Legislative Assembly Libra

If You See it in the NEWS It is True.

THE KASLO MORNING NEWS.

ADS PAY EVERY DAY IN THE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. III. KASLO, B. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1898. NO. 4.

GRAPHIC STORY OF CABANAS FIGHT

Cavalry Troop Firing at Cruiser New York. And the Band Played On.

Spain's Queen Regent Is Asked to Arbitrate Between Chili and Peru.

THE PARIS SAFE IN PORT

She Encountered No Spanish War Vessels.

Another Powder Factory Blown Up in California.

A Free Fight at a Wrestling Match in New York City, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

On Board Flagship New York, via Key West, April 30.—The full details of the so-called bombardment of Cabanas last evening are that the New York was lying quietly outside the harbor of Cabanas about two miles off shore, accompanied by torpedo boats Porter and Ericson. A return to the station off Moro Castle, Havana, was contemplated. The band was playing its naval dinner music, when from a hill to the eastward of Cabanas harbor came the sound of volley firing. It was plainly a small arms attack, and though no smoke could be seen the enemy was thought to be hidden close to the shore. It was estimated that one troop of cavalry, dismounted, was doing the firing. The officers of the flagship stood on her deck trying to ascertain definitely the exact location of the enemy, more amused than angered at the novel method of attacking an armored cruiser. However, Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick decided that the lesson taught at Matanzas must be taught again at Cabanas.

"Man the port battery !" was the order. At a few minutes past 6 o'clock the four-inch gun in the after port battery sent a shot flying over the water into Cuba's soil, raising a little cloud of dust, just where the Spanish cavalry stood. A few more shots were fired but the ground was evidently damp, as no dust arose, and it was hard to tell where the shells struck. They fired at 3,000 to 4,000 yards range. The Spaniards were not heard from after the first shot. The New York then turned her bow eastward. The target practice was apparently over for the evening. A moment or so later Captain Chadwick saw the Spanish cavalry, then mounted, ascending a hillside, and he personally trained a four inch gun and planted two shot, the second one plunking right among the Spaniards, who scattered in all directions. The New York then steamed ahead towards Moro Castle and the band of the flagship completed its musical program. The trip which ended in the target practice at Cabanas commenced about noon when the flagship with the Ericson and Porter started westward. The admiral was anxious to personally investigate the blockaded harbor. Upon this occasion the first good view of the city of Havana was obtained, the New York steaming within range of the batteries. The palace, the cathedral, the prado and the fortifications were plainly visible in the bright sunlight. Havana then looked anything but the "city of saffron dirt" as some people call it.

Has Troubles of Her Own.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

Berlin, April 30.—A dispatch received here from Santiago-de-Chili today announces that Chili and Peru have chosen the Queen Regent of Spain as partial arbitrator of their differences. A protocol has been drawn up arranging for a plebiscite of the inhabitants of Tocna and Arica to decide to which country these provinces belong, the Queen Regent determning the conditions of voting.

City of Paris Arrives Safely.

New York, April 30.—The City of Paris arrived in port this morning. She saw no Spanish war vessels.

More California Powder Works Exploded.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

Auburn, Cal., April 30.--The Clipper Gap powder works were blown up this evening. It is supposed that lightning caused the explosion. These works resumed operations only a few days ago after several month's idleness.

Spain Cries, "Stop Me, Somebody."

New York, April 30.—A special from Madrid states that Spain will bend every energy toward prolonging hostilities and postponing inevitable defeat for the sake of inducing European interference.

VERY NEARLY A FREE FIGHT.

Yousoff, Champion Roeber and Bob Fitzsimmons Mixed Up.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

New York, April 30.—The wrestling bout between Yousoff, "the terrible Turk," of Constantinople, and Ernest Roeber the American champion wound up in a free fight at the Metropolitan Opera house tonight. Referee Herman Wolff, of Philadelphia, declared the match "no contest," Martin Julian and Wm. Roeber were in Roeber's corner, while Jack McCormack and Wm. A. Brady looked after Yousoff's interests. Bob Fitzsimmons held the watch for Roeber and honest John Kelly was time-keeper for the Turk. Time was called at 9:54. In the first 15 minutes the referee had to call the men to the centre of the ring four times. After a quarter of an hour's hard work, during which Roeber was on the defensive Yousoff was evidently winded by his exertions. Roeber sprung to his feet and the Turk went after him. Yousoff shoved Roeber twice in Roeber's corner and Martin Julian yelled "Foul, Foul." Some one cried "soak him Roeber, soak him." Billy Brady then jumped into the ring and claimed a foul for Yousoff, and then Fitzsimmons climbed through the ropes and caught hold of Yousoff's little manager. By this time the 3,000 spectators jumped to their feet and were yelling like madmen. Fitzsimmons tried to pull Brady out of the ring and had him half way through the ropes when four police captains and a dozen policemen jumped in and it looked as if a fight was imminent. Some of the men were pretty roughly handled by the officers, but in less than two minutes all hands were separated. Referee Wolff then announced that as the police had interfered and both men had been roughing it, he could not do otherwise, and declared no contest.

CapeVerde Departue Regarded Important

London, April 30.—The departure of the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde Islands is regarded here as the first really important war news on the Spanish side. The idea that Spain will attempt to bombard the U. S. coast cities is not seriously regarded here.

War News Scarce at Hong Kong.

London, April 30.—A Hong Kong special says that war news is scarce and that nothing has been heard of the American fleet or from Manilla. Commodore Dewey will consider his duty done when the Spanish fleet is captured and safety to American trading vessels is secured.

Reign of Terror in Santiago-de-Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 30.—Santiago-de-Cuba advices stated that the commandant-general of that division has proclaimed that every man between 15 and 50 years of age must volunteer in the Spanish service under penalty of arrest, trial and death. A reign of terror exists and thousands leave nightly.

Austria Doesn't Want Neutrality.

London, April 30.—The Austrian government is not disposed to sign a special declaration of neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States.

Cecil Rhodes Heard From.

London, April 30.—The Chronicle says that Cecil Rhodes strongly favors an Anglo-American entente.

CZAR NICHOLAS TO QUEEN REGENT

Russia's Sympathies are with Spain and May Help Her Later.

Madrid Story That Germany Will Supply War Material, Not Being Neutral.

War Ships Near Scotland.

Aberdeen, April 30.—Four strange steamers believed to be war ships, passed northward of Peterhead last night.

Spanish War Ships Give Chase.

Toulon, April 30.—The American yacht Nameana on its way to Marseilles has been driven into St Tropez by Spanish warships.

Russian Sympathy With Spain.

London, April 30.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says that public opinion in Russia so far as expressed, sympathizes with Spain

War Ships Shell Punta Gorda.

Washington, April 30. — Admiral Sampson, reporting from Key West says that the war ships New York, Puritan and Cincinnati shelled Punta Gorda at Matanzas yesterday to prevent the construction of new batteries which they were commencing. The Puritan has been ordered to prevent any resumption of this work.

Bismarck Against German Neutrality.

London, April 30.—A Berlin dispatch says that Bismarck thinks Germany must abstain from interference in the conflict of the U. S. with Spain as long as possible, but she must interfere instantly the moment her interests demand interference. Therefore he thinks Germany ought not to bind her hands by a neutrality declaration.

S. S. Tokio Arrives with War Material.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

New York, April 30.—The Wilson Line Steamer Tokio, which arrived this morning from Hull, brought a quantity of war material for the government, consisting of six cases of gun cartridges and twenty cases of empty cartridges. There was also on board the Tokio much cargo for transhipment to Havana consisting of fish and provisions.

Pugilist Griffo's Victim.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

Sacramento, Cal., April 30.—The pugilist who met his death at the hands of young Griffo, was not "Bill" McCarthy, but Joseph K. Devitt, a fighter who was foisted off as McCarthy.

Subscribe for the Daily News and get the very latest war reports.

TWO MORE VESSELS

Two Big Russian Embezzlers and Their Booty.

Cubans Returning to the Island from U. S. to Fight.

Extraordinary Precautions Being Taken to Prevent Surprise at Key West.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

London, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Sunday special asserts that the Queen Regent of Spain has appealed to the Czar through Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, to assist Spain in her conflict with the U. S. Emperor Nicholas replied directly to the Queen Regent assuring her of his deepest sympathy with Spain, on which country the U.S. has forced war. Stating, however, that he does not consider matters yet ripe for Russian diplomacy or military intervention, but that he will do whatever is possible at the proper time.

Spanish View of German Neutrality.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

Madrid, April 30.—It is pointed out here that since Germany has made no declaration of neutrality, German factories are not precluded from supplying Spain with war material. It is reported that the Spanish government has purchased two foreign warships, but no details regarding the newly acquired vessels are obtainable.

Looking for Russian Embezzlers.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

Chicago, April 30.—The police are searching for Gabriela Rilinre and Opite Prezilenski, reported to be fugitives from St. Petersburg, Russia. Rilinre is accused of embezzling 900,000 roubles from a Russian estate, while he was employed in the Russian court of wards. Rezilanski is charged with stealing 75,000 roupies from the Russian government in 1897. Both men

Continued on Third Page.

THE TELL-TALE TICK.

I had knocked around in Australia for five years, put in a year's service in India, and had a whack at the Transvaal insurrectionists as a volunteer, only to settle down at last, as a telegraph operator at Rocky Forks, a telegraph station between Omaha and Sioux City. It was my business to transfer messages between the two places, and to connect with points further along.

The next station, fifteen miles further up the road, was Dismal Point, and here Tom Brown, my oldest and truest friend, operated. Tom and I had roughed it all over the world together, and when we settled down here it was to be near each other.

One day Tom telegraphed down to me that he would meet me at Rocky Forks next Tuesday for a day's shooting. He said he would come down on the 5 o'clock train in the morning and wait for me to get off at noon. After that we would go up into the hills and shoot along the points of the ravine.

I liked nothing better than a day's outing with Tom, and I quickly ticked back word that he could rely on me next Tuesday, as that was my day off.

The following day there came a message through Omaha that the United Express would ship $12,000,000 in bullion over the road to Sioux City the next Monday night, and that the train would pass through my station, Rocky Forks, at 8:15 in the evening. I telegraphed back that I understood it, and then I opened up the instrument and asked Tom if he had received his message yet. He said that he had, and would look for the train seventeen minutes earlier at Dismal Point.

That day and the next I passed in my usual way. Sunday was uneventful, and would have seemed long, except for the constant ticking of the instrument, which was kept busy sending messages about the important shipment to be made the next day. Monday evening at 7:30 I looked at my watch. "The train will soon be along," I said. "I guess I will call up Tom, and see if he knows where it is."

I called up Dismal Point, and Tom answered.

"The express train is one station up the road," said he, "and is ahead of time. It will wait here five minutes. I'll let you know as soon as it leaves here. Tomorrow——"

There was a sudden pause in the ticking and then a strange hand sent the message, "That is all."

I called up Tom again, but he did not answer. I kept calling, but no response came, and I thought that the wires had become entangled.

I waited for the express with its $12,000,000 in bullion until 8:15, but it did not arrive. Then I telegraphed up road to Tom, but there was no answer. I waited five minutes longer and telegraphed again, but still no response.

"The wires must be down," I said.

I walked out upon the platform and looked up the road. To my surprise I saw in the distance an engine coming toward me, slowly swinging down the track. As it came nearer I saw it was empty, and as it passed me I boarded it.

Reversing the engine, I started back up the road. I went with such fire as I could get up, back to Dismal Point. Here, in front of the station, stood the express car, rifled of its contents. Across one of the trunks the express messenger lay dead. The engineer and fireman were so badly stunned that at first I thought they, too, were killed, but after some time I brought breath back into the life of the former. He, poor fellow, was too dazed to speak, and I lifted him into the car, thankful that he was alive.

When I stepped into the little station where Tom always sat, an awful sight met my eyes. There sitting at the instrument with his back to the door, was my old friend, a dagger sticking through him, and fairly pinning him to the table. I grasped the wooden handle, and pulled it out with all my strength, only to receive his cold body in my arms.

Well! they never found out the robbers of the train. The engineer had been struck from behind, and could remember nothing; and after waiting only long enough to see my old friend buried, I resigned my position at Rocky Forks, and struck out again. But on Tom's grave, back in the woods at Dismal Point, I put a shaft of wood, and on it I carved these words: "Living, I will pursue you to the end of the world. Dead, I will come back to you."

Below it I put Tom's name and age, and vowed aloud the oath that I had there written, to find the murderer of poor Tom Brown.

Three years later, I found myself stationed at New Elsworth, a suburb of New York. I was in charge of a private wire connecting with the New Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which communicated with all parts of the world. It was one of the richest organizations of the new world, and I was proud to be an operator in its employ.

My duty here was to transmit the private messages of the company; for here the president had his summer home, and here also were the trustees, and those who manipulated the road. Many confidential messages passed through my hands, and I treated them with becoming confidence.

I never liked the president of the company, though he lived in the handsomest house in the place and treated me with uniform courtesy. He had a cold uncertain manner that did not seem to be worthy of trust. Certainly I should not have put my millions into his hands.

One night, when he did not reach home, his wife came down to the telegraph office and asked me if I had heard from him. I was forced to tell her no. This happened frequently; and one evening, when he had been late and she had made three trips in her carriage to the telegraph office, he said to me: "To-morrow I will have a private wire put in my office in Pine street and when I am detained, I will telegraph you, and you can send a message to my wife."

A DAGGER STICKING THROUGH HIM, PINNING HIM TO THE DESK.

