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Vol. 9.—No. 15. REVELSTOKE, B. C., JULY 11 1902. $2.00 Per Year

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WATER AND LIGHT DEAL

The Council and the Company.

Prospective Purchase Freely Discussed by the City Fathers at Special Meeting.

The week has been notable for the bringing to a head of matters between the city and the Water, Light and Power Company as regards the control of the water and light franchises of the city. The result is that a definite offer has been made the company and if it is not accepted the council have given notice to take advantage of the Water Consolidation Act by which the city may acquire the company's water franchises subject to valuation. The story of the week's transactions will be found in the following reports:

At the city council on Friday the Mayor ordered consideration of reports by H. B. Smith C. E. on water and light supply for the city.

Ald. McLeod said the city should acquire the company's property if it could be got at reasonable value.

Ald. Hume said the F. W. and L. committee considered Mr. Smith's report an exceptionally good one. He had always been in favor of buying the water and light plant at fair value. No time should be lost in dealing with the matter.

Ald. Manning considered Mr. Smith's report one of the best he had ever seen and favored the purchase of the property at a fair valuation.

Ald. Taylor declined any part in the discussion.

The Mayor asked the committee whether they considered Mr. Smith's valuation of $58,468.25 a fair one? In purchasing the dam at $4,669 they were taking a risk, as according to Mr. Smith's report it might go out at any time or remain for years.

Ald. Hume suggested $55,000 a fair offer.

Ald. Manning asked whether the council knew where they were to get water to run through the pipe if they bought it?

The Mayor said they had alternative reports on a pumping system or a supply from Eight Mile Creek.

Resolved, on motion of Ald. Manning, seconded by Ald. McLeod, to offer $55,000 for the property exclusive of office furniture and book debts.

SPECIAL MEETING

On Wednesday night a special meeting was held to consider the following reply from the Water and Light Company:

"At a meeting of the directors of the Revelstoke Water, Light and Power Company Limited held today and called for the purpose of considering your letter of even date, it was unanimously decided—and that without hesitation—not to accept your offer of $55,000 for the company's works and plant as stated in your letter. At the present rate of net earnings of the company's works we can obtain this amount in five years and at that date have better works than at the present time. Further we wish to be fair, and are of opinion that arbitration is the only feasable way of arriving at a fair valuation and the directors are of opinion that the shareholders would be willing to sell at a price arrived at by that means. If your council decides to take no further steps towards purchasing the company's works the company will be pleased to learn if it will be possible to make arrangements with you for the establishment of an adequate fire protection service.

The company has already made surveys and placed order for pipe and are ready to proceed with the work upon receiving an assurance that your council does not intend to put in a system of its own."

Ald. Hume said on the report it would not be wise to offer more than $55,000 which was all the property was worth. The earnings of the company should not be taken into consideration. Arbitration would be an expensive process.

Ald. McLeod considered on a basis of $55,000 the company was getting the best of it, and they should not offer a larger sum. If the company would not accept then they should ascertain the steps to be taken to get a system of their own.

Ald. McMahon considered they could have no better arbitration than the engineers report.

Ald. Law considered a party who wanted to arbitrate wanted to do right but he wanted to know what they were to arbitrate on?

Ald. Manning considered if the plant had cost more than it should the city should not pay for that. He suggested referring the engineer's reports to the company and asking them to point out where they did not allow fair value. If not accepted the city should get its own supply.

Ald. Taylor, speaking as a citizen and alderman, said if the city put in a plant it meant a fight from the start between the city and the company, and the members of the company being citizens it meant the city creating a fight within itself. He suggested the city pay a fair rental for a proper service, the rates to be subject to approval of the city.

The Mayor: Will the company spend $25,000 to $30,000 in improvements without a franchise?

Ald. Taylor: No.

Ald. Hume said if the company was earning 20 per cent it was too much especially when citizens were paying for water they did not get.

The Mayor understood the company had written off nothing for depreciation which would leave their net profits considerably less than $11,000.

The Mayor would oppose giving a franchise to this company or any other corporation.

Ald. Law considered the company's rates too high, but if the council fixed the rates he would favor giving the franchise.

Ald. Hume considered the city should own its own water and light for revenue and give no franchises.

