed his little sprig of forget-me-not on the newly-made grave which covered the hopes of their mayoralty candidate. Then the director of the campaign, W. A. Macdonald, K. C., made one of his usual speeches, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the candidate reading his own epitaph, in the course of which he said he would sooner be defeated with the support of the men who had supported him than win with the support of the men who had contributed to the election of his opponent.

The result of the voting on the aldermanic ticket in the East ward was not known until 9.30, as an adjournment had been taken for refreshments. Throughout the day the candidature of ex-alderman Gillett had given the Progressives more or less concern, as they feared he might break into the workingmen's vote, but with their lead of 150 odd for the head of their ticket in the ward, they started upon the counting of the ballots with every confidence. The count had not proceeded very far before it was apparent that the race for third place on the ticket would be between Morrison and Gillett. The latter had evidently polled a strong vote during the latter part of the day, and for a while he had a lead over Morrison. Then he gave way, and when the middle of the day's voting was reached Morrison was in the lead by a few votes and gained steadily till the end. This was the chief interest in the contest and the progress of the battle of ballots was bulletined every five minutes in the Progressive Party's committee rooms. It was not until about two-thirds of the ballots had been counted that the Progressives were sure of the election of their third man. Morrison by this time was leading Gillett by 26 votes and he gained slowly until he had a lead of 34 on the completion of the count, and it was a solid Progressive ticket in the East ward against a solid Beer ticket in the West.

With the completion of the count in the aldermanic contest in the East ward the celebration of the victors in the main contest began to take form. They formed up in front of the Progressive Party committee rooms with the band at their head and a long line of flaming brooms. All of the candidates were seated in sleighs, and as the procession moved off they waved their acknowledgments to their shouting and cheering supporters.

In the procession was an effigy of the defeated candidate. It was over a barrell and was decorated with one eye betraying a wealth of color. The effigy bore the motto: "Beer, Over the Barrel. Not in It," and was received with roars of laughter from the spectators as the procession moved along.

The procession made the circuit of the principal streets and then brought up again at the committee rooms, where short speeches were made by the mayor-elect, James Wilks, the successful candidates in the East ward, and Alec Dow, one of the defeated candidates of the party in the West ward. After this the band and a large number of processionists made a trip to the residence of Dr. Rose, where a jubilee was kept up for another half hour.

At 2 o'clock all the boys had gone to bed who were willing to go, and those who were not willing to go told how the victory had been won to men who were willing to hear such stories as long as there was a beer in sight.

FIRST ELECTION IN 1897.

	Mayor.
John Houston	299
John A. Turner	204
Houston's majority	95

	Aldermen
J. A. Gilker	368
Alec Dow	307
J. J. Malone	294
W. F. Teetzel	287
Frank Fletcher	271
Charles Hillyer	250
A. C. Buchanan	230
Dr. E. C. Arthur	217
C. W. West	213
P. J. Russell	165
E. C. Traves	118
F. J. Farley	102

RESULT IN 1898.

In 1898, John Houston was elected mayor, and W. F. Teetzel, John J. Malone, and Charles Hillyer, aldermen from the East ward, all by acclamation. In the West ward there was a contest for aldermen, and the result was as follows:

Thomas Madden	81
J. A. Gilker	67
E. P. Whalley	67
Dr. E. C. Arthur	42
A. H. Clements	33
Frank Fletcher	33

RESULT IN 1899.

	Neelands.	Houston.
East ward	126	130
West ward	96	85
	222	215
Neelands' majority		7

Aldermen, East Ward.	
H. B. Thompson	140
G. F. Beer	140
Charles Hillyer	130
P. E. Wilson	125
J. J. Malone	110
T. M. Ward	100
Aldermen, West Ward.	
Frank Fletcher	120
A. L. McKillop	114
J. A. Kirkpatrick	93
R. M. Macdonald	92
Thomas Madden	84
E. P. Whalley	65

RESULT IN 1900.

	Houston.	Fletcher.
East ward	204	165
West ward	103	131
Houston's majority	11	

Aldermen, East Ward.	
Dr. G. A. B. Hall	265
W. J. Wilson	230
Chris Morrison	202
J. A. Irving	201
Hamilton Byers	186
Aldermen, West Ward.	
A. L. McKillop	174
William Irvine	166
Dr. E. C. Arthur	166
Thomas Madden	133
Arthur Ferland	87

RESULT IN 1901.

In 1901, Frank Fletcher was elected mayor by acclamation. J. A. Irving, John Paterson, and W. G. Gillett were elected aldermen from the East ward by acclamation, and John Hamilton, Thomas Madden, and Harold Selous by acclamation from the West ward.

RESULT IN 1902.

	Fletcher.	Kirkpatrick.
East ward	170	199
West ward	142	97
	312	296
Fletcher's majority		16

Aldermen, East Ward.	
R. W. Drew	220
Chris Morrison	208
John A. Irving	203
W. J. Wilson	189
W. G. Gillett	179
John Paterson	124
Aldermen, West Ward.	
John Hamilton	192
Harold Selous	175
T. J. Scanlan	127
John Elliot	125
D. C. McMorris	114
School Trustees.	
Dr. G. A. B. Hall	409
F. W. Swannell	331
Dr. E. C. Arthur	322
A. L. McKillop	318
J. A. Annable	304
J. F. Weir	270

THE RESULT AT KASLO.

There was a hot fight at Kaslo this year. During the year four of Kaslo's commercial houses consolidated under the firm name of Byers-Giegerich-Green Company, Limited, of which R. F. Green, M.P.P., is a director. Mr. Green is a good deal of a politician, and is a staunch supporter of the party that is doing its best to oust the Prior government from power. He, so it is said, induced A. T. Garland to make the race for mayor against F. E. Archer, who was the candidate of all the forces opposed to Green commercially and politically. The result was as follows:

Archer	99
Garland	87
Majority for Archer	12

The aldermen were elected by acclamation. For school trustee A. H. Brown received 94 votes and W. J. Green 90.

THE RESULT AT ROSSLAND.