The next day the wire was put in, but as the president came home promptly that night, it was not used. But on the following day at 5 o'clock I got a telegram from him telling me that he would not be home until 8 o'clock, and ordering me to send word to his wife. I did so by the station messenger.

An hour later there came another message from the president's office. It was that he would be detained still later, and telling me to send word home to that effect.

"Is that all?" I asked.

The message came back in sharp staccato notes:

"That is all." I leaned back in my chair cold and faint, for the hand was the same that had sent me the message on the night poor Tom Brown was killed.

The next day I came to the city on a leave of absence to investigate the life of Anson Tryson, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. I found that three years before he had been a laborer on the Sioux City Railroad, with not a dollar to his name, and that his sudden rise had been the talk of Wall street.

Well, I did not let it drop there, but I hunted down the case until I proved that Anson Tryson, with a gang of accomplices, had robbed the express train that night, and killed my old friend Tom Brown. And one day I took a trip up country to see him swing for it.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Prices Paid Modern Authors.

Rudyard Kipling commands the highest price of any living author, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, which says that it paid $750 for each of his "Barrack-Room Ballads" and that "The Seven Seas" brought him $11,000. He has received 50 cents a word for a 10,000-word story. Anthony Hope charges $450 for a magazine story, reserving the copyright. Mr. Gladstone's price for a review is $1,000. Conan Doyle received $35,000 for "Rodney Stone," Mrs. Humphry Ward $40,000 for "Robert Elsmere," $80,000 each for "David Grieve" and "Marcella," $75,000 for "Sir George Tressady" and $75,000 for "Bessie Costrell." Ian Maclaren has made $35,000 out of "The Bonnie Briar Bush" and "Auld Lang Syne." Rider Haggard still asks from $75 to $100 a column of 1,500 words and will not write for less than $10,000.

The highest price ever paid for a novel is $200,000, which was handed over to Alphonse Daudet for his "Sappho." Zola's first fourteen books netted him $200,000, and in twenty years he has made at least $375,000. Ruskin's sixty-four books bring him in $20,000 a year. Swinburne, who writes very little, makes $5,000 a year by his poems. Browning, in his later years, drew $10,000 a year from the sale of his works, and Tennyson is said to have received $60,000 a year from the Macmillans during the last years of his life. Mr. Moody is believed to have beaten all others, as more than $1,250,000 has been paid in royalties for his hymns.

SO PRETTY AND SO MUCH ALIKE

The Day Mrs. Sherman Brought Home the Twins.

An old acquaintance of John Sherman sends the following: As most of us know, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were childless. A time came when, after much consideration and thought, they decided to adopt a child and heir. Mrs. Sherman requested some of her intimate friends to assist in the search of a desirable infant, one honestly and gently born, and without parents to follow on afterward and embarrass. A friend in New York subsequently telegraphed her to come at once and take her choice of two beautiful babies. There was great excitement in the Sherman home pending Mrs. Sherman's trip to New York after the baby. On the next day she telegraphed to her husband: "Will be home this afternoon. Send carriage to the depot." The carriage went, and the Senator remained at home, walking the floor, looking at his watch, watching each carriage as it came in sight.

The train was a little late. He was becoming nervously anxious. Finally the carriage hove in sight; he marched out to meet it at the curb, threw open the door. There was Mrs. Sherman and a nurse, each stepping out with a baby in arms. Such an expression as came over that stern Sherman face was never seen before. It could not be described. He was at a loss for words for a minute or two and finally was able to stammer:

"Wife, what does this mean?" She replied: "Husband, they were so pretty and so much alike that I could not make a choice and so I selected both." They were twin girl babies. For the next few days it was a show to watch Mr. Sherman as he enjoyed and caressed the newcomers.

One of the twins sickened and died within a few weeks and the other is now "his daughter," Mrs. McCullom.

Crow Shattered a Headlight.

A peculiar accident happened to the engine on passenger train No. 1 at McArthur Junction, Chillicothe, Ohio, recently. As the train was passing along through the darkness the engineer and fireman were startled by a crash in front, and then the headlight went out. They thought at first that a stone had been thrown at it, but an investigation showed that a big crow had flown straight into the light, shattering the glass. The light theatened to explode and finally burned out. The crow, which had broken its neck, was fished out in a badly singed condition, and was hanging up in the roundhouse in the morning

HERO OF THE MAINE.

"Bill" Anthony, Who Informed His Captain the Ship Was Sinking.

On the fateful evening of Feb. 15, when the United States cruiser Maine was lying peacefully at anchor in the harbor of Havana, William Anthony, a private of marines, was doing duty as sentry on the port deck of the warship. He passed up and down before the cabin of Capt. Sigsbee, whose orderly he was. The captain was inside writing a letter to his wife.

Suddenly there came that fearful explosion, whose echoes will linger long in the hearts of the American people. The great snip was lifted bodily out of the water for a moment. Then as she sank the decks were torn open and death and destruction were scattered all around. Anthony stood at his post, rifle in hand, during the trying ordeal. At the first explosion Capt. Sigsbee rushed out of his cabin, and as he did so he was struck in the cheek by a flying missile. He stumbled against Anthony. That brave marine, as steady as if he were

BRAVE BILL ANTHONY.

on parade, saluted the captain and then made this simple speech, which has since made his name known from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

"Excuse me, sir, but I have to inform you that the ship is blown up and sinking."

The captain ordered Anthony to get out the boats and save his comrades. The brave fellow was one of the last to leave the doomed ship and left only when the water was flowing over the deck.

"Bill" Anthony, as the cool-headed marine is popularly known in the navy, has spent many years in Uncle Sam's service, as soldier and marine. He saw some hard service in the army, and has fought Indians in the West. Ten years ago he enlisted in the navy, and there he has since remained. Standing six feet two, built in proportion, and with handsome features, he is a soldier every inch of him and would long ago have been promoted but for one weakness—love of the bottle. While he never drank on duty, and has always been a model on board ship, his conduct when on land has kept him below the grade of a non-commissioned officer.

WILLIAM J. CALHOUN.

New Interstate Commerce Commissioner Was Once a Farm Hand.

William J. Calhoun, recently appointed Insterstate Commerce Commissioner, was one of the early McKinley men

in Illinois. Mr. Calhoun is about 50 years of age and is a native of Pittsburg. Early in life he was left to shift for himself and as a lad he came into contact with the McKinley family, and especially with the President, when the latter himself was a rugged youth. At that time Mr. Calhoun was a farm hand in Ohio. Later in life, when the President returned from the wars, Mr. Calhoun knew him intimately as a young lawyer, and the two became friends. Then the currents of their lives diverged and Calhoun settled in Illinois, to follow the profession of law.

Always in Demand.

Friend—I've read a number of your magazine articles, but I must confess that I have failed to see any merit in them.

Author—Thanks, old man; I'm glad to hear you say so.

Friend—What! Do you mean to tell me you are proud of their lack of merit?

Author—No, not exactly; but you see it's more profitable to cater to the magazine editors than to the public.

One Man's Idea.

She—What is your idea of happiness?

He—Being "next" in a crowded barber shop.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

DOMINION.

Governor-General.....Earl of Aberdeen
Premier.....Sir Wilfred Laurier
Member of the House of Commons, Dominion Parliament, for West Kootenay.....
.....Hewitt Bostock

PROVINCIAL.

Lieut-Governor.....Hon. T. R. McInnes
Premier.....Hon. J. H. Turner
Attorney-General.....Hon. D. M Eberts
Com. of Lands and Works....Hon. G. B. Martin
Minister of Mines and Education.....
.....Hon. Jas. Baker
Provincial Mineralogist.....R. G. McConnell
Members of Legislative Assembly for West Kootenay.....
North Riding.....J. M Kellie
South Riding.....J. F. Hume

KASLO OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor.....Chas. W. McAnn
Aldermen—A. W. Goodenough, F. E. Archer, J. D. Moore, G. Hartin, D. W. Moore, George Whiteside.
City Clerk.....E. E. Chipman
Police Magistrate.....Alex Lucas
City Marshal.....M. V. Adams
Assistant.....W. A. Milne
Auditor.....C. D. McKenzie
Treasurer.....S. H. Green
Assessor.....S. P. Tuck
Water Commissioner.....R. A. Cockle
Health Officer.....Dr. J. F. B. Rogers
City council meets every Wednesday at 4 p.m. at the city hall, 4th street, between Front St. and A avenue.

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief.....Hugh P. Fletcher
First Deputy Chief.....George Reid
Second Deputy Chief.....John Gillis
Third Deputy Chief.....Geo. Whiteside
Secretary.....Archie Morris
Treasurer.....Gus Adams

DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

Mining Recorder and Assessor-Tax Collector
.....John Keen
Collector of Customs.....J. F. McIntosh
School Trustees—August Carney, J. D. Moore, G. O. Buchanan. Principal—Prof. Jas. Hislop

KASLO POSTOFFICE.

General delivery open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m. Lobby open from 7 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Mails for despatch closed as follows: For all parts of the world every evening except Saturday and Sunday, at.....9. p. m.

Mails arrive from United States and lake points daily except Sunday, at.....9:30 p. m.

From C. P. R. points and Slocan points, arrive daily except Sunday, at.....4:00 p. m.

Registration office open....8:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

Money order office and Postoffice Savings Bank open 9 a. m. to.....5 p. m.

S. H. GREEN, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST CHURCH—Cor. C. and 5th St. Divine services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30. Strangers always welcome.
C. AULT PROCUNIER, M. A., Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 4th street and B avenue. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Free seats; strangers and others heartily welcome.
REV. A. D. MENZIES, Minister.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Southwest corner of C avenue and 5th street. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited. REV. DAVID RICHARDS, Missioner in Charge.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Services will be held in the school house every Lord's day. Morning services, 11 o'clock; Sunday school and pastor's Bible class immediately after morning service: evening service, 7:30. All are cordially invited to attend.
REV. H. C. NEWCOMBE, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Corner C. avenue and 6th St. No regular pastor at present. Occasional services by special announcement.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONS—Kaslo lodge No. 25, A. F. and A. M., meets first Monday in every month at Masonic hall over Green Bros.' store. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
HAMILTON BYERS, W. M.
E. E. CHIPMAN, Secretary.

MASONIC CHAPTER—Kootenay Chapter, R. A. M. holds regular convocations on the second Tuesday of each month in Masonic Hall, Kaslo. Visiting companions are cordially invited. E. E. CHIPMAN, Z.
CHAS. TRUMBULL, Scribe E.

MACCABEES—Slocan Tent No. 6, Knights of the Maccabees, meets second and last Thursday of each month at Livingston's hall, Kaslo. Visiting Knights cordially invited.
MOSE HOLLAND, Keeper of Records. W. A. DAVIES, Commander.

FORESTERS.—Court Kaslo No. 3387, Independent Order of Foresters. Meets 2d and 4th Fridays of each month in Livingstone's Hall. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
NORMAN MCINTOSH, Recording Secretary. W. B. STRATHERN, Chief Ranger.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

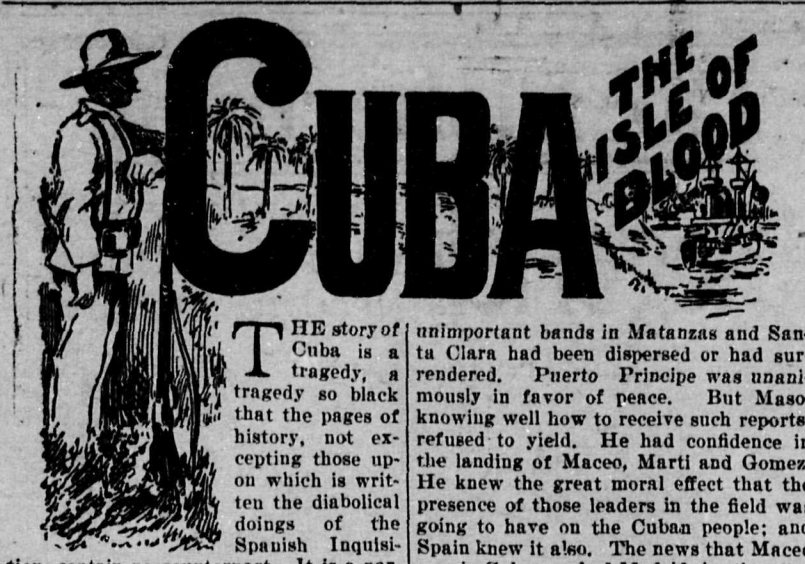
DR. J. F. B. ROGERS,
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate Trinity University, Toronto, Ont., Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Licentiate of the B. C. Council. Late of New York Hospitals and Polyclinic. Office on 4th street, Hospitol, cor 5th and B, Kaslo, B. C.

GEORGE E. MARTIN,
Notary Public,
Arbitrator, Assignee
Conveyancing, Etc.
Over Lamont & Young's Book Store,
KASLO, B C

G. W. GRIMMETT,
Jeweler and Optician,
Reco Avenue, Sandon, B. C.
ONLY OPTICIAN IN KOOTENAY,
EYES TESTED FREE.

Miss Mattie Violet,
Successor to L. MOSES.
Dealer in Fruit, Confectionery Cigars and Reading Matter.
Will open Ice Cream and Lunch Parlor later.
Fourth Street, Kaslo, B. C.

FOR THE BEST
BATHS!
GO TO THE
Grand Barber Shop
HALL BROS., KASLO, B. C.
New Nickel Tubs. Tickets good for three baths, $1.