Ald. McLeod, Manning and McMahon opposed giving a franchise.

The Mayor suggested before sending an ultimatum, as they did in war times, (laughter) they might offer the $58,468 advised by Mr. Smith.

Ald. McLeod: If you have to go to war, go to war.

On motion of Ald. Manning, seconded by Ald. Hume, resolved: That council is willing to submit to ratepayers by-law for $58,400 for purchase of all property of company except office furniture and book debts for $58,400 and a reply be requested before July 18th, and also intimate to company that in event of refusal the city proceed under sec. 58 of Water Consolidation Act."

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting.

At the regular meeting held Friday the only correspondence was from Chief Bain calling attention to thistle nuisance and from H. B. Smith C. E. enclosing account for $600 and expenses $175 for report of water and light. The former matter was referred to Works Committee.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

A petition was read from Chinese laundries objecting to being removed from present locations.

The committee recommended laundries be removed to an area south of Eighth Street or east of south track or north of main line.

Ald. Hume thought lower town people did not want laundries moved from Front Street but Ald. Law said they did.

Mr. McCarter advised the council could move all laundries, whether established before incorporation or not.

On suggestion of Mayor, resolved to make boundaries within which laundries could be operated A. and K. track to east, main line to north, and Connaught Ave. to west, leaving 16 lots near present steam laundry where they could locate and a bylaw to this effect will be introduced next meeting.

GENERAL

The finance committee was authorised to procure safe for keeping city papers.

Ald. McLeod reported arrangements with J. Webster to look after the fire alarm.

SCHOOL FUNDS

H. Floyd, sec. to trustees, waited on council and stated that on attendance at schools the government grant would be $1320 less than last year, when the attendance was 226 as against 160 this year.

The Mayor said the city clerk had made an excellent suggestion and that was to communicate with other municipalities, pointing out the unsatisfactory working of the present school grant and ask for amendment. This suggestion was adopted.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

C. B. Hume and Co's Brick Yard.

The brick yard started last week by C. B. Hume and Co. west of the Columbia is now in full swing, turning out brick at the rate of 15,000 a day. The yard is at the site of the old smelter brick yard, and has the advantage of abundance of good clay. 70,000 bricks are now pressed, and when 130,000 more have been made the kiln will be burned. The brick-making machine in use is the Marsden machine, and the work is in charge of Geo. Gill of Vancouver. E. Currie, formerly of Johnston and Co. of Kamloops, is brickmaker. Firewood has been got in and is in readiness for burning. 12 men are employed at the yard. The manager speaks highly of the quality of the clay and considers excellent brick can be turned out here.

A FINE GARDEN.

A Visit to J. Maley's Home.

J. Maley's garden is one of the most interesting features of Revelstoke at this season. The crop of strawberries is one of the best to be seen and there are good crops of onions, potatoes, corn, tomatoes, vegetable marrow, squash, celery and cabbage. From the strawberries 6½ crates were taken for market one day this week. In corn Mr. Maley finds the early Minnesota do best. The onions are the giant rocker and red wetherfield varieties. Early tomatoes, red pepper, cucumbers, etc. are being ripened in the hothouse. A nice show of flowers is now made. J. Maley has proved that apples can be successfully grown in Revelstoke, two trees in his garden being laden with fruit.

WATER, LIGHT AND POWER CO

Meeting of Directors Favor Arbitration Valuation.

A meeting of directors of the Water, Light and Power company was held on Saturday night to consider the offer of the city of $55,000 for the company's property. The opinion was expressed that the offer was too low, as, with the necessary expenditure on improvement of the plant, the company could make that much out of it in five years and still have the property in an improved condition.

The view was also taken, that the city had several valuations made notably those by Col. Tracey and H. B. Smith, and in the interests of the company a valuation should also be made on their behalf. The directors expressed their willingness to sell to the city at a fair valuation, and in proof of that, while declining the present offer, proposed the valuation be referred to arbitration, each appointing an engineer. Failing these two engineers agreeing on a price, a third to be called in, and the city and the company to abide by the result.

