The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 2.—No. 50. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., APRIL 4, 1896. $2.00 a Year.

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AN ERRONEOUS IDEA

About Rossland's Population—American Citizens Not in the Majority.

The popular and commonly accepted idea about the population of Rossland and vicinity is that the great majority are American citizens. The Rossland *Miner* says this is not true and takes issue with the statement to that effect contained in Mr. Mara's remarks in the House of Commons. It says:

"Several attempts to ascertain unofficially the facts of this oft repeated assertion have invariably resulted in proving that the majority of the increased population of this district is composed of Canadians returning from a more or less lengthy residence in the United States and who seized the first opportunity of returning to their native land, from which they had been compelled to exile themselves in the struggle for a livelihood. In addition to this the population is largely made up of English, Scotch and Irish, many of whom it is true came to Canada by way of the United States, but who should be none the less welcome on that account. The number of full-fledged American citizens in this district, out of a total population estimated at 5,000, does not exceed 1,000 and it is a question if it exceeds 700.

"That this is so can be proved in various ways. The Colville Indian reservation adjoins the Trail Creek Mining divisions of Yale district. This reservation embraces a large portion of the mineral belt now being opened in British Columbia in the camps of Rossland, Kettle river and Boundary. It has been long known to contain just as good prospects for mines as the neighboring territory in British Columbia, which Mr. Mara assures us is flooded by American immigrants. Yet when this reservation was thrown open to mineral location by the congress and president of the United States four weeks ago, although hundreds and possibly thousands, rushed thither from Spokane and other points in the United States, unlike the laws of British Columbia, do not permit aliens to locate mineral claims. This barred out the vast majority of Rossland's residents and conclusively proved the falsity of the assertion that the majority of our people are Americans."

Says Our Destiny is Settled.

In a review of Canadian affairs in the March number of the *Review of Reviews*, J. W. Russell, of the *Forum* staff, touches most of the larger issues we have in hand, industrial, social, and political. Referring to the recent universal expression of desire for the continuance of British connection, he writes: "Previously there had been much discussion of opposing theories as to the political future of the Dominion, and Imperial federation, independence, and annexation had partizans who voiced the respective merits of each in the press and on the platform. Now there is no such uncertainty apparent. All shades of political opinion are a unit in favor of remaining within the Empire. * * * Correspondents of New York journals may write as they please about the annexation feeling alleged to exist in certain parts of Quebec, but their statements do not count for much in the presence of a patriotism which, when roused by danger, shakes off doubts and fears as dust, and shows the nation where its heart lies."

Paragraphs of General Interest.

Confirmation has been received at Wady Halfa of the news from Suakim that Osman Digna with a large force, is threatening Sinkat, which is only a little over 50 miles from Suakim. The Dervishes are advancing northward in force, and an attack is expected in a short time.

In the vote on the second reading of the remedial bill Ontario went against it by a majority of 17, and Prince Edward Island by four to two. Quebec endorsed it by a majority of three, New Brunswick by 10, Nova Scotia by 11. Manitoba by four to one and the Northwest and British Columbia were unanimous in its favor.

Over $16,000,000 in gold, silver and currency was removed from the office of the sub-treasury in the old government building in Chicago, last Saturday, to the temporary offices in the Rand-McNally building. There were 16½ tons of gold, 16 tons of silver and five tons of coppers, nickels and dimes and $3,500,000 in currency.

At the Anti-Remedial Bill demonstration in Winnipeg last week Dr. Orton, who is not unknown here, obtained some notoriety by indulging in mock heroics. He stood at the gateway of the parliament buildings with a rifle and threatened to shoot the first man who entered. No one paid the slightest attention to the doctor or his threats and his friends, recognizing his ludicrous position, succeeded in inducing him to defer his exhibition of marksmanship.

The Remedial Bill Conference.

The school conference at Winnipeg between the Dominion commissioners and representatives of Manitoba closed on Wednesday without having accomplished anything definite. On the conclusion of the conference Attorney-General Sifton gave out the following statement to the press: "I may say that the conference has closed and no settlement has been arrived at. The full proceedings of the conference will not be published until after the arrival of the Dominion Commissioners at Ottawa. This is at their request, in order that they may have an opportunity of reporting to their Government before the proceedings are published. The offer made by the Manitoba Government to the Commissioners will be made public to-morrow.

A despatch from Ottawa on Thursday states that the commissioners were unable to come to terms. Manitoba offered secular schools on an alternative of religious teaching for half an hour. The Dominion have refused and insists on separate schools. The federal government has, therefore, determined to push the Remedial Bill in the Commons.

EAST KOOTENAY'S MINES

Promise to Become Great Producers—Interesting Particulars Regarding Them

R. O. Jennings, of Fort Steele, East Kootenay, who is at present in Spokane, gives an interesting account of the mineral prospects of that portion of B. C. to the *Spokesman Review*. The North Star, Mr. Jennings says, is the principal mine in that section and is more thoroughly developed. The company, composed of Sir William C. Van Horne, Mr. Shaughnessy and D. D. Mann, of Montreal, own the North Star, O. K. Buckhorn and Dreadnaught, and control the Brandon, Full House, Ontario, Dorval, Notre Dame, Daffodil and one half of the Stemwinder. The mine is located about 21 miles from the river. The road to the river was constructed at a cost of $10,000, and the grades are so easy that four horses can haul from eight to thirteen tons of ore. There are about 75 men employed by the company, including teamsters and miners. A contract for transporting 5,000 tons of ore to Jennings, Montana, has been let, 3000 tons of which is now at the landing. Any ore worth less than $42 a ton is thrown on the dump to await cheaper transportation. The property is developed by about 500 feet of tunnel, shaft and open cuts. The ore body is very large, being 60 feet wide, and five tons to the man is considered a day's work for the miner. It is a wonderful property and has had the effect of attracting a great deal of attention to the district.

"What of the Eugene mine?" asked the reporter.

"I have never been to the mine but I understand it is a fine property. I was told at Fort Steele the other day that there was 3,000 tons of ore on the dump ready for shipment and that it is of higher grade than that of the North Star. There is a great deal of development going on in the district, and the ledges for the most part are very large.