THE story of Cuba is a tragedy, a tragedy so black that the pages of history, not excepting those upon which is written the diabolical doings of the Spanish Inquisition, contain no counterpart. It is a narrative which had its beginning in the discovery of America; it was rooted in Spanish tyranny, transplanted into centuries of treachery and oppression, reared in internicine strife, and matured in this revolting war and its attendant horrors, which have wrested from Cuba the proud title, "Pearl of the Antilles," and earned for her the name of "Isle of Blood."

The revolution was organized by Jose Marti, a Cuban exile in this country and a man of genius and courage. He organized here what is called the Cuban Revolutionary Party, an association of clubs of Cuban political exiles, for the purpose of raising money to free their country. Poor as were the majority of the few Cubans who lived in the United States before the beginning of the revolution, they listened to the eloquent appeals of Marti and gave him all they had on earth to liberate Cuba from Spain. Marti was ap-

pointed delegate of the party, and his faithful friend, Benjamin J. Guerra, was made treasurer. There was not much money then in the safes of the afterward famous Junta and their funds were soon exhausted by an unsuccessful attempt to start an expedition from the South. But Marti had obtained the co-operation of Gen. Maximo Gomez and Gen. Antonio Maceo, two veterans of the last war. He knew that the discontent against Spain was deep throughout the island. He had important connections with conspirators in all the provinces. He gave without hesitation the orders for the uprising and went to Santo Domingo to join Gen. Gomez and take, with him, the field.

At that grave and decisive moment the total funds of the patriots amounted to not more than $70,000. It is wonderful that with a sum, comparatively speaking, so paltry for so great a purpose, a war should have been raised which cost Spain up to February, 1898, besides the sacrifice of so many of her soldiers, $250,000,000 and caused to the United States a net loss in trade and business of $300,000,000.

On May 19, 1895, Marti was killed in the engagement at Dos Rios, but his work had already been done. He had landed on April 11 with Gen. Gomez at Sabana la Mar, on the southern coast of Cuba, after issuing at Monte Cristi a revolutionary manifesto, and had had time before his death to convoke the representatives of all the Cuban provinces to a general assembly to elect a provisional government and frame a constitution. If this was not done until later, in September of the same year, at the town of Jimaguayu, it was not the less true that from the first days of the revolution the desire of Marti, as of all the patriots, was to organize a republic with popular institutions.

Two months before Marti's death Gen. Antonio Maceo had landed at Duava, near Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba province. With a handful of men and a few rifles and cartridges, a small open boat brought him to Cuba from Jamaica. But his name and his presence were enough to make Spain tremble. He and his heroic brother, Jose Maceo, were surrounded by superior Spanish forces on the day of their landing. They broke through the Spanish lines and made their way into the country. In a few days, as soon as the news spread of their arrival, the province of Santiago de Cuba rose in arms and Antonio Maceo had around him more than 10,000 Cuban soldiers.

The revolution was saved. The few

WATCHING HER DYING BABE.

patriots who took up arms on Feb. 24 at Baire and Manzanillo had courageously resisted under Gen. Bartolome Maso, now Cuba's president, the attacks of the columns of the Spanish Gen. Lachambre, as well as the proposals of peace from the captain general of the island, Don Emilio Calleja. The envoys of the captain general told Maso that the revolution was a failure. The provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana were entirely quiet. A few unimportant bands in Matanzas and Santa Clara had been dispersed or had surrendered. Puerto Principe was unanimously in favor of peace. But Maso, knowing well how to receive such reports, refused to yield. He had confidence in the landing of Maceo, Marti and Gomez. He knew the great moral effect that the presence of those leaders in the field was going to have on the Cuban people; and Spain knew it also. The news that Maceo was in Cuba reached Madrid shortly after the overthrow of the Sagasta cabinet. Canovas, then in power, resolved to fight the revolution with the first of the Spanish generals and with all the resources of the nation. Gen. Calleja was recalled and Gen. Martinez Campos was sent to Cuba with 25,000 soldiers.

Martinez Campos landed in Guantanoma, Santiago de Cuba, on April 16, 1895. His first impression was pessimistic and the long chain of defeats inflicted upon his command until December of the same year proved how right he was in believing from the first day of his arrival that this war was to be more important than the previous one of 1868. He wasted a great deal of time in useless trips by sea to Havana and again to the East. Maceo was preparing in the meantime his men and Gomez was formulating the plan of the great invasion of the West in order to carry the revolution to all the provinces and establish in each one a regular body of the Cuban army.

July 13, 1895, is the memorable date of the battle of Peralejo. The war had been until then confined almost to the province of Santiago de Cuba, with some small bands of patriots roaming through Puerto Principe and keeping up only an unimportant guerrilla warfare. But Maceo had already obtained some notable triumphs, and Martinez Campos decided to carry reenforcements to the Spanish towns in the interior which were in great danger of attack by the insurgents. While Martinez Campos was on the way to Bayamo, Maceo offered him battle near Peralejo.

The engagement was a pitched battle, and the Cubans, not numbering 6,000, carried the day. Gen. Stantocildes fell dead near Gen. Martinez Campos. The Spaniards lost all their ammunition and their horses. Completely routed, a body of them, availing themselves of the darkness of the evening, fled to Bayamo, carrying Martinez Campos on a stretcher borne by four soldiers. He was exhausted by fatigue and filled with despair. More than 300 Spanish soldiers were left dead on the field. With the splendid booty secured by him, Maceo completed the arming of his patriots.

From April to October Gomez successfully carried the war through Puerto Principe province and laid his plans for the invasion of the west. On Oct. 22 Maceo, having received orders from Gomez, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, in September, by the assembly of representatives, started for the east with 2,000 of his men. On Oct. 30 Gomez invaded Las Villas. Maceo joined him on Nov. 29 near a place called Los Guayos. From there they began their triumphant march. On Dec. 3 the Spanish Col. Segura was defeated by the insurgents at Iguara and had to leave his dead on the field, together with a great supply of arms and ammunition. On Dec. 15 the Spanish

DEAD WAGON ON ITS ROUNDS.

battalions of Canarias and Trevino were routed by Maceo at Mal Tiempo, after the most gallant charge with machetes of the Cuban cavalry, led by Maceo himself, that has ever been seen in the Cuban wars. On Dec. 21 the victory of El Desquite cleared the way for the invaders to the province of Matanzas. Martinez Campos then made a desperate effort to check the two Cuban leaders. Until that moment he had been recoiling before the invaders with his columns, hoping that they would stop. But he saw that each step of the patriots to the west was a decisive triumph for their cause. The enthusiasm of the revolution was growing day by day throughout the country. The Cuban ranks were filled by volunteers from all the cities and towns by which Gomez and Maceo passed. Martinez Campos rallied his almost dispersed men and presented battle at El Coliseo on Dec. 23.

The action was sharp and decisive. Martinez Campos behaved bravely, leading one of his wings in a charge against Gomez, but Maceo, falling on the Spanish, won the day for Cuba and compelled Martinez Campos to retire. The captain general hurriedly entered Havana, making preparations to defend the city, and he confessed his defeat to the astonished Spanish volunteers and residents of the capital.

Spain Sends Weyler.

On the night of Dec. 27 the captain general made that avowal. A few days later the rabid Spaniards of the city compelled him to tender his resignation to Madrid. They demanded from Canovas a captain general framed in the old iron cast of the Spanish conquerors, not to fight battles and risk his life on the field, but to exterminate the native population. In their belief, women, children, every one born in Cuba, should be held responsible for the situation. They did not like a soldier with a gallant career and personal courage. They wanted an executioner. Canovas satisfied them and appointed Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau to succeed Martinez Campos.

The question may be asked why the patriots, after so many victories, did not invest the city of Havana and end therewith the Spanish dominion. The answer is very clear. After the battle of Coliseo Gen. Gomez reviewed his troops and found that each soldier had only three cartridges. The Cubans in the United States were making vain efforts to send a big expedition to the patriots. But if the Spanish army was defeated in the fields of

CUBA'S GEOGRAPHICAL RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Cuba, Spanish diplomacy was triumphant at Washington. At Guira de Melena on Jan. 4, 1896, the patriots had to fight with their machetes to enter the province of Havana. For such a state of affairs Gen. Gomez considered his best plan to be to organize armies in all the provinces invaded, so far as his resources permitted him to do, and try to raise the war in Pinar del Rio province. At Garro Jan. 8 the

THE KIND OF WAR SPAIN WAGES.

Ninety slaves were killed by a Spanish detachment, while their owner, a Cuban, was taken out to a tree and hanged.

patriots routed a Spanish column and entered Pinar del Rio. Gen. Gomez then withdrew to the east while Maceo proceeded to the west. On Jan. 17 he obtained another victory at the very gates of Pinar del Rio city and on Jan. 22 he took the town of Banes at the western extremity of the island, three months after his departure from Baragua in Santiago de Cuba. On Feb. 12 Maceo returned to Havana province. Gen. Weyler publicly declared Pinar del Rio pacified, and the gallant Cuban leader returned to that province on March 15.

Before this Weyler had already shown his sanguinary spirit and plans of murder. Prisoners of war and innocent persons unjustly charged with aiding the rebellion were shot every day in Havana. The most summary court martial preceded the executions as a mere formality. In other cases the victims were murdered in cold blood in their dungeons or thrown alive into the sea during the night at the entrance to the harbor to feed the sharks. The horrors of the Council of Blood under Alva look pale when compared to the crimes of Weyler. In the country his troops had orders to kill every non-combatant without regard to age. In the cities he appointed as inspectors of police the most infamous murderers and thieves from the Spanish penal colonies in Africa. In a short time more than 100,000 persons emigrated from Cuba panic-stricken.

But Weyler was not satisfied. He intended to destroy the country and to exterminate the natives. Seeing that the executions in the forts were too slow a method and that the destruction wrought by his columns was not enough to ruin the island, he conceived one of the most monstrous crimes ever committed against humanity. On Feb. 16, 1896, he issued his two famous decrees of concentration. By them every human being in the country districts was compelled to leave his home, after it had been destroyed by the Spanish columns, and go to one of the fortified towns under the vigilance of the Spanish soldiery. With the homes of the reconcentrados their cultivated lands were to be devastated and around the towns where they had to live not a piece of bread was to be given to them. In this manner, under pretext of a military operation, half a million people, most of them women and children, were condemned to die from hunger.

Wholesale Slaughter.

From the date of those decrees until November, 1896, 300,000 people were murdered thus in Cuba. Since November, as a result of Weyler's sanguinary orders, the number has been increased to 400,000. What monster in history ever did so much against humanity and civilization? Nero, Caligula, Tamerlane, Torquemada, Alva, when compared with Weyler, appear mild and humane. A poltroon, besides being an assassin, he never offered battle to the Cubans or took the field to fight. In his time Spain sent 200,000 soldiers to Cuba. He kept them inactive guarding the trocha from Mariel to Majana in Pinar del Rio province or from Jucaro to Moron in Puerto Principe. At other times from his palace in Havana, following on a map the imaginary positions of his enemies, he ordered his columns to make combined movements that always resulted in defeats.

One instance of the stupidity and cowardice of Weyler occurred on May 1, 1896. He ordered one of his favorite combinations of columns against Maceo at a place called Cacarajicara in the province of Pinar del Rio. The result was that the forces of the Spanish Colonels Inclan and Gelabert were shattered by the Cuban leader, and the havoc made in the Spanish lines was so great that the Spanish soldiers, panic-stricken, threw themselves into the sea to escape the Cuban machete. Weyler, as in all other cases, accused his subordinates of not having obeyed his orders exactly.

On Dec. 7, 1896, Maceo, after having crossed Weyler's famous trocha and entered Havana province, was assassinated in an ambush near Punta Brava. The revolution lost in him a great patriot and a heroic soldier. But Weyler soon understood that the murder of Maceo was not the death of Cuba's cause. In March, 1896, Gen. Calixto Garcia landed in Santiago de Cuba. He soon replaced Maceo as a dashing fighter and a brilliant commander. At the same time Gomez in Santa Clara had won the important battle of Saratoga and controlled the whole province. The battle of Juan Criollo in February, 1897, was another of Gomez's important victories, and in Santiago de Cuba the latter part of the year was made conspicuous by the triumph of Gen. Garcia at Victoria de las Tunas.

Weyler was recalled in November, when, after the death of Canovas and the fall of the short-lived Azcarraga cabinet, Senor Sagasta was selected as prime minister by the queen regent. It is a well-known fact that Weyler's recall was imposed upon Spain by this country.

Gen. Don Ramon Blanco, who was to change the sanguinary methods of warfare of his predecessor, entered Havana Nov. 29, 1897. Spain granted to Cuba

FLAG OF FREE CUBA.

an autonomist system, which has been declared a mockery by all impartial judges. The Cubans rejected it, and the new regime inaugurated in Havana on the first day of this year by Gen. Blanco was as a complete failure. The patriots declared the acceptance of autonomy an act of treachery to their flag. They hanged as spies all the Spanish agents sent to them to propose such a scheme. They rejected with scorn the offers of money made to them by Blanco. The death of the Cuban Gen. Aranguren, near Havana, did not discourage the patriots in the least. They kept up the war as enthusiastically as ever, adopting as their motto "Independence or Death."

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The Revere,
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McLEOD HOTEL,
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We cater especially to the traveling public

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Formerly of Butte Hotel, Kaslo, B. C.
Finest table on the east side of Kootenay Lake.

THE KASLO MORNING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY AT KASLO, B. C.

By The News Pub. Co.

Subscription, $1 per month—Advertising rates made known on application.

