The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 1.—No. 1. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., APRIL 14, 1894. $2.00 a Year.

REVELSTOKE,

Situated on the Columbia River, between the Selkirks and the Gold Range, is famous as being the only Canadian entrance to the West Kootenay mining districts of Slocan and Lardeau, and the direct gateway to the Big Bend gold fields, for which it is the supply point. The climate is healthy, and being only 1400 feet above sea level its mildness is wonderfully beneficial to persons with a tendency to consumption or other lung complaints. Being a railway divisional point on the C. P. R., as well as the northern terminus of the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake Railway, it is well supplied with travelling accommodation east, west and south. There is an extensive tract of level land on the east side of the Columbia at this point on which could be found ample room for a city equal to New York in size. Most of this land is rich, black loam, and flowers, fruits and vegetables can be grown in profusion without the least manure, while wild fruits and flowers abound on the hillsides. Lots in the old town are to be obtained at from $50 to $100, but until the C. P. R. have decided certain contemplated improvements at the station, lots in the new town are only to be obtained on lease. Investors and manufacturers would do well to take a look at this coming town, which will certainly become a flourishing centre of commerce at no distant date.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

VICTORIA, Monday, April 2nd.

MINERAL CLAIM ASSESSMENTS.

MR. KELLIE moved, on consideration of the report on the bill to amend the mineral act, 1891, and amending acts, to add an additional section: "Notwithstanding anything contained in the mineral act, 1891, and amending acts, the time for performing the annual assessment work upon mineral claims for the current year is hereby extended to July 31, 1895." He said he made this motion in consequence of the hard times of last season, which he thought entitled prospectors to this consideration. The United States Government had made a similar concession. It would be of great importance to the miners and cost the country nothing.

MR. SMITH did not think it fair to give such a concession to only one class of miners, and held that it should be allowed to the holders of placer claims also.

HON. COL. BAKER said he had no doubt that the placer miners are also entitled to consideration, and if the amendment in this direction were made he would heartily support it. He thought the condition of affairs in the Kootenays last year amply justified the resolution now before the house, which he therefore cordially endorsed.

MR. BOOTH did not see why the miners should have this consideration shown to them any more than the preemptors of land should. He favored carrying out the law or else repealing it.

MR. COTTON favored the resolution. He did not agree with the last speaker, as he thought farming and mining operations could not be compared.

After further discussion the amendment offered by Mr. Kellie was adopted, and the report on the bill also was adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

NARUSP AND SLOCAN RAILWAY.

MR. SWORD called attention to the fact that the return brought down lately did not state what tenders had been received, as asked for, but only the amount of the tenders; and also it did not answer the question as to what the company have to sell that they should get $59,200 for 40 per cent. of it.

HON. MR. DAVIE said as to the latter question, it involves a mere matter of deduction which anyone can make for himself. There are none so blind as those who will not see; none so deaf as those who will not hear; and none so stupid as those who will not understand, and the only construction he could put upon the objection of the hon. gentleman is that he does not want to understand the matter. The government have gone out of their way to get all the information possible, and the hon. gentlemen have not only got all that they wanted, but also it seems as if they have got a great deal more than they expected, and that if they thought so much would have been forthcoming they would not have asked for any at all. They have been singularly dumb, and their newspapers have been singularly dumb, ever since this return has been presented, and he did not think that any one of their newspapers had even reproduced the information contained in the return.

MR. COTTON complained that the Attorney-General abused the members of the Opposition when they had merely asked for information.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied if what he had said just now about the Opposition and their organs being wilfully blind and deaf and stupid is abuse, he thought at all events the public would agree with it. He had not intended it as abuse, however. He had been talking to the hon. gentlemen opposite in the kindliest way (laughter), and merely wished to know why they are so silent.

The bill as requested was allowed to stand over.

Presentation to a Sunday School Teacher.

The Methodist Sunday school sustains a loss in the departure of Miss E. Baird for the coast. The teachers and scholars gave expression to their goodwill towards that young lady by the presentation of very handsome glove and handkerchief boxes at the conclusion of school on Sunday week, accompanied by an address, which was read by Miss Hettie Lee. On the following Tuesday evening a farewell tea was given at the residence of Mr. R. Howson (Supt. of Sunday-school) in honor of Miss Baird. There were eighteen or twenty young people present and a very pleasant time ensued. Besides Parlor games, some excellent music and recitations were given by Misses Grace Hamilton, Alice Northey and Lily Valentine, and a song by Gilbert Northey. Before parting Miss Baird expressed her sincere thanks to them all for their kindness during her short residence among them. Miss Baird left for Vancouver on the Pacific Express Wednesday evening.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

March 24th, 1894.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Collectors of Provincial Voters for the several Electoral Districts as constituted by the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894," viz.:—

HENRY T. THRIFT, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Delta.

L. W. PAISLEY, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Chilliwhack.

R. G. CLARKE, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Dewdney.

ROBERT MCBRIDE, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Richmond.

W. B. TOWNSEND, for New Westminster City Electoral District.

JOHN MCALLISTER, for Vancouver City Electoral District.

JOSEPH BURR, for Yale Electoral District, West Riding.

WM. M. COCHRANE, for Yale Electoral District, East Riding.

ERNEST T. W. PEARSE, for Yale Electoral District, North Riding.

EWEN BELL, for Lillooet Electoral District, East Riding.

CASPER PHAIR, for Lillooet Electoral District, West Riding.

W. J. GOEPEL, for West Kootenay Electoral District, South Riding.

THOS. L. HAIG, for West Kootenay Electoral District, North Riding.

FREDRICK NORBURY, for East Kootenay Electoral District.

JOHN STEVENSON, for Cariboo Electoral District.

W. H. DEMPSTER, for Cassiar Electoral District.

J. B. MCKILLIGAN, for Victoria City Electoral District.

JOHN NEWBIGGING, for North Victoria Electoral District.

JAMES W. MELDRAM, for South Victoria Electoral District.

WM. J. RANT, for Esquimalt Electoral District.

H. O. WELLBURN, for Cowichan-Alberni Electoral District.

HERBERT STANTON, for Nanaimo City Electoral District.

GEORGE THOMSON, for North Nanaimo Electoral District.

SAMUEL DRAKE, for South Nanaimo Electoral District.

W. B. ANDERSON, for Comax Electoral District.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Distributing Collectors under the said Act in the following places, viz.:—

CHARLES WARWICK	in New Westminster City.
JAMES MCINTOSH	in Kamloops.
NAPOLEON FITZSTUBBS	in Nelson.
JOEL BROADWELL	in North Victoria.
FREDRICK SOUES	in Clinton.
MARK BATE	in Nanaimo City.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

22nd March, 1894.

Pursuant to the powers conferred in that behalf by section 22 of the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894," His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the form of claim to vote hereto appended be substituted for Form A in the Schedule to the "Provincial Voters Act."

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Registration of Provincial Voters.

Notice of Claim to be given to the Collector.

To the Collector of the Electoral District of

I, the undersigned, claim to have my name inserted in the Register of Voters for the Electoral District, in virtue of my being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this Province for twelve months, and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date hereof, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province.

Dated at, in the Province of British Columbia, this day of 18 .

Signature, ...

(All Christian names and surnames to be given at full length.)

Residence, ...

(Full particulars to be given, such as number of house, if any, name of street, if any, etc., so that applicant's usual place of abode may be easily ascertained.)

Profession, trade or calling, ...

Interrogatories to be answered by claimants for enrolment as Provincial voters.

1. What is your Christian name, surname, place of residence and occupation?
2. Are you of the full age of twenty-one years?
3. Are you a natural-born or naturalized subject, and which?
4. Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state or been naturalized as a subject of a foreign state, and if so have you since been naturalized as a British subject, and when and where?
5. Have you resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months prior to the date of your application to be registered as a Provincial voter?
6. Have you resided or had your chief place of abode in this Electoral District for a continuous period of two months prior to this date? If not in this District, in what (if any) Electoral District?
7. Are you now registered as a Provincial voter in any Electoral District in British Columbia? *(If the answer be yes.)* In what district?
8. Do you now reside in the District for which you apply to be registered as a Provincial voter?

On what premises do you reside?

Signature, ...

Witness, ...