A proposal to that effect was sent into the city council.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Water Light and Power Company held their annual meeting on Tuesday. Present: J. A. Mara, F. B. Forbes, G. Lembke, W. M. Brown, W. Cowan, T. E. L. Taylor, J. Abrahamson, C. Holten, T. Downs, H. Floyd, sec.

The President, W. Cowan, occupied the chair, and said after transacting the regular business he would like views of shareholders on selling to city. On the balance-sheets being read the president said the net earnings of $10,075 for the year was a gratifying result, especially as, while the revenue showed a steady increase, there was no increase in the operating expenses. They were using 150 h. p. in supplying electric energy for lighting the city, and had 350 h. p. in reserve which could be handled with the same force.

Mr. Mara: Has anything been done towards providing more water?

The chairman: Nothing more than having a survey made and plans prepared. Tenders were received for pipe, and Boyd Burns being the lowest had the order, but as the city was also having a survey with the intention of putting in works of their own nothing more was done. As 50 per cent of the cost of proposed extension would be put into a fire protection service the directors considered it would not be fair to shareholders to go on with this expenditure till something definite was arrived at between the company and city.

On motion of J. A. Mara, seconded by T. E. L. Taylor, the balance-sheet was adopted.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs Mara, Taylor, Cowan, J. Abrahamson, Holten, Downs, Stone. W. Jackson was elected appointed auditor.

On motion of J. A. Mara, seconded by C. Holten, a vote of thanks was tendered to retiring directors for services during past year.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Brown, a special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cowan as president and manager for his untiring energy and the undeviating manner in which he had at all times served the best interests of the company.

Mr. Cowan, in acknowledging the compliment, said he wished the greater portion of the credit to go to the directors and employes.

Mr. Mara said he was pleased to find the company's affairs conducted in such a creditable manner.

LOW GRADE ORES.

The Elmore Oil Process of Concentration.

The Canadian Ore Concentration Limited, has been formed in London to acquire Canadian rights of Elmore oil process of concentration Extensive experiments have been carried on with ore from the Britannia mines on Howe Sound and Snowshoe mine in Boundary. J. D. Kendall is "fully assured of the success of the process, and that there is a large field for its use in Canada."

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The Kootenay Mail
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1902.

The increase of postal rates on third and fourth class matter has never been explained by the Postmaster-general. This should be done. If the cost of handling that class of matter necessitates the increase of rates then it is justified, but otherwise it is the worst possible public policy to increase postal rates.

It is a matter for regret that the strikers on the Canadian Northern should resort to violence. If they could only understand it, their cause would advance by orderly conduct. They are charged with cutting the wires and wrecking a train at Portage Junction by displacing a switch. Of course the reports may not be true. It will be remembered how lying reports were sent out last year during the trackmen's strike on the C. P. R. solely with a view to driving public sympathy away from the men, and it may be the same in this case.

The proposed bylaw for the regulation of Chinese laundries is one which should give general satisfaction to the citizens. The mayor and aldermen are to be congratulated on thus dealing effectively with a subject which has been before the council for the past two years without any satisfactory result being arrived at. The bylaw will prevent the depreciation of property by the association of Chinese laundries and lodging houses to the detriment of these citizens who have established good homes and made other improvements.

WATER AND LIGHT.

The report made on the water and light systems of the city by H. B. Smith, C. E., is one of the best engineering reports we have seen, and the city council is to be congratulated on having secured such valuable and exhaustive reports at such moderate cost. The business-like attitude of the council on making an offer to the Water, Light and Power company forthwith is also deserving of commendation. We hope to see a fair agreement arrived at between the council and the company, for the water and light franchises will be most valuable assets to the city, which is now the company's principal consumer of water and light. The company, having expended $90,000 on its property, naturally objects to accepting $55,000, and especially as Col. Tracey, Vancouver city engineer, valued the property at $69,000. As the mayor and aldermen on one hand and the directors on the other naturally desire to do the best they can for the respective bodies they represent, it would be unfair for us at the present stage to make any criticism which might tend to hamper these negotiations.

THE FERNIE STRIKE.