MAY, 1898.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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DEEP MINING IN KOOTENAY.

Several straws that have turned up of late in mining circles in the Kootenays, have shown to a most pleasing degree that this section is proving to be in fact, as well as in name, one of the really great and permanent mining sections of the world. It is now becoming generally accepted that the ore bodies both of silver-lead and gold-copper, not only hold their own with depth, but improve in value as they go down.

For a long time after the Kootenays came into prominence, on account of their great mineral wealth, mining men of wide experience, in many cases, held aloof, waiting to note the results when depth should be attained. But events of the last few months have proven to the satisfaction of the most skeptical and conservative, that our ore bodies are even richer at great depth than was anticipated by the most sanguine.

A few instances will show that no doubt can be entertained on this point. The Le Roi is a great mine, and is daily becoming more valuable, but Rossland may have others equally rich or even richer. The War Eagle has just placed an order with the James Cooper Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Montreal, for the largest individual air compressor ever built in the Dominion, which will be driven by electricity to operate 50 drills. In addition, a 300-ton electric hoist capable of raising ore from a depth of 3,700 feet, will also be installed at once.

But we need not go so far from home even as Rossland to find plenty of evidence of the depth and permanence of the ore deposits. More than one mining man shook his head at the work being done by "Barbarian" Brown on the Whitewater Deep, in trying to strike the Whitewater ledge at a depth of 1,000 feet. But a happy smile suffused even the faces of the doubting Thomases, when the ore body in this galena ledge was reached; and it is well known that continued work is showing a constant improvement.

Other cases might be cited here, but this is sufficient evidence to prove the case. Kootenay's future and that of the Slocan will hereafter include the deepest of deep mining, in the calculations of far seeing engineers. All of which shows that its future is even more deeply rooted than the early and hardy trail blazers dreamed of.

EDITORIAL OUTCROPPINGS.

The egg and watch chestnut is told of Sir Isaac Newton. Strange that the same coincidence should turn up in Kaslo, isn't it?

It would seem that the little paper up the street has a good opinion of "grape-vine" telegraphic dispatches. Else, why the daily use of such a liberal quantity of that kind of service in the evening handbill.

Evidently Uncle Sam's jolly tars are, for the present, enjoying their outing in Havana harbor and vicinity, when, as noted in dispatches to the News this morning, the band on the flagship New York only stopped playing long enough to bombard Fort Cabaras.

It is stated by those in a position to know, that, aside from the naturally imitative character of Mr. King of the Kootenaian, the only reason why he ever started to circulate a little afternoon dodger, was to enable him to crawl from under the onerous task of issuing a semi-weekly paper, and that the first excuse which presents itself will be taken advantage of to discontinue his afternoon bulletins. He will then settle back into that Stygian pool of inaction from which he only emerged on being confronted by the live newspaper opposition of the News.

After wading back and forth through the mazes of an unusually foggy leader in our last evening's local contemporary, we are still at a loss to know the purport of it and wouldn't feel sure that it was meant for us except that one of the editors of this paper is called by name and charged with being a populist. We do not know that our United States political affiliations are of any interest to the people of British Columbia, but still will set our erring friend right by stating that the writer hereof, who is aimed at, was a life long Republican until his party espoused the single gold standard in 1896 when he joined the silver wing of his party and voted and worked for Bryan. He is pleased to note also that he goaded the editor of the Kootenaian into unwillingly admitting that he would have done the same thing. There are things, though, that are worse than populists. One of them is a political acrobat, who admits that he has held out an itching palm for three years before finding any one to ease it with a nickel.

Church Services Today.

Methodist Church—At 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., the pastor, Rev. C. Ault Procunier, will hold special farewell services. A general history of the work of the church in the city will be given.

Robertson Presbyterian Church—The pastor, Rev. A. D. Menzies will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning text, "A name which is above every name." Evening text, "This man receiveth sinners." Sunday school 2:30 p. m.

St. Mark's Church of England—Morning service at 11 a. m.; Evensong at 7:30 p. m. Rev. David Richards, missioner in charge.

Situation Reviewed by Times.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

London, April 30.—A correspondent of the Daily Times says there was little danger that peace would be disturbed under President Cleveland, "because the Cleveland cabinet gave distinct assurances that Spain's sovereignty would be respected and President Cleveland was regarded as a man of his word." With the advent of President McKinley it was remarked that all such assurances were avoided and indications were given that only a short time would be accorded for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion. The Spanish government perceived that there was danger ahead. When General Woodford arrived he soon let it be known that he had an important mission to execute, but he made a distinctly favorable personal impression by his amicable, conciliatory and scrupulously courteous manner, giving all the Spanish ministers the impression that he would avoid all unnecessary diplomatic friction. Gradually he gave indications of America's distress and the idea that the humane indignation felt in the U. S. at General Weyler's operations might eventually force the hand of the Washington government. On September 15th, at San Sebastian, General Woodford had his first interview with the Duke of Tetuan, when he declared in the most positive terms that the president desired most earnestly peace and friendship between Spain and the U. S.

These assurances have been carried out and President McKinley certainly gave Spain all the time possible to end the matter without humiliation to herself. But the Spanish government weakly gave up to the idea that a bold front was necessary to preserve her peace at home and is now asking for the powers to extricate her some how.

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A limited amount of Treasury Shares for sale.
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Premier . . . . . Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Member House of Commons, Dominion Parliament, for West Kootenay . Hewitt Bostock

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORY.

Lieut.-Governor . . . Hon. T. R. McInnes
Premier . . . . . Hon. J. H. Turner
Attorney-General . . . Hon. D. M. Eberts
Com. of Lands and Works . Hon. G. B. Martin
Minister Mines and Education . Hon. Jas. Baker
President Executive Council . Hon. C. E. Pooley
Provincial Mineralogist . . R. G. McConnell
Members Legislative Assembly for West Kootenay—North Riding . . . . J. M. Kellie
South Riding . . . . . J. F. Hume

KASLO OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor . . . . . Chas. W. McAnn
Aldermen—A. W. Goodenough, F. E. Archer, J. D. Moore, G. Hartin, D. W. Moore, Geo. Whiteside.
City Clerk . . . . . E. E. Chipman
Police Magistrate . . . . Alex Lucas
City Marshal . . . . . M. V. Adams
Assistant . . . . . W. A. Milne
Auditor . . . . . C. D. McKenzie
Treasurer . . . . . S. H. Green
Assessor . . . . . S. P. Tuck
Water Commissioner . . . . R. A. Cockle
Health Officer . . . . Dr. J. F. B. Rogers
City council meets every Wednesday 4 p. m. at city hall, 4th st., between Front st. and A ave.

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief . . . . . Hugh P. Fletcher
First Deputy Chief . . . . Geo. Reid
Second Deputy Chief . . . . John Gillis
Third Deputy Chief . . . Geo. Whiteside
Secretary . . . . . Archie Morris
Treasurer . . . . . Gus Adams

DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

Mining Recorder-Assessor-Tax Col. . Jno. Keen
Collector of Customs . . J. F. McIntosh
School Trustees—August Carney, J. D. Moore, G. O. Buchanan. Principal—Prof. Jas. Hislop.

KASLO POSTOFFICE.

General delivery open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m. Lobby open from 7 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. Mails for despatch close every evening except Saturday and Sunday, at 9 p. m. Mails arrive from United States and lake points daily except Sunday, at 9.30 p. m. From C. P. R. and Slocan points, arrive daily, except Sunday, at 4 p. m. Registration office open, 8.30 a. m., 6.30 p. m. Money order office and Post-office Savings Bank open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
S. H. GREEN, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST CHURCH—Cor. C and 5th st. Divine services every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school 2.30. Strangers welcome.
C. Ault Procunier, M. A., Pastor.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Cor. 4th st. and B ave. Services every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 8 o'clock. Free seats. Strangers heartily welcome.
Rev. A. D. Menzies, Minister.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Southwest cor. of C ave. and 5th st. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. All are cordially invited.
Rev. David Richards, Missioner in Charge.
CATHOLIC CHURCH—Corner C avenue and 6th st. No regular pastor at present. Occasional services by special announcement.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONS—Kaslo Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., meets first Monday in every month at Masonic hall over Green Bros'. store. Visiting brothers invited to attend. H. Byers, W. M.
E. E. Chipman, Secretary.
MASONIC CHAPTER—Kootenay Chapter, R.A. M., holds regular convocations on the second Tuesday of each month in Masonic hall, Kaslo Visiting companions are cordially invited.
Chas. Trumbull, Scribe E. E. E. Chipman, Z.
MACCABEES—Slocan Tent No. 6, Knights of the Maccabees, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Livingston's hall, Kaslo Visiting Knights cordially invited.
W. A. Davies, Commander.
Dolph Johnson, Keeper of Records.
FORESTERS—Court Kaslo No. 3387, Independent Order of Foresters. Meets 4th Friday of each month in Victoria house. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
W. B. Strathern, Chief Ranger.
W. J. Hall, Recording Secretary.

KASLO TRANSFER CO.

General Express and Transfer Business...

Dealers in
Ice, Hay,
Oats, Wood,
and Feed!

Special Facilities for moving—

FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.

Gardens plowed, manured and made ready for seed.

L. HANNA, Mangr.

Telephone No. 9. Front st. Kaslo, B.C

LOCAL BREVITIES.

"Persons having normal vision will be able to read this print at a distance of 14 inches from the eyes with ease and comfort; also will be able to read it with each eye separately. If unable to do so your eyes are defective and should have immediate attention. When the eyes become tired from reading or sewing, or if the letters look blurred and run together, it is a sure indication that glasses are needed The lenses sold in the cheap goods are of unequal density and have imperfectly formed surfaces. Continued use of these poorer lenses will result in positive injury from the constant strain upon the muscles of accommodation to supply the defects in the glass."

If your eyes are not working O. K., consult O. Strathern, opposite P. O. *

Milwaukee Beer Hall. Call and see Bob & Tony and get some wienerwurst and sourkraut free with your beer. *

Every one is invited to visit the Steam Laundry. See where and how we do the work, and get our new price list. *

Why send your washing to a Chinaman when white men will do it better and cheaper? Try the Steam Laundry and be convinced. *

The Milwaukee Beer Hall has the best and coolest beer in the city. *

Milwaukee Beer Hall. If you want good miners, mechanics or laborers, they make their headquarters with Bob and Tony. *

Milwaukee Beer Hall. Bob and Tony will always treat you right. Give them a call. *

Remember the Steam Laundry has cut prices. Everybody can afford to have work done there now. *

See Walker, the Tailor, for well fitting suits of the best material, at most reasonable prices; 4th street, Kaslo, B. C. *

At the Milwaukee Beer Hall, Bob and Tony will serve you the finest schooner of Half and Half and the best of roast beef free with them. *

The Kemp Mineral Water, a home product, cool and refreshing, always on tap. Call for it at the Bodega. Try it. J. A. Swift. *

When Polonius advised his son, "costly thy habit as thy purse can buy but not expressed in fancy," he had direct reference to Walker, the Tailor. But times have changed and good stylish suits may now be had at Walker's at no great cost. *

For indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney trouble, etc., drink Kemp Mineral Water. J. A. Swift, at the Bodega. *

For best rooms at lowest rates, go to the Colonial house, opposite the P.O. *

The Steam Laundry is the place to have your work done right at a fair price. *

For Kemp Mineral Water, call on J A. Swift, at the Bodega. *

Milwaukee Beer Hall, Bob and Tony, proprietors. The biggest and sharpest mug of beer in the Slocan country. *

A snap in 1847 Rogers Bros'. silver plate 1-2 doz. tablespoons, 1-2 doz. dessert spoons and 1-2 doz. teaspoons, all for $5. O. Strathern. *

Milwaukee Beer Hall. Bob and Tony run it. Open day and night. They serve you the finest free lunch in the Slocan with each schooner of beer. *

The Steam Laundry under new management. Call and see them. Only first class work and the price is only commensurate with living wages. *

"Who made you that perfect fitting coat? Good stuff too." "Why, Walker the tailor of course." *

W. R. Winstead, the Whitewater assayer and mining operator, was in town yesterday.

T. M. Gibson has gone to Spokane to meet his wife and child returning home from Southern California.

A fine lot of new material for men's suits has just been received by Walker the tailor. Now is the time to order. *

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KASLO.

Kaslo, B. C., April 29, 1898.

Competitive Plans Wanted.

The City of Kaslo, B. C., will erect Municipal Building and Court House—fronting on two streets—two stories with basement, to cost $7,500; $200 will be paid for accepted plans and specifications.

For further particulars, apply to
E. E. CHIPMAN,
City Clerk,
Kaslo, B C.

Looking for Russian Embezzlers.

Continued from First Page

are known to be in the U. S. Rewards of 15,000 roubles are offered for their arrest.

Cubans Returning to Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

New York, April 30.—About 130 Cubans left the Junta here tonight to join the U. S. troops at Tampa. The contingent will be augmented at Philadelphia in command of Gen. Castillo.

Key West, April 30.—Twelve hundred Cubans will be equipped by the U. S. and transported from Key West to Cuba immediately.

Extra Precautions at Key West.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

Key West, April 30.—Beginning tomorrow night this port will be closed to all incoming vessels from 8 o'clock in the eveing until daylight. Great vigilance will be employed in the harbor and sentries will patrol the shores constantly after nightfall.

Spain Gives Up Captured Coal.

Special Dispatch to the Kaslo Morning News.