"The Dibble group is a very promising property. The ore is gray copper and runs as high as $300 in silver and copper to the ton. Mr. Wallinger, the owner, has given a bond to Chisholm Bros., of Helena. The consideration I did not learn.

"The Wild Horse district northeast of Fort Steele has been a wonderful producer of placer gold. In the early 60's many millions were taken out.

"There have been some excellent gold quartz ledges located which, from surface indications, promise well. The Fort Steele Mining Company of Spokane owns the Lilly May. This claim is located about nine miles from Fort Steele.

"I have never visited the coal fields in the Crow's Nest Pass, about 60 miles east of Fort Steele, but from parties who have been there I should judge there were immense bodies of coal. It is said to be an excellent coking coal.

If the British Columbia Southern railway would build into the country it would be the greatest feeder on the line of the Canadian Pacific. There are no great engineering difficulties to overcome in the Rocky Mountains, but there would be some trouble in getting over the Selkirks to Kootenay lake, so I have been informed by engineers.

"There will be a townsite located at North Star landing on the Kootenay, which will be known as Delgardno. Fort Steele is a flourishing little town of about 300 inhabitants. The stores do an excellent business. There is very little retailing done, most of the goods going out in bulk.

"I firmly believe that East Kootenay will be one of the biggest mining districts in the northwest."

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

Boers and Germans Said to Be At the Bottom of It.

The Matabele uprising in South Africa promises to have serious consequences. In a despatch presented to the House of Commons Tuesday, Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, announced that the Matabeles were massing in the Matopa Hills. He added that communication with the south was endangered. There was a month's supply of provisions at Buluwayo, but there was a lack of arms there with which to supply the volunteers. Sir Hercules Robinson also said the natives were well supplied with guns.

A press despatch from Cape Town, dated March 31st says: It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the progress of the rebellion of the natives of Matabeleland. It is not denied, however, that the situation becomes darker every day, and that a very strong force of men will be necessary to restore order, and that this cannot be done without much bloodshed. The whole country outside a radius of twelve miles around Buluwayo is in a state of open insurrection.

Additional advices received from Buluwayo, show that the work of placing the town in a state of defence has been completed, so far as the means at hand permit. But there is a lack of arms and ammunition, with which to supply many of the settlers who have gathered there from outlying districts, since the uprising commenced. The men, in many cases, have rifles, but all kinds and makes, and stocks of ammunition procurable for them are small. Consequently it has been found desirable to replace these weapons, as far as possible, with the Martini-Henri rifles, served out to the police, the stock of ammunition for the latter being fairly adequate. But the number of Martini-Henris available is small now. It is an open secret that nearly every good rifle procurable was gathered up and smuggled into the Transvaal previous to the Jameson raid. The authorities are now feeling the effects of this policy, and of the weakening of the defences at different parts of British South Africa, in order to make the lamentable display in the Transvaal. Until guns and ammunition arrive from England, the British are almost helpless, and a combined uprising on the part of the Boers, and the natives who could be bribed into hostility, might be very disastrous. The Boers now have weapons with which a powerful auxiliary force, aware of the predicament in which the British find themselves, could bring offensive operations against the Matabeles almost to a standstill.

Selous and Napier, at Buluwayo, have done everything possible, under the circumstances, anxiously awaiting the supplies, arms, and ammunition necessary. But those supplies are not procurable at such short notice. Thousands of stands of arms which were believed to be at the disposal of the British Chartered Co.'s officials, seem mysteriously to have disappeared, and few people doubt they are now in the hands of the Boers. Nobody now doubts that the root of the trouble is at Pretoria and Berlin.

Advices from the Transvaal show the work of preparing for war is being continued there night and day. Gangs of men relieve each other at intervals in work upon the forts designed to protect Pretoria. The drilling of artillerymen under German officers goes on openly every day. There is no longer any concealment of the preparations being made. A foreign legion, composed almost entirely of Germans, who have recently entered the Transvaal, have organized a force, mostly of infantry and artillery. The Boers are being relied upon to furnish all the cavalry necessary. The general opinion expressed here is that the Company's officials and the British Government greatly underestimate the serious state of affairs which prevails here.

London, April 1.—Owing to the gravity of the situation in South Africa, the government is taking steps to dispatch 5,000 troops to the Cape of Good Hope as soon as possible, in order to be ready for emergencies. The directors of the British Chartered South African company have formally requested the government to order the immediate dispatch of 500 regular troops from Cape Town to Buluwayo.

The Greater New York Bill, which merges New York and Brooklyn, together with some adjoining towns, in one, was passed by the New York State Legislature last week. These additions will make New York a close second to London in point of population. The mayor of Greater New York will preside over the destinies of about four millions of people and their representatives in both branches of the legislature will be numerous enough to control the government of New York state.

Labor is Not Scarce Here.

A large number of people from Manitoba and the Territories have arrived in town during the week, most of whom are bound for South Kootenay points. The great majority of those now coming in are in search of employment and probably are possessed of but little capital. Work in this country, just now, is not over plentiful, or over remunerative, either, and it would be well for those intending to come here in search of it to bear this fact in mind.

NOT A PARADISE.

Alaska a Very Rough Country—Discomfort and Privation.

The following letters, by the last Alaskan mail, depict the conditions prevailing in that land of gold, and, from the tenor of some of them, Alaska is not altogether an earthly paradise:

L. N. McQuesten, a storekeeper at Circle City, Alaska, writing to a friend, says: "This is a great mining country. Gold is found in small quantities for 2000 miles on the river, and in many places it is very rich. The country is not half prospected as yet. It is very difficult to prospect, as the ground is frozen hard all summer, and one has to thaw it out with fire, which makes very slow work. This is the largest camp on the river. It was struck one year ago last June. There are six hundred men wintering here, and the outlook is favorable of it being double that next year. There are about 800 men at Forty Mile. That is about 240 miles from this place. Anyone coming to this place ought to have $300 to winter on, as he is liable not to make anything the first year. Wages are $10 a day in the mines when you can get work. The mining season is about three months. We have a theatre once a week. Tickets are $1.50. There are about 13 saloons, and there is a dance about every other night. There are 15 white women here. This place is near the Arctic circle. At this time we see the sun for one hour in the middle of the day. We had a very pleasant fall up to two weeks ago, then it turned cold, and it is now 60 degrees below zero."