The municipal contest at Rossland appears to have been mixed. The Evening World, which is supposed to voice the views of the workingmen of Rossland, supported the candidacy of John S. Clute, who was seeking re-election as mayor. The Miner, which is hostile to labor organizations, appeared to support the candidacy of John Dean, and Dean was elected. The result is given below:

	Dean.	Clute.
East ward	178	165
West ward	177	161
	355	326
Majority for Dean		29

Aldermen, East Ward.	
Thomas H. Armstrong	184
Peter John McKichan	174
Alexander Dunlop	157
James Chambers	154
Aldermen, West Ward.	
Harry Daniel	210
Thomas Embleton	188
George Talbot	140
Angus J. McDonell	125
Arthur Pendray	63
School Trustees.	
Peter Ronald McDonald	365
Charles E. Gillan	328
Judge W. J. Nelson	295
James Twaddle	222
Wilson Pyper	205

LORNE A. CAMPBELL DOES NOT LIKE A GOLD COMMISSIONER'S DECISION

The application of L. A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, for a lease of the mill site on the south side of Kootenay river, came up before gold commissioner Renwick on Tuesday morning.

The mill site sought by Mr. Campbell is the one which has been in dispute for the past two years between the City of Nelson and the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, and is said to be the only desirable site for a power station on Kootenay river that has not been already gobbled up by the West Kootenay Power & Light Company or its agents.

The ground in dispute was first staked by the power company as a mill site under the Mineral Act, and about the same time the City of Nelson staked the site under the Land Act, and as applications under the Land Act come up for their hearing in 30 days, whereas applications under the Mineral Act do not come up until 60 days have elapsed, the city's application was heard first, and the site desired by the city was surveyed and the survey of the same was accepted by the government.

When the application of the power company came up it was held by the government that the land sought by the power company fell within the Columbia & Western railway reserve, and the application of the power company was accordingly thrown out. This reserve, while it acted as a barrier to the granting of a mill site within its boundaries, contained the usual provision common to railway reserves of providing for the entry of free miners and the staking of mineral claims therein. Mr. Campbell accordingly staked the mill site as a mineral claim in May, 1901, some four months after the application for the mill site was rejected and in connection therewith made the required affidavit as to the finding of mineral in place. As the mineral claim was staked the mill site fell about in the centre of it, and the requisite assessment work for the keeping alive of the mineral claim was performed on the site desired by the City of Nelson for the location of its power plant.

The reserve which it was alleged covered the mill site did not act as a barrier to the purchase of the land by the city as first-class agricultural land, but the city was unable to get the government to take any action with respect to its application for the land until last summer, when a hearing was secured before the chief commissioner of lands and works. At this hearing it was determined that there was no reserve upon the land, and the original application of Mr. Campbell was recognized.

In the meantime Mr. Campbell had caused the necessary work to be done upon the ground under the Mineral Act and had an application pending for a crown grant of the site as a mineral claim, but this, too, was withheld by the government as the granting of it would defeat the application of the city of Nelson for the power site, as the site desired by the city was on the ledge of the mineral claim and was the site selected by Mr. Campbell for the working of the said claim. The three conflicting applications for the land were then allowed to remain in abeyance until December last, when it was decided to refer the application of Mr. Campbell back to the gold commissioner at Nelson to deal with under the provisions of the Mineral Act. One of these provisions precludes the granting of a lease for a mill site over land which is known to contain mineral, and before a lease is granted the applicant is required to satisfy the gold commissioner that the land is of a non-mineral character.

The difficulty in which Mr. Campbell found himself in proving to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner that the land did not contain mineral was created by himself in the location of the mineral claim over the mill site, and in the filing of the affidavit which accompanied his application for a crown grant of the mineral claim after the expenditure of $500 in the development of the said mineral claim.

At the hearing before the gold commissioner on Tuesday, Mr. Campbell appeared in his own behalf, and the City of Nelson was represented in its opposition to the granting of the lease applied for by Mr. Campbell by P. E. Wilson, city solicitor, mayor Fletcher, city engineer McCulloch, and John McLatchie, who had made the surveys of the power site applied for by the city.

Mr. Campbell stated that he was ready to proceed with the hearing, but it soon developed that his readiness was limited to a readiness to accept delivery of a lease for a mill site, and not to satisfy the commissioner that he was entitled to receive the same under the provisions of the Mineral Act.

Mr. Campbell in presenting his case reviewed the circumstances connected with the staking of the mill site, and the rejection of the application by the gold commissioner on the ground that the land was covered by a reserve and therefore not open to the staking of a mill site under the Mineral Act, but in view of the present hearing he would consider that the original application was still in abeyance.

Gold Commissioner—Assuming that your application is in abeyance, it is up to you as the applicant for the mill site to show that the land applied for does not contain mineral, in accordance with the provisions of the Mineral Act.

Mr. Campbell—We have no proof that there is mineral in the land.

Mr. Wilson—The facts of the case are this very land which is now applied for as a mill site has been located by Mr. Campbell as a mineral claim. The inference therefore is that the land does contain mineral and it is for Mr. Campbell to satisfy you, Mr. Commissioner, that it is non-mineral in its character. The Mineral Act specifically requires this.

The gold commissioner asked Mr. Campbell if he had a plan showing the relative positions of the mill site and the Iron Age mineral claim. To this Mr. Campbell replied that he had not, and that he understood the hearing would deal with the mill site only.

Gold Commissioner—You must see, Mr. Campbell, that before a lease can be given for this mill site you must satisfy the gold commissioner that the land does not contain mineral.

Mr. Campbell—There is only one way to prove that there is no mineral there and that is to keep on working. A surface showing may prove to be nothing but a pocket. We might go on to a further body of ore but it might take from 30 to 60 days to prove it.

Gold Commissioner—What knowledge have you, Mr. Campbell, as to the point on the mineral claim at which the development work was done?

Mr. Campbell—It was done somewhere about the centre of the mill site.

Mr. Campbell in answer to further questions by Mr. Wilson, admitted that the work done upon the mineral claim was performed a few feet away from the discovery post of the said mineral claim.

Mr. Wilson—Surely this is an instance where the onus is upon the applicant to prove to your satisfaction that there is no mineral on the land.

Mr. Campbell—We are willing to go ahead as we are. If we find mineral then we will have a mineral claim and will work it. If we do not have a mineral claim we will have a mill site.

Gold Commissioner—In other words, Mr. Campbell, you want two strings to your bow so that you can win your point whichever way it goes.

Mr. Campbell—No. We applied for a mill site before we knew there was mineral there. Afterwards we thought we had mineral, but now we cannot say whether there is mineral there or not.

Gold Commissioner—You must see your limitations under the Mineral Act, and to secure a lease you must satisfy the commissioner that the land is non-mineral in character.

Mr. Campbell—I would like to take the advice of some eminent expert before I said whether there was mineral there or not.

Gold Commissioner—If you apply for land under the Mineral Act you must comply with the provisions of the act. Your difficulty comes in in having staked as a mineral claim land which under your first application you said did not contain mineral.