BIG BEND.

BY J. W. HASKINS.

Regarding the mineral wealth of the Big Bend I may say I first visited that section in 1885 at the request of some of my friends who at that time had an option on certain gold claims in that camp. I left Donald, B.C., on August 24th, 1885, and after a two days' journey reached "Farwell," now Revelstoke; there I secured supplies for my trip and started for the land of gold—a distance of 70 miles. On my arrival at Goldstream I commenced my examination of the formation and found it to be slate, which is the gold rock of the world, generally speaking. At this point the country is cut by McCulloch Creek, which is still famous for its richness in early days; and on, ascending this mountain I found it had been cut by numerous veins of quartz which showed free gold in many places; and as I had seen a great portion of the mining camps in the U. S. in similar formation, I at once made up my mind that B. C. at no distant date would lead in the production of the precious metals, Gold and Silver.

In addition to this, as I spent the autums of 1885 and 1886 in the Big Bend prospecting for quartz, I can say that in my opinion there is a great future in store for this portion of West Kootenay.

In the near future Big Bend will be one of the greatest gold-producing camps in the world, and I may say that time has fully arrived, as there are mines at present paying good dividends, and before the end of 1895 there will be several others. The leads in that part are large and well defined, with good walls, so there is no reason to doubt their permanence, and as timber and water are both abundant all that is wanted is capital to make this one of the greatest paradises for the gold miner of to-day and also for the capitalist as well.

Now, I hope my readers will not think I am speaking from hearsay from others, as too often is the case in mining camps, which does more harm than good, but as I have spent three years in this camp, I speak as I have found it to be myself.

In speaking of placer mining in Big Bend everything goes to show that there is a great future in store for that class of mining, as there are several creeks in that part that have paid handsomely at surface but have never been bottomed, and there is no need to doubt their richness, as French Creek, after a great deal of energy and hard work, is now paying from $12 to $25 per man per day, and indications just as favorable in many other cases are found similar to French Creek both for hydraulic mining or flume, as the case may need.

In any case, however, capital is needed in a new mining camp to make it a success; and there is no better or safer place in B. C. to-day than Big Bend for any capitalist to invest his money with profit.

CANING A GOVERNMENT AGENT.

About twenty-five citizens gathered in the Oddfellow's Hall on Saturday week last for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. John Kirkup, Provincial constable and Government agent, who it was stated was going east on an extended leave of absence.—MR. J. W. HASKINS, as organizer of the meeting, was elected chairman, and said they were present for the purpose of showing honor to a gentleman to whom honor was due. He believed Mr. Kirkup, by his wise and judicious administration of official authority, had made himself worthy of honor, and they as citizens and friends had met to show their regard and respect for him. (Cheers.)—MR. C. LINDMARK then made the presentation, and read the following address:—

"We, the residents of Revelstoke, on account of the estimation and appreciation in which you are held among us, for the fair and impartial manner in which you have discharged your onerous duties and obligations as Government agent, take this opportunity of presenting you with this gold-mounted walking-stick, as a slight token of the same. We hope and trust that the Government in their wisdom and judgment will still hold you as their representative here."

MR. KIRKUP, in reply, said he had always endeavored to live up to his duty and, expressed thanks for their kindness.—Messrs. D. Robinson, M. David, C. B. Hume, R. Howson, J. W. Haskins, C. Lindmark and McMillan contributed speeches during the evening.

Causes of Failure in "Boom" Towns.

The secret of the failure of boom towns is attributed to the fact that promoters and investers discounted the future while deliberately closing their eyes to the present. They disregarded the common rules of business with a persistence and blind obstinacy truly marvelous. Never stopping to reason, they plunged into a sea strewn with half covered reefs of financial ruin, and allowed the wind of excitement and enthusiasm to blow them about at will, and when they finally struck a rock and were wrecked, they blamed not themselves, their greed, or their impetuosity, but the town, its overestimated resources, and everything else which failed to meet their hopes, forgetting that the facts were before them all the time.

Singular Shooting Accident.

William Boyd, who keeps the 70-Mile House, Cariboo road was accidently shot on the 29th ult. While returning home from Clinton he passed a stranger on foot and offered to take his overcoat on with him, so as to ease the stranger's load. When Boyd got home and took the things out of the rig, he threw the overcoat and other articles on the floor, when a pistol went off. The bullet entered Boyd's side above the hip, circled around the body and now lies buried in the shoulder. The doctor says that no vital part has been touched and unless blood-poisoning sets in there will not be much danger. Mr. Boyd is well known amongst old-timers here and is a very popular host. He is rapidly recovering.

GOLDSTREAM CANYON.

"HE DID NOT GET THE NUGGET."

On and off we have heard stories of this canyon from Big Bend prospectors, such as picking up gold nuggets of value as they were walking along; of being able to see the gold on the bed-rock but unable to get it on account of the swiftness of the water. As a miner occasionally strikes town with a considerable bag of nuggets from that region we began to get inquisitive. So, hunting up a well-known "Bend" miner, we asked him for a description.

"Yes," he answered, "sixty miles north of Revelstoke is Goldstream Canyon. Scenery and gold dust are its principal attractions. Imagine a box canyon a mile and a half long with nearly perpendicular walls, formation slate and talc, green black and iron red, a big white dyke of lime breaking through here and there, four thousand miners' inches of water swiftly flowing on the smooth bedrock when it is not tumbling over the half-dozen pretty cascades, and you have an idea of it from a scenic standpoint. As I am not an artist that will have to do you in that quarter."

"What about the nuggets the miners bring down which they claim to get there sniping?"

"As I told you before, the bedrock is bare, and the gold coming, I suppose, from the quartz reefs recently discovered further up stream, tumbles from pothole to pothole or rolls along on the smooth bedrock until it lands in some stray crevasse or else keeps on traveling till it reaches the Columbia. When the water is low, which happens late in the fall, you get a long-handled shovel and a pair of gum boots and strike out. If you are lucky enough to strike a soft spot in the bedrock a half dozen shovelfulls successfully brought out of the swift water, which is by no means an easy matter, will fix you for the winter."

"Did you ever see any nuggets laying in the water, try to get them out and not succeed?"

"Yes, but they are not so plentiful as one would imagine. Late last fall I was prospecting along through the canyon, but not meeting with much success. Passing by a pothole about five feet deep, I noticed something glistening on the bottom. On looking closer I saw it was a nugget about the size of a hickory nut. Taking my shovel and running it easy and carefully along the bottom so as not to create an eddy, I managed to get it aboard. Then raising the shovel gradually so that the swift water would not force it off, I managed to get it within two inches of the top, when an eddy struck it and away she went. I tried the same thing a half dozen times, but without success. I was getting mad, and had a hard hankering after that nugget. I was like the baby in the bathtub you see in the soap advertisements when, He won't be happy till he gets it; so peeling off my clothes I decided to dive through the cold mountain water and get that nugget or know the reason why. Balancing myself on the edge of the pothole I took a good aim for the chunk of gold and hit the water with a chuck. Striking the bottom with my hands, I grabbed at the glittering yellow and managed to get a hold of something. I rose to the surface. Shaking the water out of my eyes, I looked in my hand, and I'll be hanged if I hadn't missed the nugget and brought up a small stone. I am properly riled up now, and after jumping up and down on the bank for a minute or two so as to get my blood circulating, I look for it again and find it has moved out close to the swift current. Moving to the other side I jump in again, and after going through nearly the same performance, manage this time to come to the surface with the nugget. But I have miscalculated the length of my dive. I slip and fall on my back into the swift current, with a waterfall scarcely a hundred yards below. It is a case of swim or drown. So collecting myself I strike out as quick as possible, and after a struggle I climb out on the rocks chilled to the bone and minus the nugget. When I saw my danger all thoughts of gold passed from my mind, and in opening my hands to swim I let go the gold.

"Yes, sir, there's lots of gold in Goldstream Canyon, but, like a good-looking girl, its a hard thing to handle."

OUR HAWAIIAN LETTER.

HILO, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
March 3rd, 1894.