London, April 30.—Advices from Ilila say that the cargo of coal of the American bark Saranac which was captured at that place by the Spanish gunboat El Cano, has been liberated.

Returned From Duncan River.

R. S. Gallop foreman of the Duncan river work has returned with a part of the men from the work on the Lower Duncan river. The work is nearly completed, the remaining men being left on the Upper Duncan for a few days longer. There is a small balance yet left of the $3,000 appropriation.

Government Butter for Kootenay.

A. McCallum, of the Kaslo Dairy, Produce and Provision Co., has received a letter from the Hon. S. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, informing him of the visit and representations of G. O. Buchanan of this city. The result will probably be that the butter from the creameries of the Dominion dairy will be shipped hereafter directly to the Kootenays.

Spain Wants News from Manilla.

Madrid, April 30, 10.40 p. m.—Up to this hour no news has been received from Manila. During the continuance of the debate in the chamber today Senor Silvela, the conservative leader, declared that this was not a movement for political discussion, as the matter was now in the hands of the army and navy.

Prof. Beaton, the Scottish bagpiper, gave an entertainment at the Olympic hall Thursday night, which was largely attended. Prof. Beaton expects to open a class in dancing here and in Nelson soon. He can be seen at the Olympic Hotel.

ARE BUILDING INTO KASLO.

Good Wagon Road From Beyond Mirror Lake.

Many sections of Kootenay are after the government with great persistence for wagon roads, but it is manifest that a goodly per cent of them will have to wait for a time for much coveted improvements. Few, however, are sufficiently enthusiastic and earnest along this line to emulate an example now being set for them almost at our very doors. And the unusual part of it is that those taking the matter in hand are all followers of Confucius.

Fletcher's ranch is located about five miles from Kaslo, a little back from the western shore of the lake. A number of thrifty Chinamen have leased it, and are making a big garden of it.

But locomotion on the lake proved to be too laborious and altogether unsatisfactory to the celestials, so they have begun the construction of a good substantial wagon road to the city. It is now graded and completed about half the distance, that is, nearly to Mirror lake, or as it is known by some, Revere lake. The road has easy grades, and those who have seen it pronounce it to be first class, it being eight feet wide and well stumped and finished.

Several men interested in the ranch have been working there all the spring, though at present the force is small, as the spring planting and seeding is on.

After leaving Mirror lake, the road will probably keep farther back from the lake than the present trail, in order to secure better grades. It will probably come into the city over the new 5th avenue bridge, and when completed will give quick and ready access to a locality desirable in many ways.

Just Arrived

A Seasonabln Line of

. Fine Groceries .

Including Such Delicacies as

Smyrna Dried Figs. Preserved New Orleans Figs.
Ram Lal Tea. Chase & Sanborn's Coffees.
And all Noted Brands of Coffee, Mecca, Mocha and Java.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles.
Patterson's Chutney Pickles. French mustard.
Sliced Smoked Beef and the Noted Beef Extract, Bovril.

Grocery Line. We can furnish almost any thing desired in the But that is not all.

Our Men's Furnishing Goods.

Continue to comprise the Largest and Finest Assortment in the city. Call and see them.

GREEN BROS.,

Corner A Avenue and Third Street, Kaslo, B. C

GET YOUR SYSTEM RENOVATED!

Spring Is Almost Here.

Ask STEPHENSON for a bottle of Compound Sarsaparilla. There is nothing better for a Spring Medicine or Blood Purifier.

E. F. STEPHENSON The Kaslo Druggist,

Front Street, Kaslo, British Columbia.

The Coming Light!

The Best Artificial Illuminant. Absolutely safe. Approved by Canadian Underwriters.

Niagara Falls Acetylene Gas Machine Company, Limited.

S. C. WING, Local Agent,

Front street, above News Office, Kaslo, British Columbia.

J. Turner & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in Cigars, Tobacco, Hay, Oats, Bran, Eggs, Etc. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Front st., near News Office, Kaslo, B.C.

Nelson House,

KASLO, B. C.

NELSON & BOSTRUM, PROPRIETORS.

Nicely furnished rooms. Bar well stocked. Spokane Beer on Draught by Schooner or quart Best free lunch in the city.

Kalama Hotel,

KUSKONOOK, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Otherwise Armstrong's Landing and Goat River Landing.

Mrs. Wm. Middleton, Propr.

We cater especially to the traveling public.

Butte Hotel,

BY D. A. CARR, KUSKONOOK, B. C.

Formerly of the Butte Hotel, Kaslo, B. C.

FINEST TABLE ON THE EAST SIDE OF KOOTENAY LAKE.

DR. A. S. MARSHALL,

DENTIST.

Graduate of American College, Chicago

KASLO, B. C.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Summary of Railway and Steamer Time Cards From Kaslo.

For Whitewater, Sandon, Cody, etc., K. & S. Railway trains leave Kaslo daily at 8 a. m.; returning, arrive at Kaslo at 3.50 p. m.

For Three Forks, New Denver, Rosebery and Nakusp, take K. & S. Ry. from Kaslo to Sandon, and thence Nakusp & Slocan Railway, leaving Sandon daily at 7.45 a. m.; returning, arrive daily at Sandon at 4.55 p. m.

For Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria and other main line points on C. P. R., boat from Nakusp to Arrowhead, cars to Revelstoke, thence connect with east and west bound trains.

For Silverton, Slocan City, take Str. Slocan on Slocan lake, connecting with N. & S. at Rosebery.

For Northport, Spokane, Rossland and Grand Forks, take the Str. International from Kaslo daily at 5.45 a. m., except Sunday, making connections at Five Mile Point with the N. & F. S. Ry., thence to Northport. From Northport to Spokane continue the railway, known south of Northport as the Spokane Falls & Northern, arriving at Spokane, Wash., at 6.40 p. m.

Or for Spokane, take I. N. & T. Co.'s Str. Alberta from Kaslo to Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. and connect at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern trains to Spokane, arriving at 2.45 the following day.

For Rossland change at Northport to the Red Mountain Ry., arriving at Rossland at 3.40 p. m. Or, Rossland may be reached from Nelson via C. & K. Ry. to Robson, thence by river steamer to Trail, thence by C. & W. Ry. to Rossland. Or, Rossland may be reached via Nakusp and Trail by strms. down Arrow lakes and Columbia river.

For Grand Forks and Boundary Creek points, take S. F. & N. Ry. from Northport to Bossburg or Marcus, thence by stage across reservation.

For Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, Nelson, etc., I. N. & T. Co.'s Str. International leaves Kaslo daily, except Sunday, at 5.45 a.m., returning, leaves Nelson at 5 p. m., arriving at Kaslo about 8.30 p. m.

C. P. R. Co.'s Str. Kokanee leaves Kaslo daily, except Sunday, at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Nelson at 11 a. m.; returning, leaves Nelson at 4 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 7.30 p. m.

For Kuskonook, Ft. Steele, etc., take Str. Kokanee Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a m., or I. N. & T. Co.'s Str. Alberta Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p. m.; thence by stage to Fort Steele Wednesday and Saturday.

The following is a table of distances from Kaslo to surrounding business points:

West or North.	Miles.	East or South.	Miles.
Whitewater	17	Ainsworth	12
Bear Lake	20	Pilot Bay	20
McGuigan	23	Balfour	23
Sandon, 3 hours	29	Sanca	38
Cody	31	Nelson, 4 hours	42
Three Forks	33	Ymir	60
New Denver	38	Robson	70
Rosebery	41	Trail	90
Silverton	48	Northport, 7 hours	103
Slocan City	66	Rossland, 10 hours	120
Nakusp	70	Bossburg	122
Burton City	95	Marcus	130
Lardo	18	Grand Forks	180
Argenta	20	Greenwood	192
Duncan City	34	Anaconda	196
HalcyonHotSprings	85	Boundary	200
Arrowhead	105	Midway	204
Laurie	109	Spokane, 13 hours	232
Thompson's Land'g	113	Kuskonook	45
Trout Lake City	125	Goat River	65
Ferguson	130	Bedlington(Rykerts)	77
Revelstoke, 31 hrs	133	Port Hill	78
Vernon	223	Lucas	108
Penticton	293	Bonner's Ferry, 13 h	140
Kamloops	261	Moyie City	125
Ashcroft	308	Swansea	135
Lytton	356	Wardner, B.C.	140
Yale	409	Cranbrook	150
New Westminster	503	Fort Steele	160
Vancouver, 51 hrs	512	Canal Flats	190
Victoria, 59 hours	596	Windermere	210
Seattle, 28 hours	580	Donald	212
Tacoma, 30 hours	620	Golden	230
Portland, 48 hours	682	Banff	314

WAS A HUMAN TIMEPIECE.

Aged Negro Who Could Tell the Time of Day Almost to a Minute.

"Uncle" Andrew Jackson Henderson, an aged negro, who lived in Zanesville, Ohio, was a human timepiece. He could tell the time of day to a minute—almost to a second—by placing his right hand to his right ear and pausing an instant to reflect.

"How do you do it, Uncle Andy?" asked his friends repeatedly, mystified at the old man's power. Uncle Andy

WAS A HUMAN TIMEPIECE.

would look at them whimsically, with a quaint smile playing over his black lips, and say: "Oh, I jess tells." And that was the only explanation old Andrew Jackson Henderson ever gave of the strange gift he possessed.

He was born in Tennessee fifty-four years ago, and his boyhood was spent in slavery. When the Union army marched through his native State he was picked up by a Union officer named Cox, who made him his personal servant. After the close of the war Cox returned to Zanesville and was accompanied by Andy. The negro married and prospered. Everybody in Zanesville knew him. Several years ago he accidentally discovered that he was able to tell the time at any hour of the day or night by simply placing his hand to his ear. Thousands of times he demonstrated his ability to do this, much to the delight of the children and the wonderment of their elders. Just as the sun was going down on last Christmas Day old Uncle Andy died as the result of a paralytic stroke, and with him died the knowledge of the secret of the human timepiece.

A MODEST MONOPOLIST.

Caly Harris Has a Corner on Coal in His Part of the Country.

Beyond the suburbs of Cincinnati is a small colony living on the side of a remarkably steep hill. One of "the oldest inhabitants" is Caly Harris, an Englishman. His neighbors say he has not been to the city for thirty years.

A curious visitor read on his door: "Coal for sale here, by the bushel." Harris explained that the coal was

THE COAL BARON'S CASTLE.

brought to the top from the other side of the hill and dropped down a chute. His neighbors have to have coal; they would rather buy it from him and carry it down than to buy it below, from the wagons, and carry it up. So he has a "corner" on coal in that part of the country.

He Paid for His Compliment.

A Stafford Springs man will probably use discretion hereafter in distributing compliments. He had been collecting rents among the Italian tenements, and at one house he commented to the housewife on her baby. In a joking way he told the woman he would give her a rooster for the baby. She did not seem then to be impressed with the offer, but a few days' deliberation and probable consultation with her husband had another effect, for on the following Sunday she appeared at the man's house and offered the baby, at the same time demanding the rooster. It required a great amount of argument and explanation to convince the woman that there was no market for her child, even at such a reasonable price, and she could not be persuaded to take it home again until she had been promised a barrel of apples.—Rockville (Ct.) Journal.

A first-class price doesn't always indicate a first-class hotel.

The achers of the farmer yield the dentist an income.

WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS.

A Surprising Report Issued by the Census Bureau.

A recent bulletin from the census bureau gives some figures about the number of women employed in gainful occupations, that are not only interesting but surprising, says the Augusta Chronicle. For many years we have been accustomed to women in domestic pursuits and as teachers, and women stenographers, typewriters and clerks in stores, or even as lawyers and preachers no longer excite comment as novelties, but, perhaps few readers of the Chronicle know that women are now at work as pilots, sailors, boatwomen, locomotive engineers, painters, plumbers, printers, machinists, gold and silver workers, britannia workers, iron and steel workers, brass workers, wagonmakers, lead and zinc workers, stone masons, molders, coremakers, patternmakers, musical instrument-makers, nail and tack makers, plasterers, boilermakers, tinwaremakers, tool and cutlery makers, stove, furnace and gratemakers, roofers and slaters, etc., etc. The female compositors (in 1890) numbered 6,286; printers and lithographers, 5,565. There were also 14,879 females engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries not specified, making a grand total of nearly 4,000,000 self-supporting women engaged in gainful occupations in this country.

The bulletin says: "The numerical increase in persons engaged in gainful occupations since 1880 was 5,343,562, and the percentage of increase 30.72; the increase in males was 4,076,008, or 27.64 per cent.; and in females 1,267,554, or 47.88 per cent. Persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries have increased 49.13 per cent. since 1880, the percentage of increase for males being 46.01 per cent., and the percentage increase for females 62.87 per cent. Persons engaged in 'trade and transportation' have increased 78.19 per cent., the percentage of increase for females being especially large, 263.25 per cent."

Whether this great increase in working women is a matter for congratulation or regret is a subject about which men differ.

The only way a man can get the best of a woman who wants him, is to marry her.

A pound of accomplishments weighs more in a woman than a ton of learning.

A husband is a thing which is always away just when its wife wants to consult it.

A woman almost always had a lot nicer hair before she was so sick and it all came out.

Eve was probably never very happy because she couldn't throw up Adam's relatives to him.

A girl's argument is a little like reason and a lot more like the characters you see on tea boxes.

Probably the most unhappy girl in the world is the one whose teeth ache every time she eats candy.

A girl always comes away from a house party with either a terrible quarrel or an idea for a new waist.

Any man will admit that he can't make bread, but no woman will admit that she can't understand politics.