We have enquired into the causes which have led to the present strike of miners at Fernie coal mines, and have no hesitation in saying that the new manager, Mr. Tonkin, is in the wrong. The hours at Fernie, as in every other coal mine, are eight under ground. The day men never stop specially for a meal during that time, but snatch the time during their shift when delayed in the usual course of operation. Mr. Tonkin seeks to make these men stop half an hour in their shift—a course which is unnecessary and arbitrary—and then work an extra half hour to make it up. If the company are at any loss now in the time paid their men it is because the organization of the mine is at fault. Loss of time caused by men waiting for coal at beginning of each shift can be obviated by having an extra room where the truckers can be put while the new shift is getting a start with breaking coal.

ARBITRATION LAW NEEDED.

The dominion and provincial government are guilty of criminal negligence in failing to provide on the statute books arbitration and conciliation laws which will do away with strikes and make them a public nuisance. This policy has been adopted by the New South Wales legislature with success, and it is not very creditable to Canadian statesmen that they should fail to exhibit the same intelligence as their fellow-colonists of the Antipodes. The coal industry on Vancouver island has been wrecked by strikes. The mines at Rossland, once adding their millions to the wealth of the province, have been ruined by strikes. The Crows Nest coal mines are now shut down by strikes, and as a result the Granby smelter and mines, the biggest and most important mining enterprises in the province have had to be shut down. The Trail smelter may have to follow suit and thus the whole mining industry of the province may be ruined for want of a little intelligent legislative action. As matters stand strikes and lock-outs are legitimate. The laborer has no other means of enforcing a just demand when it has been refused by his employer. The employer on the other hand has no other method of resisting an unjust demand by the other. What is wanted is an independent body to settle these disputes. That body should consist of representatives elected by the employes by ballot on one hand, and by employers on the other. When a dispute arises it would be the duty of these delegates to go into the grievances and endeavor to effect a settlement. Failing their agreeing an arbitrator chosen by both should be selected to settle their differences. Awards so given should be absolutely binding for a certain term. We go to court to settle disputed accounts. Why not similarly settle a labor dispute? With such an institution the strike and lock-out could be made impossibilities. The recent difficulties between the trackmen and the C. P. R. is a case in point. With arbitration and conciliation laws, mining, railroading, the canning industry, lumbering and the great industries of the country would be on a settled basis and an end would be put to the want and suffering and cruel wrong which so often ensues as the result of present conditions. The labor organisations, the boards of trade, the political associations, should bend their energies to advocating a conciliation and arbitration law. If they would we should soon see it on the statute book, and an end put to these unsettled conditions which so often make for ruin and disaster to employer and employed.

TRAIL TO CANOE RIVER.

The experience of the expert who came here to examine the Telo Jaune Cache and Big Bend mica deposits this week emphasises the necessity of the trail from Smith Creek to Big Bend being opened without delay. Provision was made on the estimates last session for the work, and we have to urge the government to put it in hand immediately. As matters stand the northern country is blocked for want of a convenient means of access, whereas, by construction of the trail and the steamer to La Porte the trip to Canoe River could be made in from two to two and a half days. If the additional steamer is put on the upper river next season, as seems probable, the trip to Canoe River will be made in a day from Revelstoke. The importance of getting this communication established is very important to Revelstoke.

HALCYON SPRINGS.

Says the Mining Review:—"The value of the Halcyon Hot Springs to the people of Canada is yet but very imperfectly known. It is a great pity it is not better advertised. Thousands of dollars are spent annually in boosting patent medicines that may or may not have some curative properties, while but little is known of these springs that if properly appreciated would bring lasting health to thousands. The Banff Springs are good. Harrison Springs are very helpful; but the writer knows of several who have been cured of rheumatic complaints upon which many of the best doctors have tried their skill, at the Halcyon Springs, who have spent terms at both of the other institutions. The waters appear to possess such properties as at once prove effectual in many diseases. Besides this the attention at the hotel in all its appointments is of the very best; everything clean and orderly, and is just such a resort as one would desire to take up for rest, recreation and pleasure at any time. Charges for accommodation are very moderate."

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WATER AND LIGHT

Report by H. B. Smith, C. E., on Water, Light and Power Co.'s Waterworks System.

The following is the report made by H. B. Smith, C. E., on the above.