DEAR EDITOR,—Since writing my last letter I have moved to the Island of Hawaii, some 200 miles from Honolulu, Oahu, and noted for having the largest and most active volcano in the world, viz: "Kilauea" whose fires are always burning by day and by night, described as the "bottomless pit"—the "fire which is never quenched"—"the place of hell"—"the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone"—the "everlasting burnings"—the fiery sea whose waves are never weary. There were groanings, rumblings, detonations, rushings, hissings and splashings, the crashing sound of breakers on the coast, but it was the surging of fiery waves upon a fiery shore. After this brief description your readers may have a faint idea of this remarkable volcano. At any hour a new "lava flow" may break out and run for miles before stopping. The whole island is of volcanic nature, and earthquakes are quite familiar to those who have resided here any length of time. The island is large in comparison with the other islands of the group, being 100 miles in length and 70 miles in breadth. The roads are very rough on some parts of the island, and the only way of travel is by horses or mules, 30 miles from here, which is within 4 miles of completion and has taken over four years to build so far. That is an exceptionally good road, both for riding and driving. Old volcanic flows of lava make a good foundation for good roadbeds. Two large mountains (active in days gone by, and liable to break out afresh at any time) whose peaks reach over 14,000 feet above sea level and are snow clad the year round, remind me of the "Selkirk" range. They can be seen from any point on the island and are named "Mauna Kea" and "Mauna Loa." The variety of climate here and on other parts of the Island is peculiar. Here, and around this district, it is generally cool, raining mostly every day, while on the other side of the island rain fall is almost unknown, and in some districts the thermometer stands at 80 in the shade the year round. Although we get so much more rain here, after staying here for a while it is hardly noticable on account of an even temperture, and getting soaked as a rule leads to no bad effects as it would in some countries. There are numerous sugar plantations throughout this island and a number of coffee plantations, the latter industry only in its infancy and in the experimental stages. It is said that the quality of the coffee is even better than Java. The native grown is generally used throughout the island and is of excellent flavor. Vegetation is very luxuriant here; the grass is of a very bright green color, even brighter than the color in England. There are a few large cattle and sheep ranches on the island and large numbers of wild cattle, pigs, and dogs in the mountain. Meat can be bought for 8c. per lb., *i.e.* beef, as little mutton or pork finds its way to the butchers. Good fresh butter is scarce and high, almost impossible to get. Eggs are about 35c. to 50c. per dozen. Groceries about same price as in the mountains, and clothing reasonable in price. Not much talk of politics here, so I hardly know how things are progressing at the capital. We get mail from Honolulu every 10 days and life goes smoothly, much as it did, I presume, when Capt. Cook landed to meet his untimely death on these shores. A monument marks the spot at Kealakeakua Bay, in the Kona District.

ABSENT ONE.

LARDEAU NOTES.

THOMSON'S LANDING, April 2nd.

The snow is rapidly disappearing and in another week the bottom land will be bare.

The pack trains are looking fairly well, and are again feeding in the meadows.

Mr. W. H. Harris, manager of the Harris Mining Company, is at Thomson's Landing and is busy packing supplies to his company's claims, where he intends to carry on development work. His claims are the "Green Stake," "Silver Butt" and "Look Out," and are reported to be good prospects on the same ledge as the Silver Cup. Mr. Harris states that a number of capitalists intend to visit the Lardeau as soon as the prospecting season opens.

Messrs. C. Holden of the Silver Cup, and D. Ferguson, a land boomer from Ferguson City, arrived at Thomson's Landing this evening and leave for Nakusp and Revelstoke to-morrow. Mr. Holden reports the Silver Cup shaft down 35 feet, with one foot of solid ore in the bottom of the shaft and 8 feet of concentrating ore. They have a carload of ore on the dump ready for the pack-train.

The boys are delighted with their prospect, as their most sanguine expectations, so far, have been more than realized. As soon as the pack-trains can get over to Trout Lake, the owners of the Black Prince will come in to commence taking out ore.

Messrs. Harrison and Barchard left Thomson's for Trout Lake yesterday. They reported that Mr. H. A. Brown had published a reply to Mr. M. Beaton's communication, but they brought no late papers, so that Mr. Beaton does not know whether anything worthy of a reply has been published or not.

All the miners and claim-owners around Trout Lake and Lardeau favor Mr. Beaton's policy, and are talking of holding a meeting to protest against the people of Revelstoke assuming the right to dictate to the Government how our affairs are to be conducted. Action with regard to this matter will be taken as soon as spring opens.

The new bridge over Fish Creek has been completed and is said to be a substantial structure.

All well at Lardeau, Thomson's and Trout Lake.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

"The Unexpected Always Happens."

A meeting was held in Peterson's Hall last Friday night which was somewhat out of the usual order of things, as the chairman himself did not know for what purpose the meeting was called, and no one knew who convened it. A solitary notice had been affixed to the post office door calling for a meeting in the schoolhouse, but before it had been read by 20 persons it was torn down. It was entirely on the grounds of the meeting not being a public one, no public notice having been given, that the secretary of the School Board refused the key of the schoolhouse. It was pretty well known, however, that the affair was being steered by some friends of the government agent, who are desirous of holding an investigation into certain charges brought against that gentleman. At 8:30 a large crowd had assembled in the entrance leading to the hall, where a noisy dispute between the roughest element of the two factions took place, and it was nearly an hour before the meeting commenced. There were about 90 present, and it was evident the Government agent's supporters were in a minority. Mr. F. Fraser was chairman and Mr. Geo. Marsh secretary.

The CHAIRMAN asked for some gentleman to step up and say what the meeting was called for.

MR. SUTHERLAND said there was no notice of such meeting about town, and he did not know what the people were here for.

MR. M. DAVID here began to read the notice, but was called to the platform by the chairman, and having mounted the platform read the notice which was posted.

MR. R. HOWSON said he heard there was to be a meeting in the schoolhouse. He met a lot of people there that evening, and when they found the schoolhouse was not to be had someone said "let's go down town." They went and congregated around the front door of Peterson's Hall, where a lively discussion began, and it was not long before hot words arose in discussing the manner some of the citizens had taken to remove our Government agent, and hearing the discussion carried to a length which he considered was not creditable to our citizens, he proposed they go into the hall and discuss the question in a proper manner as he thought every public question which had for its object the good of the district ought to be discussed, before the public. But as there had not been notices given to hold a meeting in that hall no resolutions could be passed at that meeting.

MR. W. M. BROWN asked MR. HOWSON how many notices were required to constitute a public meeting.

MR. HOWSON said he could not tell: but notices had been posted about the town and torn down.

MR. BROWN said he had not seen any notices about town. He had been to the station that morning and heard a rumor about a meeting being held. He asked if any notice had been posted up and was told that there had not been any. From all he could find out there had been only one such notice put up, and that had no signature on it.

MR. J. W. HASKINS said he had put up a notice at the post office, but it was torn down within two hours. The citizens of this town had gathered in this hall with less than two hours notice, but they did not see a notice that was posted up two or three days ago. He had asked Mr. Peterson if he could have the hall and had been told he would let him know in a couple of hours. He had been refused the use of the schoolhouse by Mr. Bourne because that gentleman said there had not been proper notice given. It appeared that one part of the town was for Kirkup and the other part against him. Why did they not call a public meeting for the first petition, which prayed for the removal of Kirkup? Mr. Theodore Davie asked Mr. Brown, one of the delegates to Victoria, to call a public meeting of citizens to remove Kirkup.

MR. H. A. BROWN: There was no such thing stated.

MR. HASKINS: You told me so right in front of Coursier's store.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Davie's name ought not to be brought into the matter at all.

MR. BROWN: What is the object of this meeting?

MR. HASKINS: To decide the question of Kirkup's removal.

A VOICE: Keep your speech till Monday night.

MR. HASKINS: I will keep my speech till Monday night. If a large meeting can be called in two hours why will not three days call a meeting? I propose that this meeting adjourn till Monday night.

MR. SUTHERLAND seconded.

MR. H. A. BROWN: I will protect my rights. I do not like a man that will go to San Francisco and disparage the town. Mr. Haskins called this meeting. A man may call a meeting by putting his name on the notice, but Haskins did not do so. A mind-reader had examined Haskins' head recently and I believe she knows more about it than he does himself.

A VOICE: She is not a mind-reader.