When a woman tells her husband she has found a gray hair in her head, she generally looks indignant at him.

A girl seems to think a man will believe she has got on a new dress every time she changes the lace thing in the front of it.

A girl's heart can generally be sliced up so it will go around among any number, like a pie when there is company and your wife is afraid the children might cry.

How to Rule a Man.

"You can never tell in advance what men are going to do," says Aunt Philenda Broadbend in Puck. "There is a proverb which says that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach; but some men are dyspeptic, and their inner nature cannot be reached by that road. You can win one man's everlasting subservience by the successful application of a mustard plaster, should he require one, and the same action will make a tyrant or a misanthrope, or both, of the next man. One man can be subjugated by making him afraid of you, and another by making him think you are afraid of him. You must talk to one man and listen to another. All in all, about the only infallible rule regarding men folk that I have gathered from my experience with them is that the man who before marriage loves a woman the most extravagantly, after marriage loves her the most economically. The average man's ideal of a wife is one who knows how to dress on nothing a year and always looks well."

The man with a grievance always proves a grievance to his friends.

RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.

Kaslo & Slocan Ry.

—TIME CARD—

Trains Run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going West.	Daily.	Going East
8:00 a. m. Lv.	Kaslo	Arv. 3:50 p. m
8:36 a. m. Lv.	South Fork	Arv. 3:15 p. m
9:36 a. m. Lv.	Sproule's	Arv. 2:15 p. m
9:51 a. m. Lv.	Whitewater	Arv. 2:00 p. m
10:03 a. m. Lv.	Bear Lake	Arv. 1:48 p. m
10:18 a. m. Lv.	McGuigan	Arv. 1:33 p. m
10:38 a. m. Lv.	Cody Junction	Arv. 1:12 p. m
10:50 a. m. Ar.	Sandon	Lv. 1:00 p. m

GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent.

ROBT. IRVING, G. F. & P. A,

INTERNATIONAL

Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.

Steamers "International" and "Alberta" on Kootenay Lake and River.

SUMMER TIME CARD

In effect 15th of March, 1898. Subject to change without notice.

STEAMER INTERNATIONAL

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson and way points, daily except Sunday, 5:45 a.m. Arrive Northport 12:58 p. m.: Rossland, 2:55 p. m., Spokane, 6:40 p. m.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo and way points, daily except Sunday, 4:45 p.m. Leaving Spokane 8 a. m.; Rossland 11:45 a. m., Northport, 1:00 p. m.

Five Mile Point connection with all Passenger Trains of N. & F. S. Railroad to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all United States points.

STEAMER ALBERTA

Leaves Kaslo for Kuskonook and way-points and for Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p. m., arriving at Kuskonook at 10 p. m. and at Bonner's Ferry at 8 a. m. following day. Returning leaves Bonner's Ferry every Wednesday and Sunday at 2 p. m., arriving at Kuskonook at 8 p. m. and at Kaslo at 1 a. m. following day.

Bonner's Ferry connection with all passenger trains of Great Northern railway, arriving westward at Spokane 2:45 p. m., or leaving Bonner's Ferry for eastward points at 1:15 p. m.

Meals and berths not included.

Passengers on SS. International from Nelson, Spokane, etc., for points on Kootenay lake south of Pilot Bay, will connect at that point with the SS. Alberta.

Passengers for Nelson via SS. Alberta, from points south of Pilot Bay, can, by arrangement with purser, have stop-over at Pilot Bay or Ainsworth, or connect with SS. International at Kaslo.

The company's steamers connect Kootenay Lake and Slocan points with all points in the United States and Canada, by way of Spokane and Kootenay river.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points by pursers on steamers or at our office.

G. ALEXANDER, General Manager.

P. O. Box 122, Kaslo, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard

Red Mountain R'ys.

The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

Leave 9:20 am	Nelson	Arrive 5:35 pm
Leave 11:45 am	Rossland	Arrive 2:55 pm
Leave 8:00 am	Spokane	Arrive 6:40 pm

Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with Stage Daily.

Inland Navigation and Trading Co., Steamer Halys,

Capt. W. W. West,

Does Jobbing Trade on Kootenay Lake.

Leave orders with Steam r International.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

The Fast Line.
Superior Service.

Through tickets to all points in the

United States and Canada.

Direct Connection with the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

TRAINS DEPART FROM SPOKANE:

No. 1 west ..... 3:00 p. m.
No. 2 east ..... 7:00 a. m.

Tickets to Japan and China via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For information, time cards, maps and tickets, apply to agents of the Spokane Falls & Northern and its connections, or to

F. D. GIBBS, General Agent, Spokane.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., No. 255 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon.

Write for map of Kootenay country.

RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

AND

SOO PACIFIC LINE

The Cheapest, most Comfortable and direct route from Kaslo

—TO—

All points in Canada and the United States.

The only line running through Tourist cars to Toronto, Montreal and Boston. Through Tourist cars to St. Paul daily.

Magnificent Sleepers and Dining Cars on All Trains.

Travel by this line and have your baggage checked through to destination.

Daily connection from Kaslo every day excepting Sunday, at 7:30 a. m.

For Kuskonook and lake points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For full information call on or address

ALDER BISHOP,
Freight and Pass. agent, Kaslo, B. C.

—OR TO—

A. F. ANDERSON,
Traveling Pass. agent, Nelson, B. C.

E. J. COYLE,
District Pass. agent, Vancouver.

Write for Klondike folder and map.

KUSKONOOK AND BONNER'S FERRY

Str. Ainsworth

Leaves Kuskonook 12:00 o'clock noon, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

(Upon arrival of steamer Nelson with passengers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, Nelson)

Arrives Bonner's Ferry 11:00 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Bonner's Ferry 2:00 p m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

(Upon arrival of Great Northern trains from east and West.)

Arrives Kuskonook 11:00 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

E. J. MATHEWS, Manager.

O.R.&N.

Shortest and quickest route to the Cœur d'Alene mines, Palouse, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City mines, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek gold mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and and Denver. Steamer tickets to Europe and other foreign countries.

Ocean steamers leave Portland every four days for San Francisco.

Leave	Spokane Time Schedule.	Arrive
5:00 p. m. Daily	FAST MAIL—Walla Walla, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and the East.	7:45 a. m. Daily
8:00 a. m. Daily	LOCAL MAIL—Cœur d'Alenes, Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman and Moscow.	6:40 p. m. Daily

For through tickets and further information apply to JAS. WAUGH, Agent International Navigation and Trading Company, Kaslo.

Or at O. R. & N. Company's office, 30 Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.

H. M. ADAMS, General Agent.

Or.... W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

EAST— GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY —WEST

The surveyor's chain made it the shortest transcontinental route.

It is the most modern in equipment.
It is the heaviest railed line.
It has a rock-ballast roadbed.
It crosses no sand deserts.
It was built without land grant or government aid.
It is noted for the courtesy of its employes.
It is the only line serving meals on the la carte plan.

Kootenay connection at Bonner's Ferry Ida., Sunday and Wednesday.

TRAINS LEAVE SPOKANE.

Eastward ..... 7.00 a. m
Westward ..... 2.45 p. m

For maps, tickets and complete information call on or address International Navigation & Trading Company agents, K. & S. railway agents, or

C. G. DIXON, General Agent, Spokane, Wash.

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

Summary of Railway-Steamer Time Cards from Kaslo.

FOR WHITEWATER, SANDON, Cody, etc., Kaslo & Slocan Railway trains leave Kaslo daily at 8 a. m.; returning, arrive at Kaslo 3:50 p. m.

FOR THREE FORKS, NEW DENVER, Rosebery and Nakusp, take K. & S. Ry. from Kaslo to Sandon, and thence Nakusp & Slocan Railway, leaving Sandon daily at 7:45 a. m.; returning, arrive daily at Sandon at 4:55 p. m.

FOR REVELSTOKE, VANCOUVER, Victoria and other main line points on C. P. R., boat from Nakusp to Arrowhead, cars to Revelstoke, thence connect with east and west bound trains.

FOR SILVERTON, SLOCAN CITY, etc., take Steamer Slocan on Slocan lake, conneting with Nakusp & Slocan Ry. at Rosebery.

FOR NORTHPORT, SPOKANE, Rossland and Grand Forks, take the Steamer International from Kaslo daily at 5:45 a. m., except Sunday, making connections at Five Mile Point, near Nelson, with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry., then to Northport. From Northport to Spokane continue the railway, known south of Northport as the Spokane Falls & Northern, arriving at Spokane at 6:40 p. m.

Or for Spokane take I. N. & T. Co.'s steamer Alberta from Kaslo to Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. and connect at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern trains to Spokane, arriving at 2:45 the following day.

For Rossland change at Northport to the Red Mountain Ry., arriving at Rossland at 3:40 p. m. Or, Rossland may be reached from Nelson via Columbia & Kootenay Ry. to Robson, thence by river steamer to Trail, thence by Columbia & Western Ry. to Rossland. Or, Rossland may be reached via Nakusp and Trail by daily steamers down the Arrow lakes and Columbia river.

For Grand Forks and Boundary Creek points, take S. F. & N. Ry. from Northport to Bossburg or Marcus, thence by stage across reservation.

FOR AINSWORTH, PILOT BAY, NELson, etc., I. N. & T. Co.'s Steamer International leaves Kaslo daily, except Sunday, at 5:45 a. m.; returning, leaves Nelson at 5 p. m., arriving at Kaslo about 8:30 p. m.

C. P. R. Co.'s Steamer Kokanee leaves Kaslo daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nelson at 11 a. m.; returning, leaves Nelson at 4 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 7:30 p. m.

FOR KUSKONOOK, FORT STEELE, etc., take steamer Kokanee Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a. m., or I. N. & T. Co.'s steamer Alberta Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p. m.; thence by stage to Fort Steele Wednesday and Saturday.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

From Kaslo to Surrounding Business Points.

WEST OR NORTH.	Miles.	EAST OR SOUTH.	Miles.
Whitewater	17	Ainsworth	12
Bear Lake	20	Pilot Bay	20
McGuigan	23	Balfour	23
Sandon (3 hours)	29	Sanca	38
Cody	31	Nelson (4 hours)	42
Three Forks	33	Ymir	60
New Denver	38	Robson	70
Rosebery	41	Trail	90
Silverton	48	Northport (7 hrs)	103
Slocan City	66	Rossland (10 hours)	120
Nakusp	70	Bossburg	122
Burton City	95	Marcus	130
Lardo	18	Grand Forks	180
Argenta	20	Greenwood	192
Duncan City	34	Anaconda	196
Halcyon Hot Spr'gs	85	Boundary	200
Arrowhead	105	Midway	204
Laurie	109	Spokane (13 hours)	232
Thompsons Landing	113	Kuskonook	5
Trout Lake City	125	Goat River	65
Ferguson	130	Bedlington (Rykerts)	77
Revelstoke (31 hrs)	133	Port Hill	78
Vernon	223	Lucas	108
Penticton	293	Bonners Ferry (13 h)	140
Kamloops	261	Moyie City	125
Ashcroft	308	Swansea	135
Lytton	356	Wardner, B. C.	140
Yale	409	Cranbrook	150
New Westminster	503	Fort Steele	160
Vancouver (51 hrs)*	512	Canal Flats	190
Victoria (59 hrs)*	596	Windermere	210
Seattle (28 hours)	580	Donald	212
Tacoma (30 hours)	620	Golden	230
Portland (48 hours)	682	Banff	314

*Via C. P. R.

Raw Fur Notice.

I, the undersigned, representing JOSEPH ULLMAN, of St. Paul, New York and London, England, wish to inform my friends and the public generally that I do not intend to travel as heretofore. Those favoring me with shipments of

RAW FURS

can rely on fair treatment and prompt returns assured. Write for price list.

G. W. BALDWIN, Winnipeg, Man.

FRUITS

Confectionery,
Tobacco
Cigars

Best in every line. A stock of fancy groceries is soon to be added to our stock.

CARNEY BROS.,

Front st. opp. Kaslo Hotel, Kaslo, B. C.

J. B. FERGUSON AND C. F. CALDWELL,

Mining and Real Estate Agents.

Coorspondence solicite

Address, KASLO, B. C.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

It is estimated that the nerves, with branches and minute ramifications connecting with the brain, exceed ten million.

It is said that in the sandy deserts of Arabia whirling winds sometimes excavate pits two hundred feet in depth, and extending down to the harder stratum on which the great bed of sand rests.

In a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Grehant says that the surface of cast iron kept at a red heat is capable of transforming carbonic acid into carbonic oxide—that is, into a poisonous gas.

It has been demonstrated that while there is no especial difficulty in using petroleum as a fuel for locomotives, there would be trouble in obtaining a supply of the fuel. It has been estimated that the entire petroleum supply of the country would not furnish fuel enough for the use of the locomotives employed on the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems alone.

Some persons associate particular colors with particular sounds. Dr. W. S Colman, discussing this phenomenon in the Lancet, says there are two forms of it. In one case the person has a sensation as if a transparent colored film, like a rainbow, appeared before his eyes when certain vowel, or musical, sounds strike his ears. In the other case letters or written words, representing the sounds heard, appear in colored tints. The tints are very definite and characteristic, and do not vary with lapse of time; but two persons seldom associate the same colors with the same sounds.

The fanciful notion which men used sometimes to entertain, that the earth is, in some sense, a living thing, would probably have derived support from the recent observations of Prof. John Milne, and others, on the shivers and quivers that frequently run through its rocky frame, but escape notice, except when watched for with specially constructed and exceedingly delicate apparatus. Prof. Milne reports that apparatus of this kind has now been mounted in Canada, British Columbia, the United States, South Africa, New Zealand, Java, India and Argentina, as well as in England and at various places on the continent of Europe.