A letter from Forty Mile, January 6, says: "Of all the two hundred or three hundred who left the basin at the beginning of winter, so far as I have been able to learn, nearly every one of them was broke. There was one Frenchman who took out a couple of thousand dollars. My greatest surprise since leaving was when we entered the basin last March. There were about a dozen in our party, some of whom had spent eight or ten years in the basin, and they were all broke. Still they had made people on the outside believe they were rich. At present our best prospect is the hope of getting trust at the stores, but if the miners are fortunate next summer everything will be O.K. Last summer was a failure. There are no new prospects to speak of, there being but two places in the neighborhood, where gold has been found in sufficient quantities to pay for the working. The problem I am now trying to solve is the buying of a whole years' provisions. Some of the prices I will have to pay are: Flour, $8 per 100 pounds; bacon 40 cents per pound; dried fruit, 35 cents per pound; apples 25 cents per pound; canned goods 50 cents per can. Up at the mines last summer the standard prices were $38 per 100 pounds of flour; 95 cents a pound for bacon; 55 cents a pound for sugar, etc. If a man can make enough money in the summer time to buy a year's grub stake and clothing, he would run a good chance of finding paying dirt, prospecting in the winter time. However, a miner might live here twenty years and not find a good prospect. A great deal of prospecting is now going on. The climate is good. At this time the thermometer stands 70 degrees below zero. It feels a little cold, but then we don't have it this way long. The trip is a long and dangerous one, and it took our party about three months to make it."

A. L. Smith, who went to the Yukon a year ago, taking with him $2,000, says: "This country is not what it is cracked up to be by the press, I assure you. The mines have not turned out as well as was expected, even by the miners. It has been a very pleasant winter, not very cold; the coldest day was only 70 degrees below zero; it is 66 degrees below today. Yet one does not mind it very much. The days are about four hours long—from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. I have not seen the sun for two months, yet there is not a cloud in the sky. Birch creek, emptying into the Yukon about 250 miles below here, is said to be a good camp, but provisions are scarce there this winter, consequently it will hold everything back. It is a hard country to be in, shut out from the world without any enjoyment whatever. The condition of a culprit awaiting the day of execution, or of an exile in Siberia, is preferable to living in this God-forsaken hole."

KOOTENAY IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DEBATE ON THE VOTERS' LIST FOR THIS CONSTITUENCY.

Hon. Jos. Martin and Mr. Mara Discuss the Subject in the House of Commons—Martin and Prior on the Crow's Nest Pass Road.

Brief mention was made in the MAIL a couple of weeks ago regarding the discussion in the House of Commons on the necessity for some special provision being made in this constituency, in order that a considerable number of citizens might not be disfranchised in the forthcoming federal elections. Since then the text of the debate has been received and, as it is such an unusual thing to hear of B. C., and especially Kootenay, affairs being considered by the Parliament at Ottawa, we gladly give the matter a more extended reference. The debate in question occurred upon a motion made by the member for Winnipeg, Hon. Jos. Martin, for a copy of the voters' list for the constituencies of Yale and Cariboo. He said:

Hon. gentlemen opposite are aware that in British Columbia there has been, during the last year or two, a great revival in mineral excitement and mineral discoveries, and that that has occurred more than in any other part of the Province, in the Kootenay district, a portion of the constituency of my hon. friend from Yale. The House knows, that for the next election the constituency of Cariboo has been united with Yale, and that hereafter we are to have a single constituency of Yale and Cariboo. I am not very sure of the distances, but I think in that new constituency it must be about 200 miles from east to west, and three or four hundred miles from north to south. It is most natural that the making of the voters' lists under the Dominion Franchise Act for a constituency of such magnificent distances, must be a matter of very considerable difficulty; and I think I can fairly say that the voters' list which was made at the last revision for that constituency is a most unsatisfactory one. I believe that, in some places, the notices did not reach the people, and I know, from information I have received, that there is a large number of persons scattered all through that constituency who are fully entitled to vote, but whose names are not on the list. That is one of the things which must naturally happen under the operation of the very unfair franchise law we now have. But what I rise particularly to point out is, that on account of this mineral excitement, there is one portion of the constituency, namely the Kootenay district, which has almost entirely grown up since the revision of the lists. Towns that existed in 1891, when the lists were revised, have been very largely increased by people coming into them from other parts of British Columbia and Canada generally. In one instance, there is a new town, called Rossland, whose population at present exceeds 3,000 people, very few of whose names are on the lists and which has no polling place at all. The polling place for Rossland is at Waneta. Now, I am told, that from Rossland to Trail, which is upon the water, is eight miles, and that from Trail to Waneta is 12 or 14 miles by water or by trail. What do you think of a law under the operation of which, when an election comes round, a town of 3,000 people has no polling place, and its people have to go 20 miles to vote? But that is not the worst. Not only are the people in Rossland obliged to go this distance to vote, but the great majority of them are not on the voters' lists at all, and cannot vote at all, unless they are able to go back to the old constituencies, where they lived till 1891? Of course, I cannot say that the Government are to blame exactly in this respect. They could not have foreseen the growing up of a town of that size. I think that, in fairness, this Parliament should pass a law allowing new voters' lists to be made for a place like Rossland, in order that the people there should have a fair chance of recording their votes, because of the very special circumstances of the case. Here is a town that was not heard of, that practically was not in existence when the revising officer made his last list, and which now has a population of about 3,000, and which next summer, if the anticipations of my hon. friend's constituents are at all carried out, will have a much greater population even than now. Would it not be eminently fair that in a case of that kind the House should pass a short statute, under which the judge might hold a special meeting at Rossland and other towns that have grown so rapidly by reason of the mining excitement arising out of the discovery of gold and the development of silver mining. Some means ought to be provided by which these people would have an opportunity to vote. I do not put this forward for party reasons. I have no means of knowing whether the people of Rossland are favorable or unfavorable to the Government of the day. But I say, as a matter of fairness and as a matter of recognition of the great importance that the mineral districts of Kootenay is likely to be not only to British Columbia, but to the people of Canada at large, it would be an eminently fitting thing for Parliament to draw special attention to the great increase in population by doing something of this kind. It would be fair to the people there and it would be advantageous to Canada at larger, as I say, to draw attention in this very marked manner to the fact that though the voters' list was made in 1891, and is accepted for the rest of Canada as being a fairly recent list, the enormous increase in the population in this district has made it necessary to have a special list in order that the people there should have a chance of depositing their ballots in the coming elections.