MR. BROWN: I heard at the station that there was to be a meeting to-night and came down. I do not see why this meeting cannot go on now we are here. It would be a shame to bring the people down again on Monday night with the roads in such bad condition. Let the meeting go on.

Mr. Holdich seconded this.

The Chairman: That is not needed.

Mr. Brown: Count the number present.

Mr. Haskins then mounted the platform and asked to be allowed to speak.

The Chairman: The motion, please.

The motion to adjourn was then put, those in favor of it to the number of about 19 stood up, those against it numbered over 50. At this result the gentlemen who voted to adjourn left the hall in a body amid uproarious cheering, stamping and cat-calls. When order was restored MR. H. A. Brown said when he and Mr. W. M. Brown went to Victoria as delegates they were informed that the Government found so much fault with Kirkup that they had come to the conclusion to remove him. He had been given a hint to go, but would not take it. He had heard Kirkup boast that he did not own a cent's worth of property in the town. Kirkup had circulated bad reports about this town and district while in San Francisco recently. Several citizens felt aggrieved because they had not been asked to sign the first petition. Mr. Haskins then went to work to get up a counter-petition. He was no good to the town. He did make a few prospects, but that was all. He wished to refute Haskins' statement that the Government desired them to call a public meeting to remove Kirkup. The same heads who had called this meeting want an enquiry, but if there was an enquiry it would make Kirkup's case much worse.

MR. W. M. BROWN. It will not be to our credit to say anything against Kirkup, as his friends are not present to speak for him. We have sent in our petition; we are prepared to back it up at any moment. If an enquiry is held it will be a case of "save me from my friends."

The CHAIRMAN: If everything had been left alone after the first petition had been sent in it would have been far better for all concerned. But Mr. Haskins had jumped up and called a public meeting. Mr. Haskins was too hasty; but he was offering to run for M. P. P. at the coming election. Mr. Kirkup would be the last man to vote for Haskins, who last year could not say bad enough against Kirkup. Let the two petitions rest and let the Government be the judges.

THE SECRETARY then read a resolution he had drawn up.

MR. H. A. BROWN said he did not think a resolution like that was proper, and it should be withdrawn. His removal should rest with the Government.

MR. MARSH said his idea was that as Kirkup was on leave of absence it would be best for him to be removed without any more ado.

MR. H. A. BROWN: Is there any authority for saying he is on leave of absence? Mr. Brown then amended the resolution, which read as follows:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that Government be further pressed for the immediate and permanent removal of the present Government agent, John Kirkup; and be it further resolved that the former action of the businessmen of this town be fully endorsed by this meeting."

This was seconded by MR. W. M. BROWN, and carried.

MR. W. M. BROWN said no one had been coerced into signing the first petition. As Mr. Haskins had introduced the Premier's name he (Mr. Brown) would give them the sense of it. He had spoken with Mr. Davie in Victoria, and it was generally granted that Kirkup had been a detriment to the town for a long time past. Mr. Brown said to Mr. Davie, "I had made up my mind that if Mr. Kirkup ever made another break at me personally I would call a public meeting and make it a test question whether Mr. Kirkup or I should leave the town." He was informed that the petition to retain Kirkup had been signed by non-residents.

Mr. John Abrahamson: Mr. David said just now that I had received a telegram from the Government to call a meeting of citizens to decide about Kirkup, but it was no such thing. The truth was I received a telegram from Kellie about the two ridings and telephoned to Mr. H. A. Brown asking him to call a meeting of the people at the station for the purpose of discussing that matter. The resolution drawn up should be sent to a coast paper for publication.

MR. MARSH: The press will get it soon enough.

MR. H. A. BROWN: A copy should be sent to Mr. Kellie, not to the press.

MR. HOLDICH: It's possible that the correspondent of the Inland Sentinel is present.

The meeting then broke up.

The Demands of Modern Journalism.

The mossback and halcyon days of editing a newspaper are dead and interred in the same moss-covered grave with the pigheaded old fogy of ancient times. To serve the alert and wide-awake public a man has to be constructed on a high plane and catchy basis. It takes a sort of luminous and electrical journalist to write in this advanced age of civilization. He has to be able to write bright things and keep it up, or he is soon relegated to the rear as a typical has been. The people of the world are enveloped in an intellectual storm, and their brain throbs and throbs—incessantly—for brainy flash shots, and the newspaper man who is not erected on this hypothetical hypothesis is an oblivious nobody. Lubricity of thought and the ambidextrous handling of the pencil is what counts in running a newspaper.—*Red Lodge New Idea.*

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

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 10:10 daily.
Pacific " " 17:10 "

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

J. T. Brewster,
Agent, Revelstoke.

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

The Kootenay Mail

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 25
Three Months	0 75

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Inch, per month	$2 00
Two Inches, per month	3 50
Three " "	5 00
Four " "	6 00
Six " "	8 00

Special contracts for large advertisements.
Locals, per line 0 10
All bills for advertising due the 1st of each month.
Quack and cure-all advertisements not wanted.
The MAIL is printed every Saturday Morning for the Revelstoke Printing & Publishing Co. Limited, by R. W. NORTHEY, Manager & Editor.
To whom all communications should be addressed.

Newspaper Regulations.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

SALUTATORY.

THE MAIL does not profess to fill any "long-felt want," neither does it expect to raise the price of silver or settle the townsite dispute, but its particular mission will be to promote the welfare of the town of Revelstoke and the North Riding of West Kootenay. The MAIL has no "pull" with any individual, corporation, or political party, but will pursue a strictly independent course on the dividing wall, which will enable it to take a whack at any offending head which pops up on either side. Mining must always remain the chief industry of West Kootenay, and the mining interest will have first place in the columns of the MAIL. To that end we ask the co-operation of prospectors and mining men throughout the riding. At present the MAIL occupies the unique position of being, as far as we can gather from the columns of our contemporaries, the only Independent paper in the Province. Whether the course of events will drive it into either of the political parties must remain a question for the future to decide.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending subscribers to the MAIL should send in their names at once, as it will not only be encouraging to the proprietors to have a large subscription list, but also a great benefit to the town and district. We can quote better prices for advertisements with a large circulation and it rests with each individual to help build up the town, for which purpose this paper has been started. It ought to be a self-supporting institution, but unless the residents of the town and district show their sympathy in a substantial manner it can hardly be expected that it will become what we all desire—the best paper in West Kootenay. The subscription price is $2 a year or $1.25 for six months, which must be paid IN ADVANCE. This we must insist on in all cases, as there is so much loss in the credit system that we intend to do no more business after that manner. Anyone who knows anything about running a newspaper will understand without any further explanation.

OPINION is divided as to the benefits to the prospector by the holding over of all assessment work on mining claims until July, 1895. As Mr. Haskins says in his letter, many prospectors depend on the money received for doing this assessment work on mines owned by capitalists and syndicates to enable them to carry on their work during the remainder of the season. To the comparatively poor mine-owner the exemption will be a boon, and those were the men in Mr. Kellie's mind when he proposed the addition of such a clause to the new Mining Act. No Act of Parliament was ever yet an unmixed benefit. Somebody's toes must always be trodden on, and no doubt this exemption will come hard on the men who have been looking forward to earning a few dollars this season by doing the assessment for those owners who can afford to pay for it. But on the other hand, with silver where it is now, it would be positive cruelty to compel men who can ill afford it to spend $100 on a claim to legally hold it, and yet be without the slighest chance to receive any returns from the property, unless silver takes a big rise very soon. We shall be very glad to publish any letters bearing on this subject.

IF the charge brought by "A Private Citizen" against Mr. Morgan David be true there can be no doubt that Mr. David has acted in a most reprehensible manner. By sending a telegram to Victoria asking for police protection he has cast a stigma on the town which will not easily be wiped out. We hope Mr. David will be able to clear himself of this charge, and until he is proved guilty we will give him the benefit of the doubt. But whoever sent such a telegram did a most outrageous injustice to the people of this town and is certainly deserving of the most severe censure. If there was to be any "trouble" it would arise from the very small faction of malcontents who left the meeting because their resolution was voted down. No one else ever dreamed of "trouble" over the matter. Are we going back to the old system adopted in the early days in the West to settle disputes? It is a fact, however, that Sergeant Langley, of the Provincial Police, arrived here from Victoria last Monday in answer to a telegram from some party or parties in Revelstoke, whose heart must have been in their boots when they indited such an absurd request. But for the injury it will do the town in outside opinion we would hardly take the trouble to refute such an absurdly foolish statement that "trouble was feared" between the supporters of the Government agent and those who desired his removal. Only the disordered imagination of a lunatic could have invented such fear. Let the Government recall the sergeant at once.