Mr. Campbell—If you will grant me 30 days I will prove it to you one way or the other.

Gold Commissioner—In the taking of the ground up as a mineral claim you have made an affidavit that the ground does contain mineral.

Mr. Campbell—How do you know we have not extracted all the mineral there was in the ground.

Mr. Wilson—You have stated, Mr. Campbell, that the work upon the claim was done at the discovery post.

Mr. Campbell—Yes. That is within a few feet of it, anyway.

Mr. Wilson then said that in view of the admissions of Mr. Campbell there was no other course open than to refuse the application of Mr. Campbell. There was the admission that the work was done near the discovery post. After an expenditure of $500 in the development of the mineral claim, at a point admitted to be upon the mill site, Mr. Campbell, or his agent, Mr. O'Reilly, in applying for a crown grant for the mineral claim had made an affidavit that a vein had been discovered. He contended that the affidavit made by Mr. Campbell in the first instance, that mineral had been found in place on the ground, was in itself sufficient; but from the city's standpoint it was made much stronger by the affidavit made by Mr. O'Reilly, after the work had been done. He said he would put in the affidavit of Mr. Campbell, and, with respect to the affidavit of Mr. O'Reilly, direct attention to the form required in such cases by the Mineral Act.

Mr. Campbell—What if there is mineral on the ground. Why should we not get both mineral claim and mill site if they are together? We surely have some rights in this country. We are paying the government $300 per month in rates and taxes.

Gold Commissioner—That has nothing to do with the case. It is supposed you are getting value in the water privileges you have.

Mr. Campbell—We are paying heavier rates than any other corporation in the country, and we consider we are entitled to get a thing like this when we ask for it.

Gold Commissioner—It would not matter, Mr. Campbell, if you were paying the province $1,000 per day. If you desire to acquire lands or privileges you must comply with the provisions of acts governing such matters.

Mr. Wilson put in a plan showing the mill site applied for by Mr. Campbell, the land applied for by the city, and also the mineral claim, Iron Age, for which Mr. Campbell has applied for a crown grant. He then called mayor Fletcher to prove more conclusively where the work had been done upon the mineral claim.

The plan put in by the city showed a bay on the shore line, which fell within the limits of the mill site applied for by Mr. Campbell, and which was also the site selected by the city for the location of its power station, and it was at this point that the mayor said the work had been done upon he claim.

Mr. Campbell, in answer to an interrogation by the commissioner, said the work on the claim had practically been done at one point. He did not know just where it had been done and was not prepared to question the statement of mayor Fletcher as to where it had been done.

Mr. Wilson then asked again that the application of Mr. Campbell be refused on the ground that everything that Mr. Campbell had done, while it might establish his right to a mineral claim, made it manifest that he was not entitled to a mill site under the provisions of the Mineral Act.

In reply to a question by the commissioner, Mr. Campbell said he was not prepared to say that the land applied for as a mill site did not contain mineral.

Gold Commissioner—I do not think you are entitled to have two sets of applications pending for this ground such as you admit is the case. Since staking this ground as a mill site, which is not permissible if it is known to contain mineral, you have admittedly staked the ground as a mineral claim, and made the requisite affidavit that you have found mineral in place upon the mill site. After the requisite amount of work was performed upon the mineral claim, the additional affidavit has been made that a vein was discovered upon the property. These facts are admitted. It has been further shown that the work done upon the property was done within the boundaries of the mill site applied for. I am not satisfied that the land applied for is non-mineral. The evidence and the affidavits rather establishes the fact that there is mineral on the land. I shall therefore refuse the application.

The decision of the commissioner did not please Mr. Campbell. He said some rather uncomplimentary things about the people of Nelson and the difficulty he experienced in getting his own way in things which concerned the city, and announced that for the future he would do all his business in Victoria, and as a starter said he would appeal to the chief commissioner of lands and works from the decisoin of the gold commissioner.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A "SCAB."

The first writer to differentiate the non-union workingman from the so-called "scab" is professor George Gunton, who writes on this topic in the January number of Gunton's Magazine (New York). As he regards them, a non-unionist is any workman who does not belong to a union, though he may not be hostile to it, while the "scab" is a non-unionist who takes a striker's place, plays traitor to the cause of labor, and virtually stabs his fellow workingman in the back in the time of battle. With regard to the non-unionist:

"Between those who think him a martyr and those who think him an enemy to labor, the non-union man has come to be regarded as synonymous with a 'scab.' This is a great mistake; they are not necessarily alike; indeed, they fill quite different functions in the economy of industrial adjustment. The non-union man is one who simply does not join the union. This is not always, nor even generally, because he is hostile to the union. He stands aloof for a multitude of reasons; sometimes because he is reluctant to pay the dues and assume the responsibilities of membership; sometimes because he has a personal dislike for some of the officers; but much the larger number stay outside the unions from a general indifference. Theoretically, they believe in unions; they are in general spirit and action in accord with them, but lack that interest which materializes in active service. . . So, when a strike comes on, the great mass of non-union men go out with the strikers and go in with the strikers; they abide by the decision that the union accepts, and, moreover, the union men always share with them the strike funds. In the recent coal strike, only a small fraction of the miners were members of the union until the strike was imminent; but the non-unionmen were just as loyal to the strike as the members of the union, and the union was just as loyal to the non-union men as if they had each paid their dues."

Now for the other fellow:

"But the 'scab' is altogether a different man. He is the one who, when a strike is on, takes the place of the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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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, Phoenix, 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
6 15 a.m.	Slocan City, Silverton ew 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 Tus. 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, Waneta, Northport, Rossland, Colville and Spokane. Making through connections at Spokane to the south, east and west.	Mount'n 7:15 p.m. Depot. 8 p. m. Daily

LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
Nelson 8:8 a. m. Kaslo 3:30 p. m. Daily	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings.	Kaslo 8:40 a. m. Nelson 7:15 p. m. Daily

LEAVE Daily	KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY	ARRIVE Daily
9:00 a. m.	Kas'o	3:15 p.m.
1:00 p. m.	Sandon	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 17, 1903.