GENTLEMEN:—

In accordance with your instructions, issued to me on May 1st to report to your honorable body on the present condition of the waterworks system of the Revelstoke Water, Light & Power Company, and on its monetary value in the event of purchase by the Corporation of Revelstoke, I have made a most thorough examination of all the works constructed up to the 12th day of May, and now beg leave to report, as follows:

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The works constituting the Revelstoke Waterworks System consist of a dam, a 4-inch main leading from the dam to a reservoir, a 6-inch main leading from the reservoir to the city, and a distribution service.

The construction of the works was commenced in October, 1896. Water was let into the main for the first time on November 15th, 1896, and the system was completed and in full operation on October 31st, 1897. Since the latter date, however, frequent extensions have been made.

The mains, valves and hydrants were purchased in Vancouver, and the service pipes in Revelstoke, at local prices.

A valuation of the works, based on the actual cost of construction, can be made only from the books of the Company. Such a valuation would not necessarily represent the actual value to the Corporation. This latter is determined by the use to which the works can be put by the Corporation and the cost of reproducing them at present market prices for labor and material, less the depreciation they have suffered since the date of construction.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

The system is supplied from a small stream flowing southward from the mountains immediately north of Revelstoke, and entering the city limits near the intersection of Victoria Road and Charles Street. This stream is variable in volume, being of considerable magnitude during the annual Spring freshets. In the months of August and September, however, the volume is practically nil, and no supply is available for the needs of the city.

The source of supply, therefore, unless combined with some other stream furnishing a supply for the months of August and September, is of little value to the Corporation.

THE DAM.

This is a coarse rubble stone wall, built across the stream at a point about 1,650 feet northwesterly from the intersection of Victoria Road and Charles Street. The total length is 14 feet, the surface width 2 feet, and the central height 3 feet. The bed of the stream in the rear of the wall has been cleared of boulders for a distance of about 25 feet, part of which has been laid with cement. A covering of loose planking protects the pond created by the wall. This structure apparently answers the purpose for which it was built. It has all the appearance of durability. It is, however, a crude work and unsightly.

The elevation of the crest of the dam is 215 feet above a point 3 feet below the grade at the intersection of James and Charles Streets.

MAIN TO RESERVOIR.

This consists of 21 lineal feet of 6 inch connecting with 75 feet of 4 inch steel lap-welded converse lock-joint pipe, Nos. 10 and 11, B. W. G., respectively, or a total length of 96 lineal feet. The 6 inch pipe passes through the dam at the middle of that structure, its axis being 6 inches below the crest of the dam. The 4 inch pipe enters the reservoir at the floor of the north east corner of that structure.

No valve is attached to the main either at the dam or the reservoir, and no gate was observed at the dam. Apparently the only means of closing the main is by placing a loose board against the inlet.

The covering of the main is very imperfect. For about 30 feet it is laid in the bed of the stream and absolutely unprotected. Where covered, the covering is little more than 6 inches deep. The lack of covering and exposure to the flow of the stream has caused extensive corrosion, thereby impairing the life of the main very materially.

The total fall from the crest of the dam to the axis of the 4 inch main at its entrance to the reservoir is 15 feet. The reservoir being empty, the total discharge of the 4 inch main is capable of delivering when fully supplied by the stream, 57,696 imperial gallons per 24 hours, the velocity of discharge being 1.835 feet per second. As the utmost permissible velocity of flow in a 4-inch pipe is 2 1-2 feet per second, it has been evident a valve should have been inserted to control the volume of discharge and velocity. A 4-inch pipe with a velocity of 2 1-2 feet per second will discharge 137,340 imperial gallons per 24 hours, and at such seasons as the stream can furnish this volume this would secure the efficiency of the service supplied by the 4 inch main.

THE RESERVOIR.

The reservoir is situated on the west bank of the stream near high water mark, and is built of timber. The clear inside measurements are: length 27 feet 6 inches at top and 27 feet 3 inches at the bottom; width at top 14 feet and depth 7 feet 6 inches; the total capacity is 31,945 imperial gallons.