MR. TAPPING'S letter in this issue re-introduces a subject which it would be well for our citizens to take in hand at once. It is well known that the water from the stream in question spreads itself over several acres of low land in the vicinity of the C. P. R. between the Union Hotel and the School-house, owing to obstructions which have blocked the channel alongside the track. This stagnant water submerges countless rotting logs, and thus offers the most favorable conditions for the breeding of the pestiferous mosquito, which are found there in swarms months before they put in an appearance in the lower town. The danger of malarial and other fevers from this same source is also a great reason why the stream should be channelled and rendered a source of health and beauty instead of the pestilential eyesore it is at present. Another important point is the fact that it is this water which is doing all the damage to the river bank opposite the schoolhouse. Percolating through the loose earth, it reaches a stratum of coarse sand and gravel at a depth of 20 or 30 feet and flows to the river on this gravel bed, undermining the bank and carrying away large slices every spring. It would probably be best to bring this fact to the notice of the Dominion Government before the entire roadway is gone into the river. Two or three hundred dollars would do the whole business. As for Mr. Tapping's proposal to bring the water to the lower town, that project will have to wait until we can raise enough money to institute a proper water system with iron pipes and hydrants.

THERE is to be a meeting in Peterson's Hall this afternoon for the purpose of "passing a resolution urging upon the Government the necessity of commencing the Big Bend and Trout Lake wagon roads at once." We have no doubt that the question of contract labor will be brought up, and as that system of doing Government work has many supporters in this town we would like to say a few words on the matter. It is a well known fact that the Government has spent enormous sums on trails, roads and bridges throughout the province and that they have practically nothing to show for this large outlay at the present time. Money spent on trails has been to a great extent, in the past, simply wasted. Scores of instances could be cited where trails have fallen into disuse shortly after completion. As this must always be the case to some extent, it is the duty of both Government and people to render road-making as cheap as possible, and it is for this reason that several of our prominent men are advocating the adoption of the contract system on all Government work on trails and roads. We hold that it is the duty of all citizens to assist the Government in reducing expenditure as much as possible, and we believe the contract system (with sufficient safeguards to exclude Chinese and other foreign cheap labor) on roads and trails would result in an annual saving to the Government. But there are cases where it would be foolish and wasteful to adopt the contract system. Take the Big Bend road for instance. There are mines in the Bend only awaiting machinery to become paying properties and if the wagon road is not built this spring the machinery cannot be taken up and thus another year of enforced idleness for the mine-owners who are so anxious to go ahead. Advertising for tenders, surveying the proposed route, allotting the contracts, &c., would take up considerable time, and it would probably be well on in July before the work was commenced—too late to be of any service to Big Bend miners this year. The Big Bend road is needed AT ONCE, and it is to be hoped that the meeting will show the necessity of this in their resolution. The Trout Lake road is also an urgent case and the one resolution should apply to both. Now we have between 200 and 300 men out of work in town who have been waiting here all winter with the object of working on these roads or on the new railways with the advent of spring. The men are here and ready for work. The roads, to be of any use, should be be commenced at once. Let the Government put these men to work under efficient foremen. We do not think there will be any "loafing," and the work will be performed just as expeditiously as under contract. Moreover the majority of these men are indebted to the hotels for board, and it would be a great boon on the part of the Government to allow them the opportunity of paying their debts and replenishing their wardrobe. The snow is nearly all gone from the level, and there is nothing to prevent the work from being commenced next week.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT evidently still believes that his doctrine of "blue ruin" is the only available one for knocking out the Conservatives and the N. P. If he only knew how sick he made nine-tenths of the Canadian people with his everlasting pessimism he would look around for some other weapon with which to work his way into office. Sir Richard is not consistent. He inveighs against the National Policy of Canada—denounces the Protection which has driven thousands of Canadians into the United States to earn a living—to a country that is, and always has been, more highly protected than Canada ever was. It must be a most curious conglomeration of ideas that would lead a man to believe that Protection in one country forced people to emigrate to another where Protection was the be-all and end-all of every political faction and the one subject of discussion in both Houses of Congress. Sir Richard is not fair, either. He makes no mention of the thousands of Canadians returning home from the New England States, or of the scores of families (most of them Canadians) leaving the Dakotas, Washington and other Western States for our unrivalled Northwest. There does not seem to be much "blue ruin" in the actual state of things in our Dominion, and Sir Richard misleads nobody but himself and a handful of followers in Canada, but his utterances have a widespread and malign influence in the United States. It leads politicians there to believe that Canada will some day come to them hat in hand and beg to be "taken in" the great and glorious Union. It is such men as Sir Richard Cartwright and Goldwin Smith who have been the cause of the harsh treatment we have received from the United States. A policy of coercion, they say, will bring Canada to her senses. Are we, Anglo-Saxons, to go cringing to Washington to beg for reciprocity! Canadian statesmen have done their part. It is too soon to forget their last trip to Washington, when they were dismissed by Blaine with a blunt *non possumus*. If Sir Richard desires to transform Liberals into Conservatives let him go on preaching "blue ruin."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.

Proposed Sailings from Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.

SARDINIAN	May 5
LAURENTIAN	" 12
PARISIAN	" 19

DOMINION LINE.

TORONTO	" 5
VANCOUVER	" 12
OREGON	" 19

BEAVER LINE.

LAKE HURON	" 2
LAKE ONTARIO	" 9
LAKE NEPIGON	" 16

Cabin $45, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards.
Intermediate $30; Steerage $26.

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.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

To the Editor of the Kootenay Mail.

SIR,—A startling rumor is being very widely circulated, and generally believed that Mr. M. David, of the Saw Mill Co., sent a telegram to Victoria to ask for special police protection on account of serious riots being expected; and that a constable was actually sent here in response to his request. Now, sir, if this is really so, I should like to ask Mr. David, through your columns, what grounds he had for supposing that our very orderly town would permit any such misconduct. If any damage was to be feared it was not his business to wire for special constables, as the Government agent here has full power to do so if he considers it necessary.

Further, why should the taxpayers of this town be burdened with the cost of special constables to gratify the disordered imagination of Mr. David? Further still, what sort of a friend to Revelstoke can Mr. David consider himself by declaring to the authorities at Victoria that our town was likely to be in the hands of a lawless mob?

If Mr. David held a higher position in this town than he does, very serious damage might be done to us in public opinion by such an absurd proceeding; but, as it is, the utter absence of any disorder will dispel any doubt of our ability to discuss public questions peaceably.

Hoping Mr. David will be able to clear himself in public estimation,—I am sir, yours truly,

A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Revelstoke, April 12.

The Rip Van Winkle Gold Mine.

Geo. Terryberry, who started opening up the old Rip Van Winkle claim on Carne's Creek about two weeks ago, came down last week for some steel drills. He left three men at work removing boulders from the mouth of the canyon, so as to commence the digging of a trench towards the shaft already sunk. This shaft is about 600 feet from the creek and is about 40 feet deep. The trench can be carried along for about 300 feet and then a 200-foot tunnel will be driven to tap the shaft on bed-rock. This tunnel will drain off the water, and the shaft will probably be used by the miners as well as for hoisting out dirt. Levels will be run out from the bottom, and it is believed, in view of the gold that was taken from Carne's Creek by the old-timers, that pay dirt will be struck as soon as the bottom of the shaft is reached. The shaft is full of water, but is well timbered, which from all appearances is sound and strong. Anyhow, the syndicate is prepared to make a considerable outlay before they anticipate any returns, and have confidence enough to go ahead with the work.

GLOVE CONTEST.