Mr. Mara: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Martin) is quite right when he speaks of the district of Yale-Cariboo as a large one. But he has very much narrowed the bounds of the district. It extends from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to Harrison river or Agassiz, a distance of 400 or 500 miles along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from the settlements on the southern part of Kootenay lake to Barkerville, a distance, by the ordinary lines, of nearly 800 miles. There are some 60 odd polling divisions in the district, with a voters' list of 7,743. Mr. Justice Walkem, who was the revising officer, took every pains to see every possible name placed on the list. Being a judge of the Supreme court, and having to travel the circuit, he was enabled, during the time the list was being revised, to visit nearly every polling division in the country. Therefore he had excellent opportunities of placing every name that was given to him. That he did his work well and faithfully every resident of the district will cheerfully testify to. The hon. member for Winnipeg, I think, is wrong in one contention, and that is that the polling place cannot be held at Rossland, the town of which he speaks, and which has grown up in 18 months from a little handful of about 40 people to a busy town of about 3,000. The name Waneta is given to the polling district, and it is quite possible for the returning officer to have the poll held at any place within the district, and it will probably be held at Rossland.

Mr. Martin: But that will be unfair to the people of Waneta, will it not? There are not so many of them, of course.

Mr. Mara: There are only 23 people living at Waneta who are on the voters' list. Waneta is the name given to the whole district, including the town of Waneta, and in this district are the town of Trail and the town of Rossland. The difficulty the hon. gentleman refers to can largely be overcome if the Government will bring in a short bill enabling any voter who is registered within the district to vote at the polling place where he happens to be when the election is held. I have already called the attention of the Government to that fact and they have the matter under consideration, and I hope they will see their way clear to make an exception of the case of the town of Rossland.

Mr. Martin: May I ask the hon. gentleman if I understand rightly that he proposes that a person who has now the right to vote in some other constituency should have the right to

(Continued on page 3.)

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The objects for which the Company has established are:—To purchase, acquire, operate, exchange, hold, mortgage, sell, lease and convey mines, minerals or lands containing or supposed to contain mines, minerals, deposits, or auriferous sands or gravels, and generally to engage in the mining business, and to develop and operate mines of all kinds, and to engage in and carry on the business of purchasing, erecting, constructing, operating and maintaining dams, canals, ditches, waterways, reservoirs, gates, flumes, race-ways, sluices, tunnels, water-mains, pipes, machinery, buildings and fixtures suitable, necessary or convenient for the utilization of water for the purpose of hydraulic placer mining, or otherwise; to do and perform every act and thing not herein specified but which may be necessary, proper or expedient for the success or profit of this Company, not inconsistent with law, and in pursuance of its purposes and objects, to purchase, acquire, hold, sell, rent, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise handle and dispose of all kinds of real or personal property, and to exercise all powers and franchises incident to the business, purposes and objects herein specified, or any of them.

The capital stock of the said Company is two million dollars, divided into two hundred thousand shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

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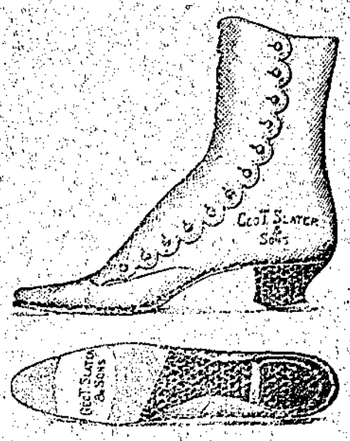

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EQUAL IN STYLE AND AS LOW IN PRICE AS IN ANY OFFICE IN THE PROVINCE.

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

KOOTENAY IN PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 2.)

vote at Rossland, or does he simply confine it to those having the right to vote in Yale and Kootenay districts.

Mr. Mara: I would confine it to Yale and Kootenay. The population of Rossland is made up chiefly of Americans—I suppose that two-thirds would be a low estimate of the proportion of American citizens in the population. The others, who are British subjects and who would be entitled to vote by length of residence in the Province, are registered voters in other parts of Yale and Kootenay or Cariboo. So that if the government will do what I have suggested there will be no serious grievance and the number of voters who will be disfranchised will be very trifling. That Mr. Justice Walkem did his work well, that a great many names of voters were placed upon the list, is evidenced by the fact that the Provincial voters' list, made up only 12 months before for the same district, contained 3,615 names, while the Dominion list contains 7,743 names. That is pretty good evidence that the revising officer did his work well and that very few names were left off. I shall be most happy to receive the assistance of the hon. member for Winnipeg and other members of the other side of the House in inducing the government to bring down a short bill, which I hope they will do, to remedy the grievance the hon. gentleman has spoken of.

As stated before, Hon. Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, promised, on behalf of the government, that the grievance would be remedied.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Martin had still another matter to bring to the attention of the House. He said that there had long been a desire on the part of the people of southern British Columbia and southern Alberta that a railway should be constructed from Lethbridge or Dunmore through the Crow's Nest Pass and into the Kootenay district. The Canadian Pacific Railway had a charter for the line which they had promised to build when they could make the necessary financial operations, but they have done nothing. It was important to the mining industry of the Kootenay that this line should be constructed. He thought the time had come when Parliament should declare the franchise open to any company that would build the road.