The people of Nelson placed themselves on record on Thursday on the principles involved by electing Dr. W. O. Rose mayor by a majority of 179 over his opponent in a total vote of 651. Dr. Rose represents the people who are in earnest on the power plant question; but a minority of these same people joined hands with the opponents of the power plant scheme, and came within an ace of electing four aldermen who opposed the candidacy of Dr. Rose. These people allowed their personal likes and dislikes to get the better of their judgments. Would it not have been ridiculously inconsistent and absurd to have elected Dr. Rose mayor as the advocate of a municipal principle, and along with him four aldermen opposed to the principles and policy of the party of which Dr. Rose was the candidate? The people of the East ward saved the day, however, by voting for principles rather than for men; and when a majority of the people of Nelson can be depended on to do this, Nelson will have municipal governments that will do things. With aldermen Irving, Kirkpatrick and Morrison as colleagues, mayor Rose is in a position to carry out the policy outlined in the platform of the Progressive People's Party. Four is a majority of the council, and they must accept the responsibility that the people have given them. They cannot lay to the door of their opponents any of the blame that will result if mistakes are made. They will have to shoulder the blame. While the city is, apparently, in good financial condition, the most rigid economy must be exercised. The cost of operating the city's business in proportion to the revenue is too large, and should be reduced, and the reduction should be commenced at once. Officials who are not in accord with this policy should be made understand that they are merely the servants of the people, and if they will not see it that way, then they should be required to step down and out. Nelson has had two years of wishy-washiness; let it have one year of stiff-backed progressiveness. The men who are in a position to give the people this are mayor Rose and aldermen Irving, Kirkpatrick, and Morrison. The other three aldermen, should they wobble and obstruct, can do no great harm. If they fall in line, all the better.

A year ago most complete and elaborate arrangements were perfected for the political funeral of John Houston. Since then there have been a number of political funerals, but none of them have been Houston's.

Advices from Ottawa are that the paint manufacturers of the East are in line with the silver-lead mine owners of the West, and that the conference with the government, on the question of increasing the duties on lead and the manufactures thereof, will result in something tangible being done. Much can be accomplished when people make a united effort.

Premier Prior has no excuse for postponing the opening of the legislative assembly till March. He knows that his government cannot live if it attempts to pass contentious legislation. He also knows that if his government is defeated before the estimates for 1903-1904 are passed that a session of the legislative assembly must of necessity be held as was done in 1900, that is, during the first months of the year for which appropriations must be made. Be a man, colonel. Call a session of the legislative assembly for the first week in February. Have the estimates ready—a good man can prepare them in two days—and pass them; bring in needed legislation that is not contentious, pass it; then ask the lieutenant-governor for a dissolution. He will give it to you. The people will do the rest, colonel; and all the plotting that can be done at the Coast will not prevent the rank and file of the two political parties from conducting the next election on party lines. Colonel, be a manly man, and not a plotting politician.

Premier Prior is still allowing newspaper reporters to interview him, and in every interview reported, the premier appears to have put his foot in it. The one alleged to have been given out at Vancouver on railway subsidies and land grants was most ridiculous. The premier is a business man and not a politician, just like his predecessor; but his predecessor had a trained newspaper man for a secretary, and when interviewed that secretary was the reporter who did the inteviewing. Dunsmuir may have made foolish utterances, but none of them ever got in print.

REGULATE THE TRUSTS.

A problem which perplexes the lawmakers of the United States is that of providing legislation to regulate the huge joint stock companies that go by the name of trusts. The "trust" is not a new appearance in the economy of American commercetub,h t shrdlu etaoin shrdluetaoin th merce, but the magnitude of certain specimens and the prevalence of trusts generally are yet novel, and make the popular feeling against them now somewhat acute. To do the trusts justice it must be said that the abuses which first set the people against them are no longer their chief characteristic. The old trust was too greedy. It grabbedat excessive profits. Its policy was to raise prices to the highest limit at which the sale of the article could be continued without great diminution. But this extortion brought its punishments, for by maintaining high prices the old trusts provoked competition and ruined their business. The trusts of today adhere as a rule to moderate prices.

It is more the fear of what they may do than any grievance from what they are doing that excites hostility against the trusts. Several of these have become such huge agglomerations as to be able to exercise arbitrary government over their respective domains of production, trade, or service. Big as the Steel corporation is, it eeponsk shrdlu shrdlu shrdluz shrdltaio it keeps on growing by absorbing smaller concerns, the latest to be swallowed up in it being the Union and Sharon Steel companies. The great railway trusts, such as the Northern Securities company, have also formidable power. None of the trusts are now offending by extortionate prices or rates, but the apprehension that they may become too grasping is in the public mind. Politicians have made the most of this apprehension, and have wkdore atinopu apprehension, and have worked upon it until htey have made the trust question the main one in all Federal elections. In the congressional elections of November it overshadowed every other issue, and in their campaign speeches president Roosevelt, terasurer Shaw, and attorney-general Knox gave it first place.

The methods of the trust nowadays operate not as in former days to arouse competition, but to extinguish it. That is, instead of upholding prices at a high limit, the new trust cuts prices at competitive points below the profit line. These tactics are designed either to put competitors out of business or to force them to come into the trust. When all competitors are disposed of, the trusts may raise prices and lower wages, instead of, as now, keeping prices down and wages up. Besides protecting competitors from destructively low prices, anti-trust legislation is desired in the interests of investors. Stock-watering and garbled statements would thus be guarded against. At the present time the trusts are all of state creation. A state whose laws are extremely favorable to the incorporation of monster joint stock companies is New Jersey. The charters of most of the trusts are of its granting. If the United States Steel corporation confined its business operations to New Jersey and sold nothing in the other states or abroad, the United States government would have no reason for concerning itself with it. But its large business all over the republic brings it under the laws relating to inter-state commerce. Of these laws the Sherman Anti-Trust act is the one that chiefly relates to such corporations. Its provisions scarcely touch the industrial trusts, however, though they have made certain forms of railway combination illegal.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has introduced an Anti-Trust bill, which is now before the senate committee on judiciary. It lays down conditions under which joint stock companies shall carry on commerce among the several states and with foreign countries. They must file at the office of the Inter-state commerce commission annual statements telling everything about themselves and their business for the year. A fine of $5,000 and a year's imprisonment are prescribed as the penalty for every one of the company's agents guilty of any act to drive a competing concern out of business, or found selling any article at less than its fair market value at the point of delivery. All the books are to be subject to the inspection of the attorney-general of the United States Two convictions for violating the law are to bring on a corporation the forfeiture of its right to trade outside the state it holds its charter from. From this bill representative Jenkins, chairman of the house committee on judiciary, says the trusts have nothing to fear. He holds that congress has no constitutional power to enact legislation that would be effective against the trusts. There must be, he contends, a constitutional amendment giving to congress control of commerce not only between the states, but within states.

Senator Clay, of eorgia, is the author of of a bill which provides for the free importation of commodities controlled by trusts. This scarcely is likely to become law, and if it should it would not be effective against trust evils.