In Peterson's Hall last Saturday night there was a fair sized audience to witness what was advertised as a glove contest. The programme opened with a song and dance by Johnny Costello, who was encored and gave a fine exhibition of step-dancing in response. Then Fred Moore and Patsy Fleming boxed four rounds. Louie Lamont was time keeper and W. S. Starling referee. Moore showed superior science and his "ducking" was applauded. Fleming was very good and had a longer reach, but he held his leading arm too low down to look graceful. His action in both leading and guarding is very similar to that of Jake Kilrain. Fleming is a very young man and has plenty of time to improve. After an acrobatic performance by Johnny Costello, Ed. Cuff of San Francisco and "The Unknown" of Revelstoke were announced to box for points. The "Unknown" turned out to be Jim Kirkup. Soon after the commencement of the first round Cuff gave his opponent a "knock out" blow and Kirkup fell heavily to the floor striking the back of his head with great force and remained unconscious. The curtain was drawn and the glove contest was over. Cuff, who is a professional boxer, came before the curtain and explained that it was entirely an accident on his part, and such it appeared to be to the spectators. But being a professional, he ought to know where to avoid hitting a man. Kirkup made the entertainment possible, as there was no other man in town who cared to box with Cuff, and it seemed negligent, to say the least, on the part of the professional to knock out a man who had helped him to earn a few dollars.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING.

Mrs. H. N. Coursier's show of Spring Millinery and Fancy Goods was a great attraction for Revelstoke ladies on Thursday and Friday. The goods were very tastefully displayed in the large millinery showroom, and would do credit to any large city. There were all the newest shapes in ladies', children's and babies hats, some odd and eccentric, others a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," according to the face beneath. Leghorn hats, hats trimmed, nude hats, in fact, a profusion of hats of all shades of color; beautiful cream, snow-white and black ostrich feathers; some exquisite lace of intricate patterns, a very pretty thing called "two-toned" lace; lace capes with jet trimmings; fancy braids of all colors and widths; gimp *ad. lib.*; feather fans, folding fans; russet leather belts; ribbons in bewildering variety of colors, all widths; silk trimmings, corded silk of delicate shades; babies' robes, caps and dresses; blouses in old-fashioned birds-eye; the newest ideas in dress goods; a fine serviceable thing called "hop sacking," and another called the "rainbow," both unique, pretty and quite the latest. In the flower department we noticed the rose, pansy, poppie and other old-timers, but to enumerate them would be a task for a milliner. Not the least conspicuous was the N. P. Corset, a shapely and beautiful thing, so reminding one of the ballroom and youth. These corsets, despite their elegance, are warranted to be about the strongest manufactured. The show is well worth a visit.

A. McNEIL,
BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM,
Front Street, Revelstoke.

FURNITURE,
Doors, Sashes & Blinds.
R. HOWSON,
REVELSTOKE.
COFFINS CARRIED IN STOCK.
AGENT FOR SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

General Blacksmith.
GEORGE TERRYBERRY,
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
Repairs to Wagons, &c.
Shoeing a Specialty.

EVANSPORT.
The natural terminus of the wagon road about to be constructed from Arrow Lake to Trout Lake City, thereby tapping the famous Lardeau mining district.
BUY EVANSPORT LOTS, because they are for sale at such moderate prices that when the rise in their value (which must come) takes place, the profit on your investment will be proportionately great.
BUY NOW, because it is not intended to offer these Lots at their present low price for long, and you may as well benefit by the rise in prices.
Lots from $25 to $100.
T. L. HAIG, Revelstoke, B.C.

DR. McLEAN
WILL BE BACK
MAY 12TH, 1894.
D.V. W.P.

T. L. HAIG,
NOTARY PUBLIC - - REVELSTOKE, B.C.
Mining and Real Estate Broker and General Commission Agent.
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Representative of the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate.
AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING TOWNSITES:
TROUT LAKE CITY, EVANSPORT, KASLO CITY AND NAKUSP.

MEAT MARKET
REVELSTOKE.
FRANK McCARTY,
DEALER IN
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, ETC.
FISH AND OYSTERS IN SEASON.

The Revelstoke Bakery
BREAD
CAKES
PASTRY

Delivered Daily to any part of the City.
Wedding Cake to order. Caterers for Suppers, Balls, etc.
LEWIS BROS., THE STATION.

John D. Sibbald,
SUCCESSOR TO
THE WESTERN MILLING CO'Y. (LT'D.)
REVELSTOKE BRANCH.
DEALER IN

FLOUR	ROLLED OATS
SHORTS	CORN MEAL
BRAN	BACON
OATS	BUTTER
FEED WHEAT	EGGS
HAY	POTATOES

FRUITS, and VEGETABLES of all kinds.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED.
Agent for—Waterous Engine Company. - - - - Speight Wagon Company.

In the Legislative Assembly this week the Attorney-General moved for a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the matter of the Provincial Government's dealings with the Nakusp and Slocan Railway.

There will be an ice cream and cake social at the Presbyterian church on the hill Monday night at 7:30. A good musical programme has been arranged and there will be a discussion on "Self-control and how to gain it." Come all and have a nice enjoyable time. Parlor games, etc. Admission free.

Mrs. Ellis gave two lectures on phrenology in Peterson's hall on Monday and Tuesday of last week. Some of our prominent men submitted their craniums to the manipulations of Mrs. Ellis' skilful fingers, and in consequence got all their little failings made public. It was rather "rocky" to have one's weakness exposed to the vulgar gaze and one or two of the victims got "kinder mad," and quit the hall in disgust. But the audience were greatly amused, and the fair lecturer did pretty well financially.

NEW SPRING GOODS

H. N. COURSIER

HAS THE LATEST IN

DRESS GOODS, LACES, RIBBONS, BRAIDS, Millinery & Fancy Goods.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH WORSTEDS, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS.

TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING DONE IN LATEST STYLES

Hardware, Stoves, Graniteware, Tinware.

MINERS' SUPPLIES.

LOCAL ITEMS.

See the Lace Curtains at H. N. Coursier's.

Rev. C. T. Baylis went to Craigellachie on Tuesday evening's train.

Mr. W. J. Law returned from Vernon yesterday, after an absence of three months.

Dr. Denovan, of Calgary, will carry on Dr. McLean's practice during his month's absence.

A new Singer Sewing Machine or a secondhand Raymond Machine can be had at R. Howson's Furniture Store.

Mr. Thos. L. Haig has been appointed collector of Provincial Voters for the North Riding of West Kootenay.

Ernest Fletcher is back in town. He has been putting in the winter at various points down river, chiefly Nakusp.

The wedding of Miss M. Maxfield and Mr. C. E. Hardwick will take place at the parsonage, Revelstoke on the 17th of May.

Some very good samples of asbestoes were shown in this office this week, having been found near the town by a prospector.

Miss McLean, of the brewery, stepped on a piece of sharp glass hidden in the snow and is laid up with a severe cut in the ankle.

Dave Ferguson came up from the Lardeau last Sunday.—He is here for a few weeks, leaving his ranch to take care of itself for a time.

Miss Kelly and Miss Clara McBryan left on Wednesday evening of last week for Kamloops, where the latter has obtained a situation.

From later intelligence received from Victoria there is still a chance of the Government making an appropriation for Revelstoke Hospital.

THAT HAT.—Don't wear the hat your father wore, but get one of those American Felts at H. N. Coursier's.

Mr. A. T. Stewart came up from the Green Slide last night and proceeded to look over the approaches for the R. & A. L. Ry. into Revelstoke yard.

Mr. R. Kelly, travelling salesman of Oppenheimer Bros., Vancouver, came in on Wednesday's train from the coast and returned home on the evening express.

At R. Howson's Furniture Store is to be obtained Wicker Rockers, Wicker Cradles, Bamboo Goods, and a first-class assortment of Household Furniture.

Jim, the dog with a history, who carried the mail between Canmore and Revelstoke, was shot on Monday, owing to becoming infirm and helpless through old age.

Land in sight! Several garden patches are bare of snow, and in a few days we may expect to see the shovel and the hoe in active operation. Gardening will commence earlier this year than last.

Capt. C. Edwards, of Vancouver, has taken over the management of the Victoria Hotel from Mr. W. Cowan, who has inaugurated a new business in town—wholesale liquor and bonded warehouse.

The steamer Lytton came up from Nakusp as far as the Green Slide yesterday where she tied up for the night, being unable to proceed further up the river on account of the ice jam at the Green Slide.