Mr. Prior, Controller of Inland Revenue, was proceeding to discuss Mr. Martin's remarks upon the St. Andrew's Rapids motion when the Speaker called him to order. He went on to say that Mr. Martin's interest in British Columbia was a sign of the approach of the elections. Mr. Prior, coming down to the subject in hand, said that in the Crow's Nest Pass there were seams of coal aggregating a height of 148 feet and extending over an area of 250,000 square miles. The British Columbia Southern Railway Co., he said, which had the charter, had made every effort to interest American and English capital in the enterprise, but so far without success. The British Columbia Legislature had granted the company an extension of two years' time. The Dominion Government two years ago had granted a subsidy of 48 miles of the road, but there was a string to it, inasmuch as a condition was imposed that within five years the C. P. R. might take the road over. The six members from British Columbia were quite capable of taking care of themselves without the assistance of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin said that, as a result of his recent political visit to British Columbia, he was induced to take an interest in affairs affecting the welfare of that Province. The people there had told him that, although they had six representatives in Parliament, their interests were not represented. He had never heard of any subject affecting British Columbia being discussed in the House except the subsidy to this road and the question of representation in the Cabinet, in which Mr. Prior had taken a prominent part. Whether he was in the cabinet or not was a matter of doubt. There was one difference between the Controller and an ordinary Cabinet Minister, and it amounted to $2,000. Mr. Martin was pursuing the line when the Speaker called him to order. Mr. Martin expressed his belief that the way to right the wrongs of British Columbia was to discuss them openly in the House.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TOOTH FILLING.

A Great Economical Improvement About to Be Made.

One of the most important improvements in modern dental practice is on the point of being accomplished. It will consist in the substitution of porcelain for gold in the filling of teeth, especially in places where repairs are likely to show. For this purpose a piece of thin platinum foil is introduced into the "cavity," and so manipulated as to take the exact form of the hole, as if it were intended as a lining. Then it is carefully withdrawn, so as not to disturb its shape. Thus is obtained a mould, from which a porcelain cast may be made to fill the cavity exactly. This is secured in place by cement. The trouble is that no cement as yet invented is proof against the dissolving power of the fluids in the mouth.

By the use of an electric light in connection with the little mirror introduced into the mouth, the teeth and alveolar processes are brilliantly illuminated and rendered translucent. Thus anything wrong about the teeth may be quickly discovered. Perhaps the dead tooth may be hidden in the jaw, never having been erupted, and may have been the obscure cause of trouble for years. The light reveals it at once.—Providence Journal.

Seed Thoughts.

Obedience to God's command is your highest duty. There is nothing that makes life so glorious as "Thy will be done" wrought into daily life.—Anthony Comstock.

The solemn and blessed truth is that God calls every man to be a minister, assigning each his own parish in the great diocese of Christ's one church.—Dr. Boardman.

The life you live now is all the more worth living because it opens into a life that will never end, and the last letter of the word "time" is the first letter of the word "eternity."—T. De Witt Talmage.

Do you tell me that there are many good men who are not Christians? That's true. But they manifestly borrow from the religion which they refuse to embrace the very morality of which they boast.—Carlos Martyn.

Don't be wheelbarrow Christians, that go only when pushed. Don't be Christians like the Arctic rivers—frozen at the mouth.—J. T. Berkley, D.D.

Speech of an African Prince.

Prince Aggemuyiwa, of Jebu Remo, in West Africa, was lately entertained at lunch by the lord mayor of London at the Mansion house, then taken in a state coach to the Guildhall, where he sat through a session of the common council, and made a speech to it in English which the council directed should be entered on its record. Here is the speech: "The Right Honorable Lord Mayor, my Lord and Honorable Members of the Corporation: I ... I shall not be doing justice to myself and people if I omit to leave this court without returning you my hearty and sincere thanks for the honor paid me in allowing me here and to seat next the lord mayor. I have been made, while sitting here, to believe the more that knowledge is power; that free liberty of speech is the great boon of the English nation; that the secret of your greatness is the Bible, and that I was not misinformed when I advised my cousin, the king of Jebu Remo, an independent native state, West Africa, to accept a British resident, and place the country under her majesty's protection, and that he will be left to his independence to manage the internal affairs of his kingdom. I again return you my sincere thanks, and wish you God's blessing. Good-by."

They Live at Intervals.

"Remittance men" is the term applied in British Columbia to sons of Englishmen sent there to learn farming. They go about in knickerbockers, Indian scholar caps and eyeglasses, painting things red as long as their remittances last. For two weeks before the next check arrives they keep quiet, because they have no money for making whoopee.

Walking Babies.

A well-kept baby will walk when he gets ready. He doesn't need any lessons. Let him alone. See that his falls are broken and his hurts kissed better, but don't teach him to be a tramp. Urging a child to stand alone is an excellent way to cripple him for life. When the young bird's wings are strong he knows it and flies off. As soon as the baby's legs are strong enough to support him he, too, will stand up and walk off. Give him a chance.

What Sala Has Seen.

It is something to be able to tell the present generation, says Sala in the London Telegraph, that I have seen Louis Philippe while he was still king of the French; that I have seen Soult, Thiers, Guizot and Lamartine; that I have witnessed three revolutions in the French capital; that I followed Garibaldi in his campaign in the Tyrol; that I have heard Daniel O'Connell deliver a speech at the London Tavern; that I knew Lord Palmerston; that I knew the first Lord Brougham; that I was in the Franco-Mexican war and at the storming of Puebla; that I spent thirteen months in America when she was in the throes of war; that I was personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, with Seward, with Stanton, with Charles Sumner, with George Bancroft, with Longfellow and with Bayard Taylor, with Grant and with McClellan, with Horace Greeley, Raphael Semmes and Jefferson Davis. I have conversed at Algiers with the Emperor Napoleon III.; I have been patted on the head by the great Duke of Wellington; I lived in Cuba when there were negro slaves there and in Russia when there were millions of serfs in the dominions of the Czar; I can remember to have seen the czar Nicholas hissed at Ascot races; I attended the funeral of the assassinated Alexander II. and the coronation of Alexander III.; I was in Constantinople when the first Turkish constitution was proclaimed from the steps of the old seraglio, and I can hear now the shouts of "Aman" from the Moslem troops present.

SILENT FIGHT FOR LIFE

THE COOL FACING OF DEADLY FOES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An Englishman Who Met the Wild Negroes Without a Single Weapon—They Gazed and Then Fled, Leaving Him Unharmed—He Lit His Pipe.