In a pamphlet of 47 pages, delivered to the judiciary committee of the house and that of the senate, attorney-general Knox states his views on the guestion of anti-trust legislation. He makes four recommendations. The first and most important is, that all discriminatory practices affecting inter-state legislation shrdlu shrrk fecting inter-state trade be made offences to be enjoined and punished, such legislation to be directed alike against those who give and those who receive the advantages, and that the law be made also to oover discriminations in prices as against competitors in particular localities resorted to for the purpose of destroying competition in inter-state and foreign trade. The attorney-general says that if the corporation and its officers could be reached by criminal proceedings, the law leaves unrestrained the parties who are beneficiaries of the unlawful rebates. His second recommendation is that the right of the courts to restrain such practice on action brought by the United States should be made certain. Thirdly, he recommends the creation of a commission to aid in carrying out the provisions of the Sherman Anti-trust law and any further legislation enacted on the subject. The duty of the commission should be, among other things to investigate into the operation and conduct of all corporations engaged in inter-state or foreign trade, and to make specific recommendations for changes in the law as experience might show them to be needed. The last suggestion of Mr. Knox is that an act be passed to speed the final decision of cases now pending. It is possible that an anti-trust law may be passed this session.

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, $3,500. Terms.

For further particulars, address or apply to

JOHN HOUSTON,

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

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.

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.

An Investment In a Coal Mine Is all Right

Alberta Coal and Coke Company, Limited

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000

In 100,000 Shares of $10 each, Par Value, Fully Paid-Up and Non-Assessable.

The Company invites subscriptions for 10,000 shares of the above stock

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.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., are official brokers for the Company.

Alberta Coal and Coke Co., LIMITED, NELSON, B.C.

D. J. ROBERTSON & CO.

Furniture Dealers and Funeral Directors

PARLOR SETS our specialty this week. A 5-piece Walnut Frame, No. 1 Valours, all odd colors; no two pieces alike; trimmed in silk plush with silk cords, good gimps and first class springs.

PARLOR SET, $19.00 PER SUITE.

Our Undertaking department is under the direction of Mr. Clark.

Day Phone No. 292.
Night Phone No. 142. BAKER STREET.

D. J. ROBERTSON & CO.

Nelson Saw and Planing Mills, Limited.

MANUFACTURERS

Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, and all kinds of Factory Work.

KILN-DRIED LUMBER FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

COAST FLOORING AND CEILING KEPT IN STOCK

Office and Mills at Foot of Hall Street, NELSON, B.C.

SEWING MACHINES AND PIANOS

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE
Old Curiosity Shop, Josephine St., Nelson

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.

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.

A FEW TIPS ON TEA

TWENTY-FICE CENTS will buy ONE POUND of pure, clean, fine flavored CEYLON-INDIAN TEA

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.

Kootenay Coffee Co.

Telephone 177 P. O. Box 182

Importer of
Own Make Pipes
Peterson's Patent Pipes
B. B. B. Celebrated Pipes
Loewe Pipes
Wills Tobacco
Player's Tobacco
Turkish Cigarettes
Monopol Cigarettes
Egyptian Cigarettes
J. R. C. and G. B. D. Pipes
Lambert and Butler Tobaccos
All brands of imported and domestic cigars

The Queen Cigar Store

Telephone 194

H. J. PHAIR, Propr.

Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist

Baker Street, NELSON, B.C.

WEAKNESS OF CHARACTER AND STRENGTH OF LOVE

Behind the criminal there are ages of false civilization. Out of a dismal night into a murky morning the train ran toward Seattle and tired men yawned and complained. Among the passengers were an old man and a young fellow. The old man looked as if he had passed through one of the hells on earth forever set for the aged. His face was marked with deep seams, his sunken eyes were red, and when he raised his head it shook. Over and over he repeated to himself:

"I stuck to the boy—my boy. I stuck to him."

The boy, turning to a big fellow just aroused from a half-sealed sleep, full of dram-gagged visions, remarked as he took off his hat:

"I have had trouble."

"Yes?" said the big fellow.

"That's what I have," he repeated, passing his hand over his head. "I am just out of the penitentiary;" and the big fellow noticed that his hair had been clipped close.

"What did they put you in for?"

"Lifted seven hundred dollars from a man. But the fellow was a stranger and it didn't seem that they ought to have sent me up for five years, but they did. Ah, but if I had your size I would con the whole world. You big fellows go around and beat people and they call it business. Its all a game of bunco and you are the bosses of the job. Nature has discriminated against us little fellows and we have to take our chances. Oh, it make mighty little difference how well we may be educated, no one believes what we say. A little fellow, if he isn't dressed very we' looks like a liar. He is branded as a liar even before he opens his chops. The fact is that nine big fellows out of ten are liars, but the public believes in them."

The old man, listening to the philosophy of his son, turned about and said:

"That's my boy, Stephen, named after his uncle that went to Texas. And I have stuck to you haven't I, Steve."

"That's what you have."

"And you are going back home and behave yourself, aren't you, Steve?"

"That's what I'm going to do, mister. I broke my old mother's heart—broke father's heart, too, and now—"

"But I stuck to you, Steve," the old mar broke in.

"That's what you did dad, and I won't forget it."

"Broke ourselves hirin' lawyers to defend him," said the old man, wiping his eyes, "but he won't let us regret it. Tried my best to get him pardoned, workin' night and day, and finally the governor agreed to let him out on five months' parole—and let me tell you something mister: At the end of that time he will pardon him—if Steve behaves himself, and you will won't you, Steve?"

"You can count on me, dad."

"Yes, we'll do that, yes. Mister, I didn't have money enough to fetch his old mother along—left her about thirty miles out the other side of Seattle, but we'll soon get out there. It was liquor that done it all, sir, and Steve won't drink again. Why, sir, leavin' liquor alone he's just as honest a boy as you ever saw—and he's done with it. Whenever I look at some man that's in trouble, 'specially a young fellow about like my boy here, I say to myself, 'Now, mebby I don't know the cause of it,' and it ain't right to be too harsh, for folks might have been harsh on my Steve here; and some of them was, but I forgive 'em—they didn't stop to think how much me and his mother loved him. I tell you it makes all the difference in the world how much you love a person, don't it?"

"Are you broke?" the big man enquired.

"Haven't got a cent," the young fellow answered. "But I'll soon have some—I'm going to work."

"Yes, my boy will go to work," spoke up the old man, "and then we'll not want for a thing. And, mister, there ain't many boys smarter than he is—why he can add up two columns of figgers all at the same time."