On one occasion a steel rail, after twenty-two years' continuous service on the Great Northern Railway, actually disintegrated under the wheels of a passing train. So complete was the breaking up that scientists thought it worthy of investigation, during which it was determined that the metal had become exhausted and had broken down, just as an overstrained animal might be expected to do. This has led to further inquiry, and scientists are satisfied that metals do become tired out. The idea that metals become weary, while not altogether a new one, is to an extent a plausible one, and under the careful scrutiny of scientific societies will probably be satisfactorily explained and settled.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society Prof. J. Joly presented a new theory of sun-spots. He suggested that there may be certain levels in the brilliant shell of hot vapors constituting the visible surface of the sun, where the temperature, although very high, falls below the critical temperature of the elements there present. In that case those elements would be precipitated into liquids, if the pressure were sufficiently great. Such liquefied masses, floating in gaseous matter of greater density, would, he thinks, present the characteristic appearance of sun-spots, for if the liquid were opaque, it would look darker than the surrounding photosphere. When the liquid re-evaporates, the spot disappears. This theory that the sun-spots are the first visible beginnings of a change of state in the sun.

The Naughty Little Girl.

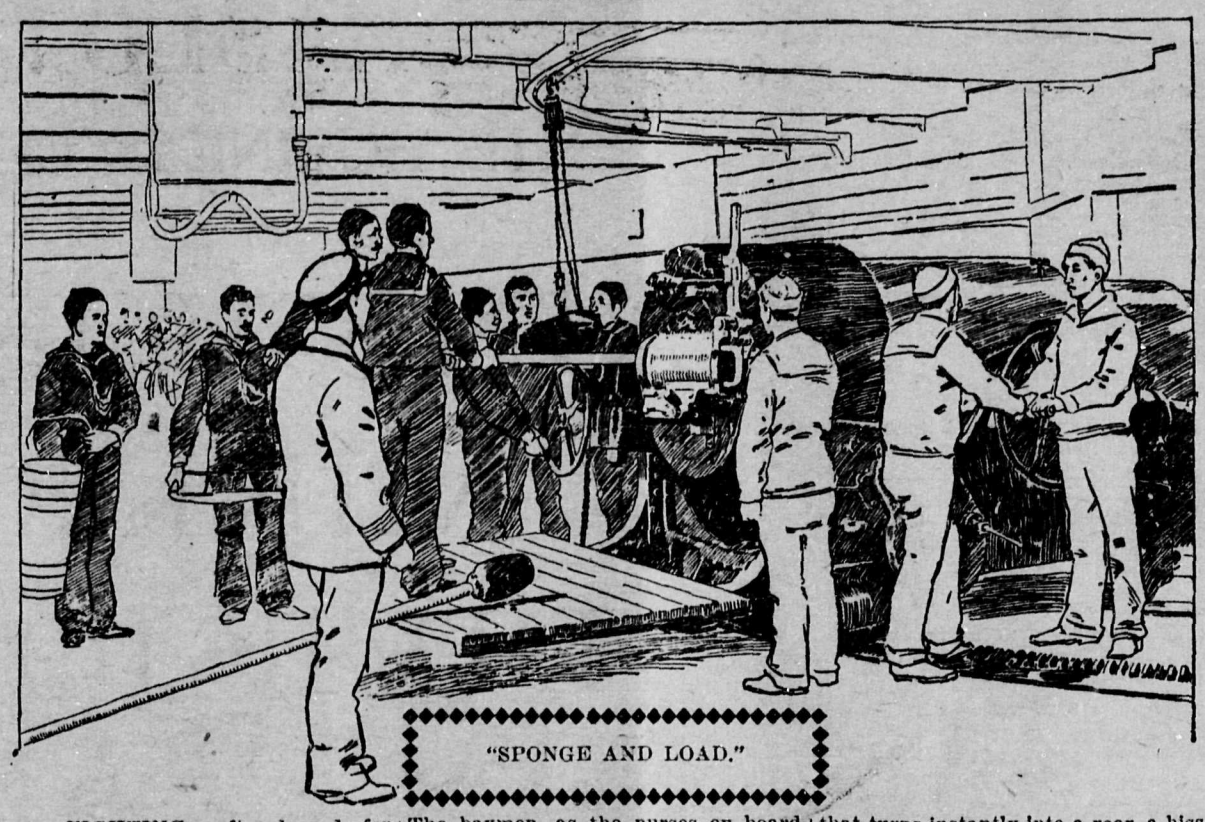
She is homely. She is tricky;
And I'm greatly grieved to tell,
Her hands are always sticky
With a chocolate caramel.
Her dolly's battered features
Speak of many a frantic hurl.
She's the terror of her teachers—
That naughty little girl.

Sh can whoop like a Comanche,
You can hear her round the square;
Further—like an Indian she
Often creeps and pulls my hair;
And she steals into my study,
And she turns my books a-whirl,
And her boots are always muddy—
That naughty little girl.

She dotes upon bananas,
And she smears them on my knees;
She peppers my Havanas,
And delights to hear me sneeze;
Yet—why, I can't discover—
Spite of every tangled curl,
She's a darling, and I love her—
That naughty little girl!
—Saturday Evening Post.

Every man should have saved up enough money to be able to take life easier by the time he begins to get sleepy in the day time.

CLEARING A UNITED STATES MAN-O'-WAR FOR ACTION.



"SPONGE AND LOAD."

A FIGHTING craft, cleared for action, loses much of its resemblance to the vessel as it lies in a harbor on a mission of peace, says the St. Louis Republic. The lines and halyards which stretch in all directions disappear; the graceful davits go below, the canvas awnings, the coils of hawser, the ship's boats, and every article useless in the fight are taken below deck, to the designated place for each. This action is necessary in order that the men may have plenty of room to work, and it also lessens the danger, as, mayhap a shell which would go clear of the ship strikes a steel line or other light obstruction and falls upon deck, destroying many lives and perhaps exploding a load of powder which sends the vessel to the bottom.

At the signal to clear every man on board runs to his post. The yardmen handle the halyards, the canvasmen look to the coverings and others to the boats. If a ship is at anchor the boats are dropped over the side, after their plugs are drawn, as it is then possible to raise them after the fight. If at sea they are thrown over to take care of themselves. This is done for the reason that men most fear amid a shower of shot and shell the flying, jagged splinters of wood that are thrown about when a boat is struck by a shot. Experience in the civil war taught the men that the wounds made by these splinters were not only as dangerous as those made by bullets, but far more painful.

While the boats are being taken care of, other squads of men are removing the stanchions, the running rails, the sides of the bridge and everything that can be put below the armored deck. Down in the boiler rooms the fires are already being spread, forced draughts applied in order to have the greatest amount of possible power on hand should it be required.

In the meantime the decks have been sprinkled with sand to prevent the men from slipping as they run back and forth, and at the call "to general quarters" they jump to their assigned places. The captain's position is in the conning tower, from which place he has electrical connection with every part of his ship. From the interior of this turret he can watch every part of the ship, and has a view of the horizon in all directions. The pressing of a button regulates the speed of the vessel, another guides her course, a third controls all the guns, directs the training of them and allows the captain to fire one or all, in groups or one crushing broadside.

While the men are awaiting the attack in general quarters, down below, the ship's doctor and his assistants are also preparing for the struggle. As a usual thing the sick bay, or ship's hospital, is too small for use in a battle of any length, and other quarters are provided, usually in one of the mess cabins. Here the surgeons hurry with their operating tables, their shining tools, their baskets full of bandages and chests of drugs and antiseptics. The baymen, as the nurses on board the ship are known, stand ready to care for their comrades as they are brought down on stretchers, torn and mangled by shells and flying iron.

There, below the decks, as unconscious as the engineers and firemen of the trend of the battle, must the surgeon and nurses work, their hands always steady, their nerves firm and with no thought of anything but the work before them. Not until the order of "Cease firing" rings out under the victorious flag above them, or they feel the list of the ship as it sinks, do they know how the fight is going. And if the ship is struck they go down only with the consciousness of duty well performed. Too often their bravery is lost sight of in the more pretentious acts of others.

With every man in place, every detail looked after and a knowledge that nothing save an accident can cause his plans to miscarry, the captain stands on the bridge with glass in hand and watches the approaching enemy. Above him on the fore military mast an officer is surveying the distance between the two vessels. As he makes his observations the result is called out by a lieutenant.

By this time both vessels are in full view. If the day is calm and the air clear, the men on the one iron monster can see the other, with its flags flying from every point where they can be attached. They can see the polished muzzles of the heavy rifles as they gleam in the sun, the glitter of the officers' buttons. With muscles strained, their hearts thumping in their breasts and all excitement, they listen as the lieutenant's voice calls out clear:

"Five thousand four hundred meters; five thousand two hundred meters; five thousand——"

The Battle Begins.

The rest seems buried in the great silence as there is a puff of white smoke from the side of one of the great crafts that seem so far away; there is a sound, like the rush of a great train, that turns instantly into a roar, a hissing sound as a great ball of fire drops into the water a few hundred yards away with a great splash and a muffled explosion below the surface that sends the sea spouting up like a fantastic fountain.

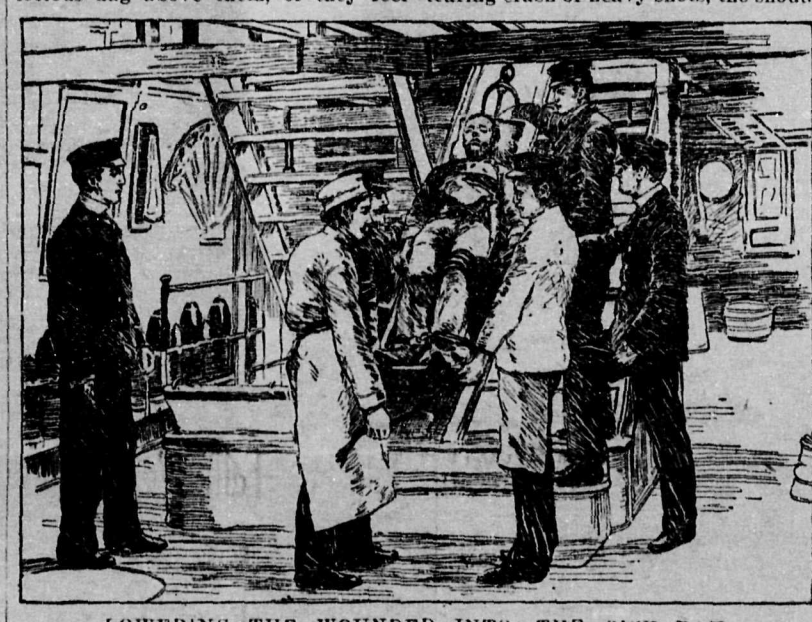
The battle has begun. The steady plomb, plomb of heavy guns, the sharp, rapid, cracking shots of the quick fire guns as they blaze out a stream of death, the patter of iron balls against the steel plates of the ship, the louder, tearing crash of heavy shots, the shouts of officers, the rumble of trucks loaded with projectiles over the deck, the smoke and dust and noise, aye, and the cry of comrades as they fall, torn and bleeding. Such is war!

After the first shot the intensity of suspense is broken, the sight of the mangled forms on deck is blotted out by smoke that stings the eyes until they pain like balls of fire, and the men fall into their work like veterans. They forget everything except the fight, and it is not until the engagement is over that they notice their bleeding wounds and realize the terrible amount of energy and force that has been expended.

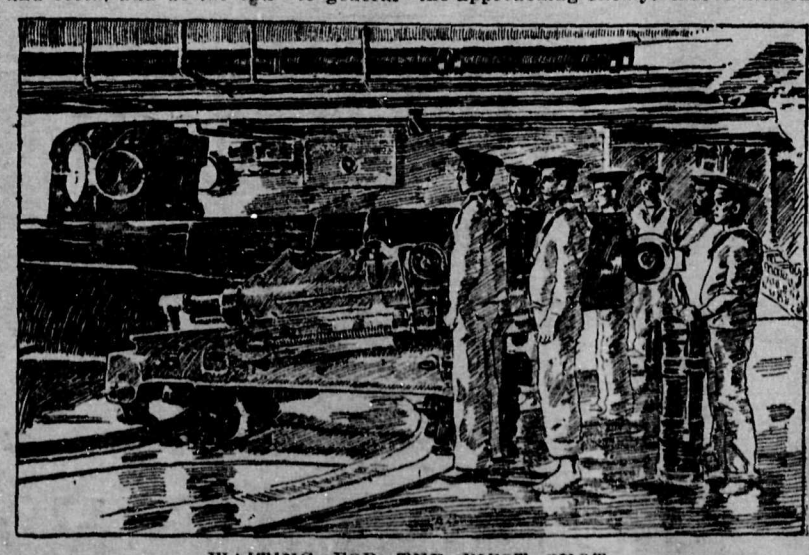
While there have been but few battles since the introduction of the ironclad, enough is known that the strain on the men is something awful. The ceaseless din of heavy shot on the heavier plates, the tremendous concussions from the heavy guns cause hemorrhage, destroy the nerves and actually blister the flesh.

Men who have been in turrets and taken no part in the conflict have come out of the steel towers with their clothes in shreds and so unnerved that weeks of rest was necessary for recuperation.