An English traveler in South Africa, who had incurred the wrath of some of the natives, writes: "Fortunately in 1868 the natives possessed no firearms; they held them in mortal dread and scarcely one could be found fearless enough to face a loaded rifle. The storekeepers knew this and behind their barricades were enabled to keep the foe at bay for many hours by a plentiful display of every shooting weapon they possessed. The flimsy material of which the Bechuana huts were constructed, and the close manner in which they were huddled together, also gave the traders another advantage, for the natives did not dare to fire the stores for fear of setting the whole town in a blaze. Had they allowed passion to overcome prudence not a single hut would have been saved, and the white men would have been roasted alive. The enemy was mad at being baffled by a mere handful of men who simply maintained their positions by showing the deadly gleam of the rifle barrels whenever a disposition was shown of rushing the frail defenses. Thus the day wore on without a single shot being fired, and to this self possession on the part of the traders I am convinced I owe my life, for had any of the natives been killed my life would not have been worth five minutes purchase.

When Sirombom left me to my own devices I felt annoyed at having refused his offer of protection, for the first marauding party might make short work of me with their assegais. What chance could I possibly have now that their blood was up? It was sheer madness which had prompted me to estimate my wagon and oxen as of equal value with my life! Yet the die was cast, and even if I would I could not now reach my white brethren, for a band of Bakalahari was now rushing from the station, blocking the only road to safety. And a veritable set of demons they looked as they brandished their long spears and yelled out vengeance in most bloodcurdling shrieks.

I jumped out of the wagon box and saw that the three rifles were loaded and ready to hand. But what was the use of these against hundreds of assegais? I could fire six bullets and perhaps take as many lives; then, before I could reload, I should be tossed a bleeding, mangled corpse to mother earth amidst the jeers of my slayers. I fancied I yet had one slight chance which would be utterly smashed if I fired a single shot. Without hesitation I determined to adopt it, so I sat down on the wagon box, lit my pipe, and was calmly smoking when the foe came up to me.

This apparent sang froid seemed to stagger them, for they stopped their wild rush and stared at me with great curiosity, which seemed to increase when they noticed I had no offensive weapon within reach. What exactly passed through their minds as they saw me sitting there, the least concerned of them all, I cannot tell, but I believe they must have taken me for a wizard or medicine man. However, they merely jumped onto the front wheel, some poising their spears as if to hurl them at me, others flourishing knobkerries in my face, and all employing their tongues in such a volubile fashion that the noise they made prevented me from gathering their meaning. After enduring this unpleasant demonstration for quite five minutes, the warriors withdrew, without so much as having touched me! Of course my driver and Kaffirs had disappeared completely during the performance of this almost tragedy, and I could not help laughing when I saw them sneaking out of some native gardens as the hindmost of the enemy moved out of sight. Their astonishment was ludicrous when they found that I still possessed a whole skin, but I put on a stern air and angrily asked them where they had been.

"Ah, Boss!" exclaimed Piet, the driver, "I never thought to see you alive again."

Grouse Shooting.

Since September 1 all sport loving Englishmen have been out on the Scotch moors after grouse. The effects of the May blizzard were felt in light bags in the northeastern counties, but on the west coast, where the grounds were sheltered, the scores were well up to the average of the past ten years. What is considered the record bag for the "garden of grouseland" is the total of 1,269 brace killed by the late Comte de Paris and eight guns in 1888, on Moness and Loch Kennard, during the opening week of the season. The nearest approach to it this year is 1,233½ brace on Moy Hall, Inverness-shire, to eight guns.

Starting a Locomotive Fire.

From one eighth to three quarters of a cord of wood is required to start a fire in a locomotive furnace—the latter amount when hard coal is used.

He Took the Traces With Him.

Sandford—Did you ever find your runaway horse?

Merton—No, never got a clue to him; he left no trace behind him.

Cute Trick of a Blind Dog.

Probably the oldest dog in Philadelphia is Dash, a setter belonging to S. Murray Mitchell. He is seventeen years old, and, though totally blind, can find his way very well wherever he wants to go. He has developed numerous characteristic barks to express his wants, which are attended to. Thus, he has a bark which means open the door, and another indicating that he is sleepy and wants to be put to bed. He can tell when his master is near, and even in a crowd will go up to him and single him out and caress him.—Philadelphia Times.

Trout Lake City

Is situated in the Lardeau District, and is the centre around which some of

THE RICHEST MINES

In the Kootenay radiate. Large quantities of ore are now being shipped.

BUY NOW WHILE CENTRALLY LOCATED LOTS ARE TO BE HAD AT MODERATE PRICES.

T. L. HAIG,
Real Estate Agent,
Revelstoke, B.C.

THE SALARY REDUCTIONS

Will Not Affect Ministers or Members of the Legislature.

That we have a crowd of political mountebanks legislating for us at Victoria was made apparent in the debate on Col. Baker's motion last Monday when the Provincial Secretary moved to reduce his own salary by $400. The motion was seconded by the Premier. Immediately there was a storm of protests from both sides of the house, and members of the opposition, with the exception of Mr. Semlin, who have denounced the government in season and out of season for extravagance, etc., fairly fell over one another in their eagerness to protest against reducing the salaries of positions they expect to fill some day. The supporters of the government were just as anxious about the matter, for it would inevitably lead to a reduction of the sessional allowance of $600, and though they are all patriots and filled with a burning desire to help out the financial difficulty, they consider they are selling their services cheap at this figure, especially as few of them can entertain hopes of cabinet positions.

The spectacle was not an edifying one for the people of the province and must make them feel heartily ashamed of their hungry representatives whose zeal for the public credit suddenly cools when they are called upon to make a personal financial sacrifice.

The opposition, of course, did not give the Provincial Secretary credit for making his motion in good faith, and it is possible that he had a well-grounded suspicion it would not carry, but if it was intended as a trap for the office-hungry hypocritical apostles of economy amongst the opposition it was as eminently successful in that particular as it was in displaying the cupidity and servility of the smaller fry amongst the government's supporters.

After having all the fun he wanted at the expense of the opposition the provincial secretary withdrew his motion. The whole proceedings must have afforded the ministers considerable amusement and Col. Baker deserves some credit for affording the electorate an opportunity to form a true estimate of their representatives in the legislature.

THE BACHELOR'S LAMENT.

A B. C. Girl Says There is No Necessity to Import Wives.

Some time ago there was a reference in these columns to the unfortunate condition of the bachelors in the neighborhood of Salmon Arm who, in their desperation, had written a Montreal newspaper with a view of attracting the attention of the eastern girl to their forlorn condition in the hope that the interest thus awakened would result in inducing her to become the partner of their earthly joys and sorrows.