The foundation consists of boulders and gravel, and consists of timbers from 5x6 feet x 10 inches x 5 inches. The inside walls of the reservoir consist of uprights 12 feet x 6 inches x 6 inches, placed 2 feet apart by braces 6 feet x 6 inches x 6 inches. The roof consists of rafters 3x4 feet x 6 inches x 6 inches, covered with 1 inch x 6 inch boards, planed and tongued. The sheathing consists of 2-inch planking securely spiked to uprights and sills.

This structure is imperfect in several respects. The uprights and sills are insufficient in number. As a result the long unbraced walls have bulged, rendering necessary longitudinal tie-rods of iron rods. Lumber is wasted and used in excessive quantities. As a structure it is performing its duty, but finally its capacity, however, as a reservoir, is entirely insufficient to meet even the most modest demands for fire protection.

The structure is provided with an overground waste, 12x6 inches, inside measurement, controlled by a timber gate, and a 6-inch surface waste pipe, the elevation of the axis of which is 209.6 lineal feet above a point 3 feet below the grade at the intersection of Charles and James Streets.

The total fall from the crest of the dam to the axis of the surface waste pipe is 5.4 feet. The reservoir being full the total volume the 4-inch supply pipe is capable of delivering is 226,700 imperial gallons per 24 hours, with a non-permissible velocity of 4.822 feet per second.

An auxiliary supply for the reservoir has at one time been obtained from a small stream situated about 1,500 feet west of the reservoir. The works constructed are of a temporary character and consist of a rude pond, impounded by logs and cedar shakes from which water was conveyed to the reservoir by means of 72 lineal feet of 4-inch wrought iron pipe, 263 lineal feet of 2-inch wrought iron pipe, 910 lineal feet of 1-inch galvanized wrought iron pipe, and 665 lineal feet of 3-4 inch galvanized wrought iron pipe. These pipes were laid on the ground without any protection whatever. As a consequence every length is frost-cracked and rendered utterly worthless.

THE MAIN.

The main which furnishes the city water supply commences at the reservoir and extends southward along the east slope of the supply stream to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thence along the west side of Charles Street to a point about 15 feet north of the south side of James Street a total distance of 2,500 lineal feet. Leaving the reservoir the main is 9 inches in diameter for 20 feet, 8 inches in diameter for 60 feet, and 6 inches in diameter for 2,420 feet. The 9-inch main is enclosed in a gravel filled flume, open at the top and fully exposed to the flow of the stream. This flume terminates in the middle of the stream. The 8-inch main extends from the end of the flume southward along the bed of the stream, and is entirely unprotected. The 6-inch main is covered to a depth varying from 3 inches to 9 inches for a distance of about 640 feet south of the 8-inch main. At this point the main is laid on the bed of the stream for about 150 feet. From thence the covering varies from 2 inches to 12 inches in depth up to a point about 200 feet north of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Here the main crosses the supply stream and is fully exposed. From thence the covering varies from 2 feet to 3 feet in depth as far as James Street.

The covering of the main is entirely inadequate and exposes the system not only to the danger of freezing and consequent breaks during the Winter months, but also to possible injury from maliciously disposed persons. There appears to be no reason, except undue economy, why such light covering should have been provided. The soil throughout is sandy loam, and the labor of excavation is of the lightest possible character. As a fuller explanation of the character of the covering and the injury done to the main thereby, the following extract from the notes recorded is given, the course of investigation being from James Street northwards:

Locality.	Depth of Covering.	Condition of Main.
James street	3 ft. 6 in.	slightly cor.
160 ft N of railway	full (in stream)	badly cor.
250 " "	"	badly cor.
390 " "	3 in.	slightly cor.
650 " "	2 in.	badly cor.
710 " "	3 in.	"
875 " "	1 foot	"
975 " "	nil (in stream)	"
1125 " "	"	"
1220 " "	1 foot	not corroded
1350 " "	nil.	badly cor.
1450 " "	9 in.	"
1600 " "	3 in.	"
1635 " "	nil (in stream)	badly cor.
1740 " "	"	"
Reservoir		
1800 ft. N of railway	6 in.	not corroded
Dam	nil (in stream)	badly cor.