SOWING THE SEED.—Good Clover, Timothy and Potato Seeds at H. N. Coursier's.

Mr. S. Hammonds, late of Donald, has been engaged as salesman by the firm of Bourne Bros., Revelstoke. Mr. Hammonds will take outside work, travelling between points on the C.P.R. east and west of here.

Mr. J. I. Woodrow went to Kamloops on Saturday on business with the heads of the firm he represents here. We may now expect beef of a better quality than has lately been obtainable at the firm's establishment in Revelstoke.

We publish to-day the list of collectors throughout the province and also the form of claim to be filled out by the applicant. Anyone desirous of voting in the forthcoming election should lose no time in getting his name on the list.

There will be an "At Home" at the Parsonage on Thursday evening next at eight o'clock, under the auspices of the Epworth League. The young people of all denominations are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. McLean left for Ontario on Sunday and will return about the middle of next month with his bride. His residence has been very much enlarged lately for this purpose.

HIT THE NAIL.—A car load of Hardware at H. N. Coursier's. This is the chance for cheap Nails.

The rear portion of the building occupied by Mr. J. D. Sibbald (late Western Milling Co.) has been raised to the level of the store and is greatly improved thereby. A verandah is being built in front of the Union Hotel.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Wednesday at Victoria. A large number of spectators were present and the ceremony was attended with the usual formalities. In all, 90 bills were introduced this session, 64 of which were passed.

The McPherson Bros., who left here last Sunday morning for the Big Bend, returned Thursday afternoon. They had not been able to go further up than 18 miles owing to the river being thawed out and the snow too soft for travel without snowshoes.

Last Tuesday engine No. 304 was brought into the yard here by engine No. 565 in a dilapidated condition from the effect of bucking against a snowslide near Clanwilliam. No. 565 will be put on the Arrow Lake Branch during the coming summer.

Charlie Holden is up for a short holiday after a winter of hard work. He has spent the last two or three weeks developing the Silver Cup claim, near Trout Lake, and his partners are still at the mine. The vein at the bottom of the shaft is looking fine, and the boys are well pleased at their prospects.

MUST GO.—A large stock of Clothing is being sold off at H. N. Coursier's. Men's good Tweed Suits at $7 to $11.

All names on the voters' lists must be posted for two months before the lists are revised. The Revision Court sits on the 15th June, so that to-day will be the last day available for getting on the list. This is not fair to the electors of West Kootenay, as Mr. Haig, the new collector, has issued no notice of any kind. He has been awaiting the old list from Mr. Fitzstubbs.

One of our best-known prospectors, Tom Horne, took a life partner last Monday at the Parsonage, Revelstoke. The young lady was Miss Maggie Williams, late of Thomson's Landing, and the knot was tied by the Rev. C. A. Procunier. Very few of Tom's friends knew of the momentous event until several days after, when there was a grand "chivaree" in front of the young couple's residence. A new feature of this serenade was the fine display of "blue lights" supplied by our "only assayer." Mr. and Mrs. Horne will move to the cottage overlooking the river close by the steamboat office.

PARTICULAR FITS.—If you want a particular fit in a suit of clothes leave your measure at H. N. Coursier's.

Many letters have been received from mining men and prospectors in various parts of the United States requesting information regarding the road to Big Bend and the best time to arrive here, among them being one from Mr. Jas. Wells of Richmond Beach, Wash., and another from James McFarlane of Port Townsend, both old-timers who have prospected in Cariboo and Big Bend. Mr. McFarlane asks if the bridge over Downie Creek has been replaced. We can state that all the bridges on that trail were repaired last summer. From the number of letters which have been received by residents of Revelstoke re Big Bend it would appear as if there would be a vast migration to the gold fields this spring.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

31st March, 1894.

THOMAS LIVINGSTONE HAIG, of the Town of Revelstoke, Esquire, to be a Collector of Votes for the North Riding of the West Kootenay Electoral District.

Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F. & A.M.

The regular meetings are held in the Masonic Temple, Bourne's Hall, on the third Monday in each month, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

C. H. TEMPLE, SECRETARY.

FOR SALE.

8 HEAD OF HORSES at a bargain, weighing from 1200 to 1400 lbs. each. Can be seen at Mr. Laforme's stables, Revelstoke.

JOHN LINBURG.

Tenders for a License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands, in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Timber Berth 129, to be opened on the 30th of April, 1894," will be received at this Department until noon on Monday, the 30th of April next, for a license to cut timber on Berth 129, comprising the West half and the West half of the East half of Section 27, the East half of the East half of Sections 28 and 33, the West half and the West half of the East half of Section 34, Township 21, Range 10; the South-west quarter, the West half of the South-east quarter, the South-west quarter of the North-east quarter and the South half of the North-west quarter of Section 3; the South half and the South half of the North half of Section 4, in Township 22, Range 10, West of the 6th Meridian, in the said Province, and containing an area of 2120 acres, more or less.

The regulations under which a license will be issued may be obtained at this Department or at the office of the Crown Timber Agent, New Westminster.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank in favour of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for a license.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

JOHN R. HALL, SECRETARY.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 28th March, 1894.

Full line of Ladies' & Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES

AT

H. N. COURSIER'S.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNMENT AGENT KIRKUP.

Investigation in Public Meeting.

Kirkup classed a "Detriment to the District."

The effect of the investigation into the action of the Government agent will be to divide the town into factions, and on that account retard the progress which the citizens had fondly hoped was going to make such rapid strides this year. We do not intend to say anything to prejudice the case while the investigation is pending, but there is no doubt that some of those who have clamored for this investigation were piqued at not being asked to sign the first petition. It was a mistake to confine the signatories of that petition to a few business men. Every resident in the town should have been asked to sign, or else a public meeting should have been called to ventilate the matter in a fair and open manner. But those responsible for it state that they wished to prevent humiliating the Government agent by discussing him in open meeting, and thought it best to have him removed to another Government post quietly and without friction. How lamentably they erred is seen. Friends are divided against friends, and the bitterness engendered will remain long after the affair itself is settled.

In Peterson's Hall yesterday at 11 a.m. the investigation into charges brought against Government Agent Kirkup of being a detriment to the town and district was commenced before the Deputy-Attorney-General, Mr. A. G. Smith, who came from Victoria in response to the following petition:—

We, the undersigned, regret that a certain number of the residents and taxpayers of Revelstoke have petitioned your honor to have our Government Agent, Mr. John Kirkup, removed from his office. We, your petitioners, humbly pray that you will consider the matter, and cause to be sent here a commissioner to investigate the charges made against him. And, whereas, it is your petitioners' humble opinion that these charges are of false and malicious nature, and, whereas, we believe these charges are purely personal and arbitrary. We therefore pray, &c.

The proceedings were conducted in an informal manner, the commissioner merely taking down the statements in writing, but would not administer the oath. The hall was packed, there being probably 400 present.

Mr. Geo. Marsh represented the signers of the first petition, and was the first to give evidence. He said: I met Kirkup outside the Victoria Hotel last July, and we fell into conversation about the mining districts, especially Big Bend. Kirkup said he had nothing to do with it; it was a fraud; that the mines there were no good, and there had not been one dollar taken out for every ten dollars put into it. I contradicted him, having been there a few days before. I told him of the state the trail was in, and said the Government ought to clear it out, and said I thought $1000 or even $500 would make it passable. Kirkup said there would not be one dollar spent on it. About a month later, I was sitting in front of the Victoria Hotel with Mr. O. H. Allen and one or two others, when Kirkup came up and demanded our poll-tax. Mr. Allen and I both stood him off, and I said I hoped our both paying the tax would be the means of raising Revelstoke to a big town. Kirkup answered: "Marsh, if you are here in ten years' time, you will see it just the same as it is now." That is the last conversation I ever had with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkup: You told me wrong things about Big Bend. There has been gold enough taken out of Big Bend to build six trails. You told me the mines were frauds, especially the Barrett mine. Have seen the Consolation Mine and the Ophir Bedrock Flume. The gold recently brought down from the former amounts to over $7000. The $500 spent on the trail last year was well spent. If you had your way, there never would be one cent spent there. There has been enough gold brought out of the Bend to make the trail better, and with the prospects ahead a better road should be built.