But the matter is not to rest here, and the latest contribution is from "A British Columbia Girl." She writes to the Montreal *Star* "to disabuse the impression likely to be made by letters from British Columbia farmers that there are no girls in this province." She says: "I could tell 'A B. C. Farmer' of at least a dozen girls, with whom I am well acquainted, who would make excellent wives for B. C. farmers, or any other men—girls who are true and pure and good; and I have no doubt there are many more in this province. Our girls may be more independent, and not as inclined to 'settle down' as their sisters in the East, but if the B. C. farmer is as worthy as the most B. C. girls I know I can certainly advise a Nova Scotia Farmer's Daughter to come out here and make a home for some poor, desolate bachelor. I do not know any farmers here, so I had no idea that the poor fellows were existing under anything but pleasant circumstances until their letters came forward to prove the contrary. A 'Bachelor's Lament' is pathetic enough to make one's heart ache over the woes it so touchingly describes. I never realized before that single blessedness may not always be perfectly satisfactory. I offer 'A B.C. Farmer' my deep sympathy, and, while wishing him every success in his efforts to win some nice Eastern girl to share his lot, would remind him that the B. C. girls are as competent to manage a home, and as worthy of honor as any that can be found anywhere in the world."

And Now He's Rich.

J. L. Petty, owner of the Monitor claim, Three Forks, is one of the fortunate mine owners of the Slocan district. The Monitor showed a very narrow stream of ore on the surface, probably four inches, but it was rich. In October last he bonded the claim to T. E. Jefferson for $30,000. A cash payment of $500 was made and a payment of $2,500 was to have been made in 30 days. The second payment was never made. With the $500 Petty paid his bills and started in to work his claim two months ago on a cash capital of $34. Since that time he has shipped seven cars of ore and now he has a bank account of $10,000. The ore body has widened out and he has now from eight inches to two feet in every opening on the ledge. The ore will average 150 ounces in silver, 60 per cent lead and $17 in gold.—*Ex.*

Local and Personal Items.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Coursier returned by Tuesday's boat from Trail.

Services will be held in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening at 7.30. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

P. O. Inspector Fletcher returned from South Kootenay Thursday and proceeded West on No. 1 the same day.

Fred Mesley returned from the east Monday. His trip has effected a complete cure and he is enjoying the best of health.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock was in town Thursday. He went south on an electioneering expedition and proposes to visit all down river points before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lee entertained a large number of guests Monday evening at their residence. The occasion being a parlor social in aid of the Methodist church.

Most of the hotels in town have put in Cleveland pumps and refrigerators to supply Allen's Lager Beer to their customers. This popular beverage has the call and every one is asking for it.

Good Friday services were held in the School-house Friday evening by the Rev. F. Yolland, who will conduct special services there to-morrow, it being Easter Sunday, at 8 a. m., 11 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

The Easter holidays for public school pupils will conclude Monday, and the school will re-open Tuesday morning. Parents intending to start children to school, are requested to send them Tuesday.

P. Burns shipped four carloads of cattle this week to his various branches down river. Burchall & Howie, of Brandon, Man., also shipped two cars of mixed cattle, calves, etc., for down river points.

The latest reports from the Kamloops hospital concerning the patients from Revelstoke are most encouraging. Murdoch McRae, who was unconscious for six days, is now making rapid progress towards recovery.

The family of Rev. F. Yolland arrived Thursday from Ashcroft and are temporarily domiciled in the house formerly occupied by C. E. Shaw, pending the completion of a residence which is in course of construction.

On Wednesday in the House of Commons, Mr. Mara called attention to the matter of improving the navigation of the Duncan and Lardo rivers, and the Minister of Public Works promised that the government would give the matter serious consideration.

The usual monthly meeting of the Fire Brigade was held in the Fire Hall last night, at which the nominations of office-bearers for the ensuing year were made. The election will take place at a special meeting for the purpose to be held in about two weeks.

With a view to accommodate the lower town members of the Revelstoke Gun Club, a new range for practice has been laid out between the gravel pit and McCarty's slaughter-house; this will be a boon to many, who could not spare the necessary time in the afternoons to go up to the other range. Shooting was begun at the new location this week.

His Lordship Chief Justice Davie and two of his sons were here Thursday. They were accompanied by his lordship's brother-in-law, Rev. Father Yorke, chancellor of the archdiocese of San Francisco. The party went south and will spend a few days in Southern Kootenay. The recent sad bereavement sustained by the chief justice has rendered necessary a short period of rest and change.

A $75,000 TRANSFER.

Three Trail Creek Mineral Properties Sold for This Amount.

The sale of the Iron Horse, Enterprise and Monte Cristo mineral claims in the Trail creek district was consummated last Tuesday, says the *Spokesman-Review*. Daniel E. Simpson of Helena made the purchase upon the following terms: $75,000 for the properties, $1,000 down, the balance, $74,000, on April 10. Mr. Simpson concluded his negotiations with the owners, Samuel Santong and Alfred Cabana, on Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday morning transferred his interest to Peter Porter, who assumes the further payments.

The Monte Cristo, Iron Horse and Enterprise were bonded to the Humphrey syndicate last fall for $65,000. The syndicate expended $15,000 or $20,000 in the development of the Iron Horse, and uncovered a large body of ore in the west drift of the main tunnel. On January 1st a payment of $20,000 on the bond became due. Mr. Humphreys wished an extension of the payment which was refused. He then offered $15,000 cash and $10,000 in 30 days. This offer was also rejected, and the property again came into the hands of the original owners, who since that time have held the mines at $125,000, but the offer of $75,000, practically cash, was too tempting to be refused. At the present time Mr. Porter declines to state for whom the deal was made.

BORN.

ROBINSON.—At Revelstoke, Thursday, March 26th, 1896, the wife of D. Robinson of a son.

The following placard was recently found on a church door in a Montana mining town: "Notice—There will be preaching in this house, Providence permitting, Sunday; and there will be preaching, whether or no, on the Sunday following upon the subject: He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned at precisely half past three in the afternoon."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a sitting of the County Court will be holden at Revelstoke, B.C., on Wednesday, the 6th day of May, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOS. D. GRAHAM,
Registrar County Court.
Revelstoke, March 27th, 1895. 49-6t

Restaurant
(Under New Management)
.. AH SAM, Proprietor ..