The possibilities of naval warfare under these conditions are a matter of conjecture. Engagements will, of necessity, be short. Squadrons may be destroyed in a day, whole cities laid low by the tremendous force.



LOWERING THE WOUNDED INTO THE SICK BAY.



WAITING FOR THE FIRST SHOT.

A Bullet Set in Gold.

Perhaps one of the most peculiar presents ever made by a bridegroom to his bride, says London Sketch, was that of Maurice Gifford to Miss Thorold on the occasion of their marriage last week. It was the bullet which was extracted from the wound in his shoulder which caused the loss of his arm. The gold in which the bullet was set was dug from a graveyard in Matabeleland, and was fashioned in the shape of a double-headed serpent, the heads supporting the missile, the whole making a very unique armlet.

Theatrical Manager—"This play 'Lend Me Five Shillings' isn't up-to-date enough for me." Assistant—"What shall we do?" Manager—"Americanize it, bring it down to modern times and call it 'Lend Me a Dollar."—Philadelphia North American.

A poet's words are often sent to the paper mill to be ground over again.

SHAKSPEARE IN SHORTHAND.

German Rewriting the Plays in Elizabethan Tachygraphy.

Dr. Eduard Engel has written the following letter to one of the Berlin news papers:

"In a lecture I delivered some years ago to the Berlin Society of Stenographers, who use Stolze's system, I suggested that those accurately acquainted with the oldest English shorthand systems of the sixteenth century should try to ascertain whether many of the deficiencies of the text of Shakspeare might not be explained by stenographic mistakes. The idea was suggested to me by the old and well-founded conjecture of Shakspearean scholars that the oldest copies of Shakspeare's plays—the so-called quartos—were printed from stenographic notes, taken in the theater, and that many of the unintelligibilities of the text are due to this. My suggestion fell on fruitful soil, and I have now the pleasure of making the excellent work of a young savant, who has thus sprung at one leap into the ranks of our best Shakspearean scholars, known to wider circles. In a series of articles on Shakspeare and the beginnings of English stenography, Herr Kurt Dewischeit has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the quarto editions of Shakspeare's plays were pirated editions printed from stenographic notes, that the stenographic system used was that of Timothy Bright, who was born in 1550, and that innumerable mistakes in the quartos, innumerable contradictions between them and the first authorized folio editions, can be at once and most simply explained by the defects of that stenographic system and the indexterity of the stenographers of that time. Herr Dewischeit has confirmed my conjecture almost beyond my own expectation. He is at present the only person who possesses all the requisite qualifications for this quite new kind of text investigation, and it is to be wished that he, with his accurate knowledge of the oldest English stenography, combined with solid Shakspearean scholarship, would subject the texts of the dramas to a thorough reinvestigation. The purification of the text of Shakspeare is raised by him for the first time from arbitrary fantasticality to the rank of a strict science, with which, however, only Shakspearean scholars theoretically and practically trained in stenographic questions are at liberty to busy themselves. Seldom has a higher, never has a more delightful, task fallen to stenography."

A BAD COMPANION.

He Didn't Like to Correct a Lady, but He Had To.

The man with bronzed skin and longish hair was hanging upon every word that the charming young woman spoke, says the Washington Star. She was telling of an actress whom she greatly admired.

"I will never forget how she looked," the young woman said. "She was as beautiful as Juno."

The weather-beaten auditor moved uneasily, and then said: "I beg yer pardon, miss, but I ain't sure that I heard yer remark jest right."

"I said that she was as beautiful as Juno."

"It ain't fer me ter c'rect a lady," he began in apologetic tones.

"I am quite willing to be corrected when there is any reason for doubt," she replied, in a tone with traces of congealment through it. "But I do not perceive how this can be such a case."

"I don't persume to conterdict nobody," he replied. "I haven't no observations to make further than that there ain't no accountin' fur tastes."

"Have you ever seen this actress?"

"No, miss."

"Then I don't see how you are qualified to speak."

"Might I make so bold as to inquire whether you was as fur west as British Columbia?"

"Never."

"Then, miss, you can't re'lize that I'm standin' up fur the lady's good looks as much as you are. Ye can't believe half of what these here miners that come East tell ye. If ye ain't even been as fur West as British Columbia, it stan's to reason that ye can't have no idea of what a lonesome, ramshackle, frize-up-lookin' place Juneau is."

His Linguistic Limit.

He had been a Latin scholar,
And had mastered modern Greek,
For a paltry wagered dollar
He learned Hebrew in a week.
Sanscrit and antique Phoenician,
Or the scripts of Yucatan
Were as simple as addition
To this language-learned man.

Patois, race pronunciations
And the Chinese alphabet
He knew well—to fifty nations
He could speak their tongue; and yet
Finally his learning failed him
And his thought and speech were "off,"
For no language gifts availed him
With the dialect of golf!

Coal Tar for Dyes.

Coal tar, when used for dyes, yields sixteen shades of blue, the same number of yellow tints, twelve of orange, nine of violet, and numerous other colors and shades.

Burning kisses always result from sparks.

Railways employ ticket scalpers when they get to cutting rates.

MINING RECORDS.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

From Jan. 1, 1898, to date the leading mines of the Slocan region have shipped over the Kaslo & Slocan Railway for water transportation from Kaslo, as follows:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Payne.†	2850	Eureka	42
Ruth	1290	Fidelity	15
Whitewater	1530	Sovereign	20
Reco	280	Queen Bess	140
Slocan Star*	217	Jackson	32
Rambler-Cariboo	386	Gibson	16
Lucky Jim	900	Montezuma*	483
Last Chance	1091	Charleston	30
Goodenough	20	Antoine	116
Dardanelles	67	Ajax	34

* Concentrates.

The following is a partial statement of ore shipments over the C. P. R. from Slocan and Lardeau points since January 1st, not included in the foregoing:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Vancouver	40	Silver Cup	108
†Slocan Star	260	Waverley	60
Payne	570	Idaho	990

†Concentrates.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

New York, April 28.—Silver, 56⅞c.
Lead—Firm; brokers' price, $3.50; exchange, $3.70@3.80.

WEEKLY STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Following is a table of the leading stocked mining companies of the Slocan and Ainsworth mining divisions:

Companies.	No. of Shares	Par Value	Market Value
Payne	1,000,000	$2.50	§
Slocan Star	1,000,000	.50	$2.00
Ruth	120,000	£1	§
Reco	1,000,000	$1.00	1.60
Noble Five	1,200,000	1.00	.17
Washington	1,000,000	1.00	.25
Rambler-Cariboo	1,000,000	1.00	.25
Surprise	225,000	1.00	§
Charleston	150,000	1.00	§
Goodenough	800,000	1.00	.25
Great Western	800,000	.30	.30
Jackson(North'nBell)	1,000,000	1.00	.25
American Boy	1,000,000	1.00	.15
Kaslo-Montezuma	1,350,000	1.00	.25
Dardanelles	1,000,000	1.00	.11
Gibson	650,000	1.00	.17½
Wonderful	1,000,000	1.00	.03½
St. Keverne	1,000,000	1.00	.04
Idler	1,000,000	1.00	.15
London Hill	600,000	.25	
Black Diamond	1,200,000	.50	.25
Dellie	750,000	1.00	.11
Ellen	1,000,000	1.00	.07½
McLeod	1,000,000	1.00	§
Twin	1,000,000	1.00	.15

§No stock on the market.

Of the foregoing, the following have paid dividends as follows:

Payne	$1,800,000	Noble Five	40,000
Slocan Star	400,000	Goodenough	32,500
Ruth	300,000	Washington	20,000
Reco	287,500	Jackson	20,000
Rambler-Cari.	40,000	Surprise	20,000

Besides the foregoing, other mines, unstocked, have paid dividends as follows:

Idaho	$. 240,000	Last Chance	37,000
Whitewater	194,000	Antoine	35,000
Slocan Boy	25,000	Monitor	15,000

Following is a comparative statement of ore shipped from parts of the Slocan and Ainsworth mining districts, passing through the custom house at Kaslo to foreign smelters for the five recorded months of 1895, all of 1896 and 1897:

Year.	Gross Weight of Ore in Lbs.	Gross Value of Ore in Dollars
1895 (5 months)	2,202,890	$ 114,541
1896 (12 months)	23,344,524	1,114,116
1897 (12 months)	73,596,390	3,099,836
Totals	99,143,804	$4,328,493

RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.

O.R.&N.

Shortest and quickest route to the Coeur d'Alene mines, Palouse, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City mines, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek gold mines and all points east and south. Only line east via Salt Lake, Denver. Steamer tickets to Europe and other foreign countries.

Ocean steamers leave Portland every four days for San Francisco.

Leave	Spokane Time Schedule	Arrive
5.00 p.m. daily.	FAST MAIL—Walla Walla, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and the East.	7.45 a. m. daily.
8.00 a.m. daily.	LOCAL MAIL—Coeur d'Alenes, Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman and Moscow.	6.40 p. m. daily.

For through tickets and further information, apply to JAMES WAUGH, Agt I. N. & T. Co., Kaslo, B. C.
Or at O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 30 Riverside ave., Spokane, Wash. H. M. ADAMS, General Agt.
Or W. H. HULBURT, G. P. A., Portland, Ore.

KASLO & SLOCAN RY

Trains Run on Pacific Standard Time.

TIME CARD.

Going West.	Daily	Going East.
8.00 a. m. Lv	Kaslo	Ar 3.50 p. m.
8.36 a. m. Lv	South Fork	Ar 3.15 p. m.
9.36 a. m. Lv	Sproule's	Ar 2.15 p. m.
9.51 a. m. Lv	Whitewater	Ar 2.00 p. m.
10.03 a. m. Lv	Bear Lake	Ar 1.48 p. m.
10.18 a. m. Lv	McGuigan	Ar 1.33 p. m.
10.38 a. m. Lv	Cody Junction	Ar 1.12 p. m.
10.50 a. m. Ar	Sandon	Lv 1.00 p. m.

GEO. F. COPELAND, Supt.
ROBT. IRVING, G. F. & P. A.

Spokane Falls & Northern
Nelson & Fort Sheppard,
Red Mountain Railways.

The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

TIME CARD.

Leave 9.20 a. m.....Nelson.....Arrive 5.35 p. m.
Leave 11.45 a. m....Rossland.....Arrive 2.55 p. m.
Leave 8.00 a. m.....Spokane.....Arrive 6.40 p. m.

Passengers for Kettle river & Boundary ck. connect at Marcus with stage daily.

EAST- GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY -WEST

The surveyor's chain made it the Shortrst Transcontinental Route.

It is the most modern in equipment.
It is the heaviest railed line.
I has a rock-ballast roadbed.
It crosses no sand deserts.
It was built without land grant or govt. aid.
It is noted for the courtesy of its employes.
It is only line serving meals on la carte plan.
Kootenay connection at Bonner's Ferry, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday

TRAINS LEAVE SPOKANE.
Eastward.....7 a. m | Westward.....2.46 p.m.

For maps, tickets and complete information, call on or address I.N.& T. Co.'s agts, K. & S. Ry. agts, or C. G. DIXON, Gen. Agt., Spokane, Wn.
F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

The Canadian Pacific Ry.
—AND—
Soo Pacific Line.

The cheapest, most comfortable and direct route from Kaslo to all points in Canada and the United States. The only line running through tourst cars to Toronto, Montreal and Boston, and through tourist cars to St. Paul daily.

Magnificent sleepers and dining cars on all trains. Travel by this line and have baggage checked to destination.

Daily connection from Kaslo every day, excepting Sunday, at 7.30 a. m.
For Kuskonook and lake points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For full information, call on or address
ALDER BISHOP,
Freight and Passenger Agent, Kaslo, B. C.

Or to W. F. ANDERSON,
Traveling Pass. Agt., Nelson, B. C.

E. J. COYLE,
District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.
Write for Klondike Folder and Map.

INTERNATIONAL

Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd

Steamers International and Alberta on Kootenay Lake and River—Summer Time Card in effect 15th March, 1898—Subject to change.

STEAMER INTERNATIONAL—Leaves Kaslo for Nelson and way points, daily except Sunday, 5.45 a. m. Arrive Northport 12.58 p. m.; Rossland, 2.55 p. m. and Spokane, 6.40 p. m.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo and way points, daily except Sunday, 4.45 p.m Leave Spokane 8 a.m.; Rossland, 11.45 a. m.; Northport, 1 p. m.

Five Mile Point connection with all passenger trains of N. & F. S. Ry. to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all United States points.

STEAMER ALBERTA—Leaves Kaslo for Kuskonook and way points and Bonner's Ferry, Ida. Tuesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m., arriving at Kuskonook at 10 p.m. and Bonner's Ferry at 8 a. m. following day. Returning leaves Bonner's Ferry Wednesday's and Sundays at 2 p. m., arv. Kuskonook 8 p. m., Kaslo 1 a. m. following day. Bonner's Ferry connection with all passenger trains of G. N. Ry., arv. westward at Spokane 2.45 p. m., or lv. Bonner's Ferry for the east at 1.15 p. m. Meals and berths not included.

Passengers on SS. International from Nelson, etc., for points on lake south of Pilot Bay, will connect at that point with the SS. Alberta.

Passengers for Nelson via SS. Alberta, from points south of Pilot Bay, can by arrangement with purser, have stop-over at Pilot Bay or Ainsworth, or connect with International at Kaslo.

Company's steamers connect Kootenay Lake and Slocan points with all points in U. S. and Canada by way of Spokane and Kootenay river.

G. ALEXANDER, General Manager.
P. O. Box 122, Kaslo, B. C.

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