The big fellow took them back into the dining car. He met a friend, a poet, and together they raised $20 for the old man and the son. The old man's eyes brightened at the sight of the $10 gold pieces.

"You take this, Steve, and the minute you meet your mother I want you to put it in her hand. The last one she saw she washed for it and gave it to a lawyer for you. Ah, but won't it make her old heart glad when she sees you again—glad of everything she has done for you. And Steve, I'm goin' to make an acknowledgement to you right here. Once I give up—yes, didn't see how I could stick to you a minute longer—just crushed down into the heart—heart broke. But she lifted me, told me to stand firm, and I did always after that. And night after night when I'd come home from a trip to see the governor she'd meet me down the road and never would she give me a chance to say that I had'nt had no luck, but would always say, 'Oh, It'll come right.' And finally it did, providin' Steve will behave himself and let liquor alone, and you will won't you, Steve?"

"If I take another drink, dad, I'll go back to finish my term in the penitentiary."

"Yes, but you won't do such a crime. No, you can't—and we'll rush right on through Seattle and see your mother, won't we?"

The train reached Seattle about 6 o'clock that evening. And the next morning the newspapers announced that Steven Brit was on his way back to the penitentiary. A friend welcomed him—they tipped glasses having dodged the old man—they broke into a house, were caught. The "friend" was held for trial. By 8 o'clock Steve was on a train rushing toward his stripes and his cell.

What moral is held by this true recital? None save the moral that we find in all sadness, in all weakness of character and in the strength of love. But remotely, how far back we know not, society may have been responsible.

NELSON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM.

James McPhee, superintendent of the city's electric light system, has made the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1902. It is worth careful reading by those who are interested in civic ownership of the electric lighting utility:

On the 1st of January there was a shortage of water and the alternating current dynamo was closed down until the 18th of February. It was started up on that date and was run continuously until the 14th of July, when it was burned out by lightning. The repairs had to be made in Spokane, and it was not again started up until October 1st, when it was run until October 15th, and was closed down from that date until the end of the year. This shows that the alternating current dynamo ran only 163 days during the year.

The four direct current dynamos ran almost continuously during the year. An armature of one machine burned out on March 2nd, and it was replaced on March 3rd. Another armature, owing to faulty winding, burned out on September 6th, and had to be sent to Spokane for repairs. It was returned and in place on October 29th.

In order to make up for losses through the repairs to the dynamos, and from shortage of water, power was purchased from the West Kootenay Power & Light company, through the Nelson Electric Tramway company, as follows:

January, 162 horse power; February, 59; March, 59; April, 38; May, 35; June, 30; July, 79; August, 123; September, 173; October, 164; November, 203; December, 208, at a total cost of $5,382.36.

Construction was confined to extending pole lines and putting in new feed lines, and the total cost for the year amounted to $1,939.33.

Maintenance and operation (exclusive of the cost of the power purchased) cost $6,462.18 for the year.

The plant and system is in good condition, and the one drawback is the shortage of water.

On the 31st December, 1902, there were 444 users of electric light, and the number of 16 c. p. lamps installed was 5,502. During the year 904 16 c. p. lamps were cut off, and 1,202 16 c. p. lamps were added, so the net gain was 298 16 c. p. lamps during the year.

The city uses 215 16 c. p. lamps on the streets; 3 at the fire hall on Observatory street; 20 at the central fire hall; 39 in the city offices, and furnishes 53 free to the general hospital; 6 to the city band; 11 to the public library, and 14 to the isolation hospital, and uses 31 at the power house; or a total of 392.

The revenue for the year amounted to $23,211.84, which is a return of $4.21 for each 16 c. p. lamp installed. As it takes a horse power to operate 10 16 c.p. lamps, the revenue from each horse power would be $42.10 per year; or $2.90 per horse power less than the cost of the power now purchased by the city. But although there are 5,502 16 c. p. lamps installed, it is not likely that more than 4,000 16 c. p. lamps were burning at any one time, therefore the earnings per horse power would be greater than the figures given above.

The cost of maintaining and operating the plant and system was at the rate of $2.15 for each 16 c. p. lamp in use, which if deducted from the revenue for each lamp, shows an apparent profit of $2.06 for each 16 c. p. lamp, as against $2.92 for the year ending December 31st, 1901. Of course, the interest and sinking fund charges on the cost of the plant are not reckoned in the above estimates.

The telephone, district messenger and telegraph companies all use the city's electric light poles; the telephone company using 19, the district messenger service 38, and the telegraph company 15.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SCHOOL BOARD FOR 1902.

ESTIMATES

Items.	High School	Public School	Total
Salaries	$1,890 00	$6,820 00	$8,710 00
Fuel	200 00	500 00	700 00
Furniture	1,000 00	200 00	1,200 00
Insurance	120 00	160 00	280 00
Contingent expenses—$1,000—			
Supplies	150 00	300 00	450 00
Repairs, etc.	50 00	350 00	400 00
Printing, etc.		75 00	75 00
Miscellaneous	20 00	55 00	75 00
	$3,430 00	$8,460 00	$11,890 00

EXPENDITURE

Items.	High School	Public School	Total
Salaries	$1,332 90	$6,680 00	$8,012 90
Fuel	180 00	483 75	663 75
Furniture	$74 30	201 35	1,076 15
Insurance	120 00	155 20	275 20
Contingent expenses—$905.62—			
Supplies	180 00	250 03	430 03
Repairs, etc.	10 00	356 10	366 10
Printing, etc.		51 50	51 50
Miscellaneous	15 00	42 99	57 99
	$2,712 70	$8,220 92	$10,933 62

GEO. A. B. HALL, Chairman.
E. C. ARTHUR, Secretary.

Certified correct: E. B. McDermid, auditor.

Nelson, December 31st, 1902.

Queen's Hotel

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

Lighted by Electricity 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

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

Corporation of the City of Nelson

AUDITOR'S REPORT AND CITY TREASURER'S STATEMENT

To His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen, City of Nelson:

Gentlemen:—Your auditor begs to report as follows:

I have examined the various rolls, vouchers and books of account for the past year and find them correct and in order, with the exception of one or two slight matters in course of adjustment.

Herewith I hand you a balance sheet duly certified. You will notice the assets exceed the liabilities by $17,064.27 as against excess of liabilities a year ago of $30,621.32. The difference is largely due to increase in the property account, the various school and park grounds having been turned over to you within the year.

The bank overdraft amounts to $28,167.93, while the outstanding accounts are $31,944.66; sinking fund for 1902 amounting to $9,900.00, as well as $1,800.00 for 1901 is still unpaid.