The Restaurant has been opened under new management. The proprietor, who has been for ten years head cook in one of the leading hotels in Seattle, wishes to announce that he will put up, in first-class style,

A GOOD SQUARE MEAL FOR 25C.
AT ALL HOURS.

F. McCarty
Wholesale and Retail
.. BUTCHER ..
Revelstoke Station, B.C.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

TRUE FISSURE MINERAL CLAIM, Situated in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Location—north-east from Trout lake and about five miles from the mouth of Lardo creek on the north branch. Take notice that I, Thomas Downs, free miner's certificate No. 58,045, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

THOMAS DOWNS.

Dated at Trout Lake City this 11th day of March, 1896. 46-9t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Chief Commissioner Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Fish Creek, Lardeau County, West Kootenay:

Commencing on the west bank of the creek adjoining McKay's ranch on the north, and running thence along the bank of the creek north 2 miles, thence west 1 mile, thence south 2 miles, thence east 1 mile to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

KATE SCOTT.

Vancouver, B.C., March 3rd, 1896. 46-4t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Chief Commissioner Lands and Works for license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Fish Creek, Lardeau County, West Kootenay:

Commencing on west bank ½ mile south of Pool Creek, thence north ½ mile, thence west ½ mile, thence south ½ mile, thence east ½ mile, containing 320 acres;

And also commencing ½ mile south of seven-mile post, west bank, thence north ½ mile, thence west ½ mile, thence south ½ mile, thence east ½ mile, containing 320 acres;

And also commencing on east bank ½ mile south of nine-mile post, thence north ½ mile, thence east ½ mile, thence south ½ mile, thence west ½ mile, containing 320 acres.

Containing in all 960 acres.

JOHN D. SCOTT.

Vancouver, March 8, 1896. 46-6t

To Whom It May Concern:

GENTLEMEN!—The National Ore and Reduction Company is looking up a suitable location, accessible to water and Railroad Shipping facilities for the Chemical Reduction and Refining of Bariite, Copper, Nickel and Cobalt, Silver, Lead and Gold ores, and the manufacture of Aluminium, Nickel Alloys, and Chemical Compounds.

We hereby propose to erect a 40 ton daily capacity Manufacturing Works at your town on provision that your citizens donate to the National Ore and Reduction Company a 5 acre building site, fuel to be given when the Works is ready for work on Steam, and to raise one-third (⅓) of the necessary amount of money by subscription, to cover the expense of erecting the buildings and machinery, which will cost, as figures compute, $25,000, not exceeding $6,000.

The money first asked as a donation is not a gift, but is a subscription to the Treasury Stock, at a price $1.00 per share, said Treasury Stock to be redeemable within one and two years time by the National Ore and Reduction Co., paying the subscriber or holder of said stock from date of issue, six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, but the reason this proposition is made is because these Treasury Stock for sale to this Company, but to enable you to have these Works erected there, which will employ not less than 20 to 25 men directly at the Works per day, and 40 to 50 more indirectly on and around our Works.

We: The National Ore and Reduction Company hereby agree to issue from our Treasury Stock the necessary amount not to exceed one-third (⅓) actual cost of plant, and redeem the same at six per cent interest per annum, as per above agreement.

NATIONAL ORE & REDUCTION CO.
415 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Reference Mercantile Agency. 15-6t

Bourne Bros.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

CREAMERY BUTTER

—IN—

1 lb. Prints, 5 lb. and 10 lb. Tins, and Tubs.

Our advice to those about to marry is:—

— DONT —

But if you MUST marry, why

GO TO

the Post Office store and buy your outfit there. A complete stock of Gents Furnishings always on hand. Shirts, Shoes and Suits a specialty.

GILKER & WELLS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE
TO AND FROM
All Eastern Points.

Through First Class Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleeping Cars to St. Paul, Montreal and Toronto without change.

REVELSTOKE TIME TABLE.

Atlantic Express arrives 9:15 daily.
Pacific " 16:25

For full information as to rates, time, etc., apply to

I. T. Brewster,
Agent, Revelstoke.

GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Trains leaving Revelstoke on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays make connections with the Palatial Steamers "Manitoba," "Athabasca" and "Alberta," which leave Port William for Owen Sound every Sunday, and Thursday, and for Windsor and Sarnia every Wednesday.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. LTD.

PASSENGERS FOR

Hall's Landing,
Hot Springs,
Nakusp, Three Forks
Nelson, and Slocan Points,
Kootenay Lake Points,
Trail Creek, Rossland,
Northport and Spokane

—SHOULD TAKE THE—

STEAMER NAKUSP

Leaves Arrowhead for Nakusp and Robson, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 p.m. Leaves Robson for Nakusp, Arrowhead and Canadian Pacific Railway points east and west on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p.m.

Connection is made at Robson with C. & K. R'y for Nelson and all points on Kootenay lake and with steamer "Lytton" for Trail and Northport.

For local time card of the Company's steamers on Kootenay Lake apply to the purser on board.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply to T. Allan, Secretary, Nelson, B.C.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.
Proposed Sailings from Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.
PARISIAN ..... Nov. 9
MONGOLIAN ..... " 16

DOMINION LINE.
MARIGORA ..... Oct. 26
VANCOUVER ..... Nov. 16

BEAVER LINE.
LAKE WINNIPEG ..... Nov. 13
LAKE ONTARIO ..... " 30

Cabin $45, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards.
Intermediate $20; Steerage $20.

Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.

Apply to nearest steamship or railway agent, to

I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,
or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

BRING YOUR CASH

and get the best possible value in goods you ever purchased.

Remnants are going cheap and fast, and new lines of ladies' goods, men's furnishings and a full line of Slater's famous foot wear will be opened up in a few days.

H. N. COURSIER.

T. L. HAIG,

NOTARY PUBLIC - - REVELSTOKE, B.C.

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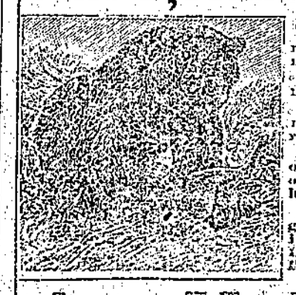

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