The above details indicate clearly that active corrosion has set in, and that if this is not speedily stopped, the life of the main will be of short duration. Certain portions of the main, namely, those exposed to the flow of the river, appear to be beyond repair. When their usefulness is gone, they should be replaced by pipes properly buried in the soil. The other portions, now partially buried, should be at once uncovered. The corrosion spots could then be scraped clean and re-coated. This done and a close packed covering at least 3 feet deep provided the main will last for many years to come.

The main is of good pattern. The 9-inch pipe is lap-welded, wrought iron No. 4, B. W. G., or 0.238 inch thick. The 8-inch and 6-inch pipes are steel lap-welded converse lock joint Nos. 10 and 11, B. W. G., or 0.134 and 0.120 inch thick respectively. This is ample thickness to resist all static pressure and water ram they may be exposed to, and allows margin for corrosion.

The main is insufficiently controlled by valves. One valve only is attached and this is placed midway between the reservoir and the railway. Under ordinary conditions a valve should be located at the reservoir and another near the termination of the main on James Street.

The total fall of the main from the axis of the surface waste pipe at the reservoir to a point 3 feet below the grade at the intersection of James and Charles Streets is 203.6 feet, and the total length 2,500 feet. Under these conditions a 6-inch main will discharge, when running free, 853,610 imperial gallons per 24 hours with a non-permissible velocity of 8.166 feet per second. The non-permissible velocity in a 6-inch main is 2.8 feet per second. The actual working value of the main is therefore a free discharge of 296,088 imperial gallons per 24 hours.

The maximum static pressure in the main occurs at James Street, and is 91 pounds per square inch. This pressure [illegible] the main will [illegible] vary from 91 pounds [illegible] in proportion to [illegible] below.

THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The series of service pipes in the streets of Revelstoke and supplied by the 6-inch main cannot properly be called a distribution system, as they appear to have been laid without design and for the purpose of immediate use only. No regard seems to have been paid to the needs of a fire service nor has provision been made for an increased population.

The diameters of the submains decrease for no other reason than to save a few feet of consumers, and long lines of 1 inch, 3-4 inch and 1-2 inch pipes are laid on streets, which is all contrary to well established practice. No attempt has been made to maintain circulation, which is one of the most vital principles of a well regulated system. Dead ends are therefore numerous, the result being that the water within the pipes is at times stagnant and liable to fermentation.

The lack of design is amply shown by the accompanying plan of the system. Reference to this plan shows that the 6-inch main supplies the three 4-inch submains at the intersection of James and Charles Streets. The relative discharging capacities of 6-inch and 4-inch pipes is as 1 to 2.75. Hence the 6-inch main is inadequate to the task required of it.

Again: One 4 inch submain on Charles Street supplied the two 4-inch submains on Douglas and Front Streets. This is impossible.

Again: The 4-inch submain on James Street supplies the three 4-inch submains on Campbell Avenue, First and Second Streets. This also is impossible.

The service as it now stands consists of 16,680 lineal feet of 4 inch submain, 8,240 lineal feet of 1-inch submain, 1,260 lineal feet of 3-4 inch submain, 370 lineal feet of 1-2 inch submain, 8 four-inch valves, 27 two nozzle hydrants, and 325 house services.

Should the population of Revelstoke increase in the same ratio as that of the preceding years, it will be found necessary at an early date to replace the greater part of the 1-inch and 3-4 inch submains with submains not less than 4 inches in diameter. This is imperative as fire protection and insurance cannot be secured, the sub-mains being less than 4 inches in diameter.

The present condition of the 4-inch submains is far from satisfactory. Corrosion has taken place to a considerable extent. This is fully exemplified by the following results obtained from haphazard uncoverings of the submains, made on May 17th:

Locality.	Condition of 4-in. submain.
C.P.R. road, op. Orton av.	slightly corroded.
McArthur st., near Third	corrosion 6x4 in.
McKenzie st. at Fourth	corroded in 4 in. spots
Second st. near Boyle	not corroded.
First av. near Rokeby	corroded in 4 in. spots
James st. near Ford	slightly corroded.
Douglas st. near King	badly corroded.
Front st. at Fire Hall	not corroded.
Front st. near Wilson	not corroded.