Of the outstanding accounts, $29,341.28 is overdue.

Since the city was incorporated in 1897 there has been expended on streets and sidewalks $132,000.00, which is not included in the assets, while there has been written off the various construction accounts, for depreciation, $46,000.00. In view of this I consider your financial position a most excellent one, and one which I venture to say has, in the same time, seldom, if ever, been equaled.

Respectfully submitted,
E. B. McDERMID,
Auditor.

Nelson, B. C., January 12th, 1903.

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1902

LIABILITIES.

Debenture account	$275,000 00
Bank of Montreal, overdraft	28,167 93
Nelson Elec. Tramway Co.	96 29
Sundry creditors	2,421 83
	$305,686 10
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	17,064 27
	$322,750 37

ASSETS.

Construction Account—		
Waterworks	$ 83,162 50	
Sewers	51,523 67	
Electric Light	64,007 18	
Weigh Scales	423 11	
	201,115 55	
Less depreciation, 5 per cent.	10,055 75	
		$191,059 80
Equipment, Etc.—		
Fire department	$ 9,354 65	
Scavenger	1,951 70	
Furniture and fixtures city hall	1,365 21	
Machinery and tools	5,198 78	
	$ 17,870 34	
Less depreciation, 10 per cent.	1,787 03	
		$ 16,083 31
Building and Grounds—		
City hall, fire hall	$ 9,000 00	
Foreshore	5,000 00	
City park	5,000 00	
Cottonwood park	4,000 00	
Cemetery	2,000 00	
High school	15,000 00	
Public school	17,000 00	
		$ 57,000 00
Kootenay river water rights		792 65
Band instruments		250 00
Cash on hand		4,305 70
Bank of Montreal, sinking fund etc.		21,314 25
Outstanding accounts—		
Scavenger rates	$ 990 94	
Licences	145 00	
Electric light rates	4,394 39	
Water rates	4,319 25	
Sewer rates	3,221 52	
Real estate taxes	13,121 31	
N. D. Stewart, team horses	200 00	
Balance due on cemetery plots	552 26	
English church $168 00		
R. C. church 243 00		
K. of P. 141 25		
		$ 31,944 66
	$322,750 37	$322,750 37

I hereby certify that I have examined the books, vouchers, etc., of the city of Nelson for the year ending December 31st, 1902, and the above balance sheet is, in my opinion a full and fair one, and exhibits the true standing of the city's financial position on that date.

E. B. McDERMID, Auditor.

Nelson, B. C., January 12th, 1903.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending December 31st, 1902

RECEIPTS.

Police court fines	$ 1,219 25
Scavenger rates	3,891 13
Miscellaneous	2,286 00
Licences	11,600 00
Dog tax	482 00
Road tax	1,074 00
Real estate taxes	15,188 25
Interest on tax arrears	77 05
Burial permits and cemetery lots	265 00
Sewer rentals	1,642 34
Electric light rates	23,211 82
Cost of lighting public library and streets	1,687 56
Electric light supplies	3 30
Water rates	15,931 52
Weigh scales receipts	265 00
Fire department equipment, sale of horse, etc.	136 90
Sale of sewer pipe	175 15
Sale of copper wire, etc.	12 50
Sale of water pipe	596 29
Streets, deposit of unclaimed check	6 25
Pound fees	33 00
Interest on sinking fund	1,015 00
Sale of sleighs, scav. dept.	10 00
Provincial grant for high school	5,000 00
Provincial grants for public schools	4,449 36
Provincial grants for public health	366 00
Sundry accounts outstanding	2,421 83
Bank of Montreal, overdraft, Dec. 31st, 1902	$ 28,167 93
Less Bank of Montreal, Dec. 31st, 1901	18,692 44
	9,475 54
	$102,445 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fire department maintenance	$ 6,514 35
Fire department equipment	170 00
Police department, maintenance	5,166 76
Scavenger department, maintenance	4,364 21
Scavenger department, equipment	50 00
Legal expenses	1,141 69
Miscellaneous	744 62
Printing, stationery and advertising	1,210 97
Public buildings and grounds	3,263 52
Public buildings and grounds, maintenance	836 14
City hall salaries	5,457 00
Dog tags	23 25
Refund of road tax	10 00
Fuel and light (Including $1,120 for streets and city hall.)	1,182 80
Furniture and fixtures	758 16
Donations and subscriptions	3,413 13
Interest on overdraft	1,661 33
Interest on debentures	13,750 00
Sewer construction	592 17
Sewer maintenance	468 62
Kootenay river water rights	388 50
Electric light construction	2,293 62
Electric light maintenance	7,224 64
Electric light, extra power	5,382 36
Water works, construction	459 03
Water works, maintenance	2,612 63
Streets	5,174 71
Sidewalks	2,757 91
High school	5,103 36
Public health	3,075 64
Pound	11 50
Nelson Elec Tramway company	291 25
Sundry creditors of 1901	2,364 92
Refund of licence	5 00
Instruments for city band	250 00
Board of school trustees	10,933 62
Sinking fund, credited by bank	1,015 00
Cash on hand Dec 31st 1902	$ 4,305 70
Less cash on hand Dec. 31st, 1901	1,983 07
	2,322 63
	$102,445 04

Certified correct,
E. B. McDERMID,
Auditor.

Nelson, January 12th, 1903

Respectfully submitted,
W. E. WASSON,
Treasurer.

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.

MADDEN HOUSE

BAKER AND WARD STREETS, NELSON, B. C.

Centrally Located. Electric Lighted.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND OLD TIMERS.

THOMAS MADDEN, - Proprietor.

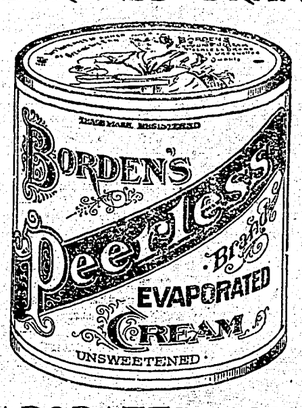
ANNOUNCEMENT

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—

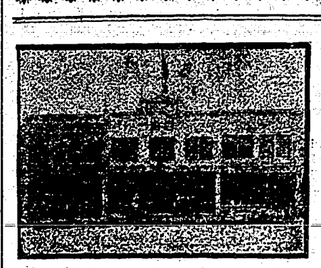
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS AND BY

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 Hendryx, 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.

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.

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 eceonomy 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

E. R. Atherton, ex-mayor of Sandon, is in Nelson compiling election returns.

The home of R. G. Joy is joyous because of the arrival on Tuesday, of a boy.