John Abrahamson said he had seen Kirkup ill-using drunk people, and mentioned cases. Could not fix the dates, but it was within the last seven years. Had seen Kirkup kick people and use a stick. Mentioned two cases, one with regard to some Finlanders, also a case where a man named Crombie was injured by being kicked in the back by Kirkup. Another case where Mr. Kellie, M. P. P., interfered and told Kirkup that was not the right thing to do. This was last July. Speaking of the grading of Front street in 1892, Mr. Abrahamson said Kirkup told him he was going to make a road along the center of the street. The citizens objected to that, and then Kirkup said he would not grade the street at all. The hotel-keepers put their teams on and did the work free. Kirkup then agreed to gravel it, and did so out of the balance he said he was keeping for improvements in the spring. In 1893, the citizens circulated a list for subscriptions to open up Douglas street in view of the promise of $250 from the Government. The citizens put up about $300, and after this was spent on the street, the committee asked Kirkup if he would go on with the work, using the $250 given us by the Government. He said it was no use opening up a street where nobody lived. He wanted to make a narrow roadway through the middle of the street, but the citizens objected. Then he started opening up the cemetery road on the other side of the railway. The people protested against this. Mr. S. Crowl was the foreman employed by the committee. Mr. Kirkup remarked last February, directly after a public meeting on the subject of the wagon roads to the Big Bend and Trout Lake, that he would not be afraid to bet that neither of the roads would be built next summer, because the country didn't justify it. I have told Kirkup that if the people had the same opinion of the town and district as he had everybody would leave. Had heard Kirkup say he would not invest a cent in the town or the country. He said that last summer that he owned the building next to the Senate Hotel, and if he could sell it he would never again invest a cent in the town.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkup: I have asked you to put out drunk men from our bar. I saw you kick Crombie. The hotel-keepers did all the grading. It was not the intention to open up Douglas street to the cemetery when the money was granted. We did kick about the money being used on the Cemetery road. The money for Douglas street was not enough to open it up to the railway track. Therefore we could not spare the money for the cemetery road. You did ask if we had permission to cross the railway. When I said we had not you said "You had better get permission first." You told me you had telegraphed to Mr. Marpole. We did ask you to reserve $100 for the erection of a crossing over the railway. Very little of the Government money was spent in Douglas St. It was not the wish of the committee to handle the Government money. We only desired you to have the same foreman. We did not expect that $500 would quite open up Douglas street. We thought it was no use having a narrow road through the centre. When Mr. Northey asked the Hon. Theo. Davie for Government help to do this work, he told Mr. Davie that the

As the investigation is still going on as we go to press we intend to give a full report of the testimony on both sides next week.

Mr. Smith has conducted the inquiry in a most courteous manner and has won golden opinions on both sides.

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IN FACT, EVERYTHING YOU NEED—THE PUREST AND BEST.

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Revelstoke Station, B. C.

BRANCH STORE AT TROUT LAKE CITY.

To Miners and Prospectors.

It is our desire to have the MAIL known far and wide as a reliable A 1 mining paper. To this end we ask the help of all prospectors and mining men who have the interest of the North Riding of West Kootenay at heart. It is in your power to give us very material help by sending in scraps of mining news which would otherwise remain unpublished. Every item, no matter how trivial it may appear to you, will be acceptable. If you have no pen, write with a pencil; if no paper, just tick it down on a piece of birch bark. If you are out of stamps send it all the same, we'll attend to that. Never mind grammatical compositions, flowing language, or elegant handwriting. Just send us the facts; we'll do the rest. We ask only one thing: Do not exaggerate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.]

The Editor cannot be responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE BREWERY STREAM.

DEAR SIR,—About ten months ago I wrote a letter on the above subject. It had not the desired effect. The stream that flows by the Brewery and runs parallel with the railway to the west line of the C. P. R. townsite, thon flooding the land lying between the track and the Union Hotel, forms a large pond which in summer makes a breeding ground for mosquitoes, fevers and other plagues; while another portion of the same stream, crossing under the track at the Chinaman's gardens, soaks through the ground and finds an outlet to the river near the schoolhouse, undermining and cutting a great hole in the bank, and is likely to endanger the Methodist church and the schoolhouse.

Now I ask—should not this watercourse be changed and made good use of by the people of the lower town? By having a culvert under the track at the old cattle shute near the brewery, with very little labor it could be run to the old town, with little or no damage to private property. I now leave this matter with someone with more influence, hoping it will receive due consideration.—Yours truly,

ROBERT TAPPING.

Revelstoke, April 6th, 1894.

EXEMPTING ASSESSMENT WORK.

SIR,—The laying over until July, 1895, all assessment work on mineral claims in British Columbia is, in my opinion, one of the most fatal steps that could have been taken at a time when all the energies should be centred in this one great industry of mining. All should know that if our mineral resources are not guarded as they ought to be, nor brought before the notice of the outside world, what may be expected. Any one knowing the interior as they should know very well that if our mines are not worked we have nothing to fall back upon, and can see at a glance the effect this legislation will have in the near future.

Now let me ask the question: What constitutes a great nation and the prosperity of a people? Is it by fettering the limbs of the working man? No. All things must first come from the hands of the laboring man, and to dispense with labor is impossible. Equally so with capital; and to have prosperity in any land you must have both.

Now I shall try and convince your readers that a mistake has been made by this legislation. There are at least in Kootenay District 500 claims on which assessment work should be done this season, and that more than one-half the owners of these claims are men of means and are well able to pay for assessment work; and the other half are men that are depending on the work to enable them to carry on their prospecting the balance of the season.

Now the assessment work done on 500 claims would amount, in round figures, to $50,000, of which West Kootenay this season will be deprived. This would give employment to 500 men and give each man $100 cash to help him through with his prospecting during the balance of the year. But as it is, instead of being a benefit to the poor man it is to the advantage of the rich man who does not have to work for his daily wages, but can stand back and await better times. Now I may say that last season one syndicate paid out $1,100 for assessment work and would have to pay this year $1,500 and is by no means as largely interested in mining as some others in West Kootenay. But as matters now stand it is meeting bad times half way, and before the year is ended there will be more that will see it in the same light that I do to-day.

Besides, what is to pay the revenue? The Government will need money next year to carry on public work, and if there is nothing done in mining there will be no prospecting done to speak of, and one half of our mining camps will be deserted before next season unless a great change takes place in the price of silver, which is not likely for some time.

I may add that as Revelstoke is the centre of the northern portion of West Kootenay and the gateway to Big Bend, if there was any money spent in assessment works one-half would be left here for supplies, as all would go to the Bend this season, as gold mining will be the order of the day. But can they if they have no money?

History repeats itself. Destroy the industry of a nation and you destroy all happiness of the people; and if mining is stagnant all classes will soon see who the men are that gives life to our province, as the world sees and feels the effect of the silver question to-day.—Yours respectfully,

J. W. HASKINS, Free Miner.

Revelstoke, B. C., April 8, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a sitting of the County Court will be holden at Revelstoke, B. C., on Thursday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. KIRKUP,
REGISTRAR COUNTY COURT.

Revelstoke, B.C., April 7th, 1894.

A. H. HOLDICH,
OF SWANSEA AND WIGAN,
Analytical Chemist and Assayer,
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

W. A. JOWETT,
MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
NELSON, B. C.
Lardeau & Slocan Prospects Wanted.

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AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

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FIRST-CLASS TABLE AND ROOMS.
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Sample Room for Commercial Travellers. Every Convenience for Guests.
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REVELSTOKE BREWERY.

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STOCK OF TWEEDS AND WORSTEDS
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MUST go ahead! - - Why?
BECAUSE it is the metropolis of a district whose mines, besides being fabulously rich in Silver, carry a larger percentage of GOLD than any silver-lead mines on the American continent.
BECAUSE nearly all the mines are within a 12-mile radius of the townsite, and the routes to them all converge in Trout Lake City.
BECAUSE during last winter several of the Lardeau mines were being steadily developed in spite of the slump in silver, and large quantities of GOLD were taken out of Lardeau Creek within the limits of the townsite.
Price of Lots—Corners, $150; Insides, $100.
APPLY TO H. ASHBY & Co., Kaslo, or
T. L. HAIG, Revelstoke.