The Nelson Economist concedes the election of John A. Irving as alderman in the East ward.

It is not likely there will be any change in either the city's solicitor or bank of deposit this year.

George W. Bartlett says he can wait, as there will be aldermen elected in Nelson for many a long year to come.

W. P. Tierney & Co. are now selling coal from the Fleutot mines near Frank, Alberta, as all the Lethbridge coal is being shipped east.

Charles Augustus Waterman, Q. C., was seen on the streets late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Waterman looked as if he had just been dug out of a snowslide.

William Waldie has gone to the Queen mine, back of Salmo. He took along a force of seven men, and the Queen will soon again be a producer of gold bullion.

The Sayward Shingle mill at Salmo will probably begin making shingles on the 20th. Orders have already been received for 111 carloads. The operation of the mill will give employment to about 60 men.

Fletcher's finance minister will have ample time to get his fences in order for the mayoralty contest next year. Had he not been building a house, he and not W. W. Beer would be lamenting the uncertainties of election contests.

There is a glaring disparity between the influence some men think they have before the ballots are cast and what the counting of the ballots shmow they have. Nelson has 600 men who can influence one vote each and not one man who can influence 600 votes. Few people realize this, however.

Last year the editor of the Tribune was deluged with telegrams from Rossland. They all asked if he had heard anything drop. This year he has not received a single telegram from Rossland. Has something dropped on the men who were so elated over the results of the municipal elections at Nelson and Rossland last year?

W. G. Gillett made a hard run for alderman. The men who have worked for him gave him goood support, even when they knew it was against the interests of the party they were supporting almost to a man. This is merely an evidence that there is a good deal of gratitude and human nature in the average man, after all.

Robert A. Renwick, government agent, held a court of revision under the Assessment Act on Thursday. A number of appeals were heard. The following were the changes: Income—Wallace-Miller Co., reduced by $2,000; Mrs. W. C. McLean, reduced $800; Kerr & Co., reduced $1,500; James Johnston, reduced $3,500. Real estate—Gerald A. Neve, reduced $400; R. Fasche, reduced $400; Joseph Walker, reduced, $200.

(Continued From First Page.)

striker. If president Eliot and those like him really knew more of the character of the 'scab,' knew more about the actual kind of laborers that become 'scabs,' they would hesitate about calling the modern scab 'a very good type of a hero.' As a matter of fact, in probably 90 per cent of the cases he is really a loose, irregular, disreputable, quasi-tramp laborer. He is the kind that seldom works regularly and is almost never a good workman. 'Scabs' are essentially camp followers of labor disturbances. President Eliot is probably not aware that in case of strikes the chief object of the employer is to demonstrate to the strikers and to the public that there are plenty of men who are willing to work on the terms offered. In order to demonstrate this they send out into the highways and hedges and offer exceptional inducements for men to come to work, simply to make a showing. The writer knows of several instances of the kind, where the wages offered have been 50 per cent more than the strikers were asking. In addition to this, they often furnish board and lodging. They seldom expect to keep these working men permanently. They know in advance that only a few of them will prove competent workmen; but these men serve the purpose for the time being, as instruments to break the strike.

"Moreover, in most industries it usually happens that they spoil as much as they accomplish. The writer remembers one instance where the incompetency of the 'scab' laborers was such as to render them actually worthless, and in order to make a showing the material was taken out of the machinery which stood round the outside of the workroom nearest the windows, and the machinery was run empty, the 'scabs' simply moving the machines as if they were working, so that the passers-by, hearing the noise, would think the factories were running, and the newspapers would announce with flaring headlines that the mills were rapidly filling up and would have no use for the strikers if they remained out a little longer. Of course, there are exceptions; but in the main there is really no heroism in the 'scab.' And he doesn't come as a hero. He seldom comes because he wants to work. He usually comes because there are exceptional inducements offered and bcause he is made an object of considerable attention.

"He not only does not lessen the total of unemployed, but he defeats the effort of the other man to improve the condition of his whole class. He makes the job worse for himself, for everybody else, and for those that come after him. Is he a benefactor? To the extent that he succeeds, he presents improvement. His only contribution is to the forces that make it impossible for the laborers in that group to get better economic or social conditions, and he is used specifically for that purpose. Under no other conditions would he have been employed. He is employed only as an instrument for preventing that improvement.

"From the viewpoint of the progress of society the 'scab' is an injury. He lacks every element that goes to make up a hero; his whole attitude is that of the sneak and the camp follower; of the man who robs the corpses on the battle field, or attends a fire for the sake of the pickings. He contributes no element, either of personal honor, public spirit, or good workmanship, and adds nothing to the forces which make for the social betterment of anybody. There is every reason why honest, industrious laborers, whether members of unions or not, should despise the 'scab' and refuse to associate with him. It is an ethical impulse to ostracize him."

Baker Street near Josephine, next door Nelson Hardware Co.

EMPIRE ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY

THE WONDERS AND TERRORS OF THE VOLCANO.

A grand illustrated lecture entertainment giving an instructive and interesting description of the disasters in Martinique and the island of St. Vincent.

SIXTY MAGNIFICENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, illustrating the life, architecture and tropical beauty of the city of St. Pierre, and the ruins wrought, by

EDISON'S MOVING PICTURES OF THE ERUPTION OF PELEE VOLCANO.

The great volcanoes of the world will be shown and described by the electric or oxy-hydrogen light on a screen 150 feet square. Startling, realistic, instructive. Entirely new. The entertainment will include over 10,000 feet of moving pictures of subjects full of interest in war, love, travel, magic, comedy, calculated to instruct and amuse young and old. Twenty views of the Fernie disaster. Admission 25c. Children 10c. MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 3.30.

T. S. McPherson

Groceries
AND
Provisions

Nelson, B. C.

Toilet Soap

AT LESS THAN COST

We have a Large Stock of
Camphor Complexion Soap
Which we are offering at
15c a Box (3 cakes) or **Two Boxes for 25c**

This is a very Good Toilet Soap and worth at least double the money.

W. F. Teetzel & Co

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.

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.

Curse OF DRINK
CURED BY
COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in a glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

INDORSED BY MEMBERS OF W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Sold by druggists everywhere, and by mail.

Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Nelson, B. C., by J. H. Vanstone, Baker Street.

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," "Sultanns," "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

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.

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

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, L'd
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS
JOSEPHINE ST. NELSON, B. C.

HARRY H. WARD
Fire Life Accident **Insurance**

MINES AND REAL ESTATE

Baker Stree Nelson, B. C.

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