It is evident from the above that corrosion more or less is taking place over the whole system. That this is due to neglect in recoating the injuries received in transportation and handling would appear to be proved by the fact that on the 17th of May an extension of the 4-inch submain on Campbell Avenue, recently made and not covered, showed a large abrasion of the coating which was covered with red rust stain. It would appear to be necessary, in order to prevent further injury, to uncover the submains and scrape and recoat the rust spots.

Trenching, so far as can be learned from surface indications, has been carried out in a methodical and satisfactory manner. The uncoverings previously mentioned show that the average depth of covering is not less than three feet.

The stop valves are insufficient in number to properly control the submains without cutting off the water supply from large areas and long lengths of submain. These valves are of excellent design, being manufactured by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, of Troy, N. Y.

Two nozzle hydrants are located at various points throughout the system, and are fairly numerous. They appear to be in sufficient number, 27 in all, to meet present requirements. They are, however, in many instances, located too far apart. These also are manufactured by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, of Troy, N. Y.

The number of the services is stated by the Company to be 325, and to be heavy lead connections.

As an asset of the company the distribution system has only such value as is due to the fact that it answers present domestic consumption so long as the supply from the main is sufficient in volume, and as such will render invaluable service until it is supplemented by additional submains, or until a new system designed on recognized hydraulic principles is laid down.

The accompanying plan shows the full details of the system and has been compiled from actual measurements, and the information furnished by Mr. Scott, of Revelstoke, a late employee of the Company. It is, therefore, presumably correct in every detail.

DOMESTIC AND FIRE SUPPLY.

In considering the efficiency of the present system for domestic consumption and the extinguishing of conflagrations, the reservoir must be considered as the sole source of supply, as, at any time an accident to the dam or the main supplying the reservoir might cut off a continuous supply from the stream.

The entire capacity of the reservoir, as before stated, is 31,945 imperial gallons, and can be emptied by the 6-inch main when discharging without pressure in 1 hour, 9 minutes and 56 seconds.

Without entering into details as to the volume of water required for domestic and fire purposes, it may be briefly stated that 75 imperial gallons per head of population per 24 hours is a sufficient allowance for the domestic consumption of Revelstoke, and that 100 cubic feet per minute will suffice for any two simultaneous fires that may occur.

The present population of Revelstoke being 2,000 people, requires a daily domestic supply of 150,000 imperial gallons. The reservoir, therefore, contains a domestic supply sufficient for 6 hours, 42 minutes and 25 seconds.

In the case of a conflagration, pressure must be maintained at the hydrant nozzles to the amount of 50.4 pounds. Under this pressure 7 hose streams will deliver, through 300 feet of hose, 100 cubic feet of water at an elevation 70 feet above McKenzie Avenue.

Reserving 50.4 pounds pressure or 116 vertical feet, the total fall of the 6-inch main for fire purposes is 93.6 vertical feet. Under this fall the 6-inch main will deliver 64 cubic feet per minute, or about two-thirds of the amount required.

Under a draught of 64 cubic feet per minute the reservoir would be exhausted in 1 hour, 45 minutes and 10 seconds.

Hence it is evident that the system is unequal to the demands of the present population of Revelstoke, both as to domestic and fire services.

THE VALUATION.

The valuation of an existing waterworks system, based on the actual costs of construction incurred by the builders, cannot give desirable results. Such a valuation could be made only by compiling the costs as specified without details in the books of the builders, and would obviously include all expenses, whether legitimate or otherwise. In the subjoined valuation it is assumed that the Corporation of Revelstoke desire, firstly, to know the actual cost of reproducing at the present date exactly similar works, constructed under competent supervision, from materials purchased at present market prices; secondly, the actual value of the whole works, taking into account depreciation and condemned portions, and, thirdly, the actual value, taking depreciation into account, of such portions of the works as could be incorporated with a new system.

Firstly: Estimate of actual cost of reproducing similar works:

Head-works	$101 70
Main, from head-works to reservoir	56 06
Reservoir	732 90
Main from reservoir to city	1,838 62
Distribution system	12,259 91
Services	3,000 00
Tools	98 25
Yard supplies	176 56
Office furniture	300 00
Parliamentary expenses	375 00
Engineering	695 00
Total cost of reproducing exactly similar works	$20,656 40

[NOTE—The item of services should be closely investigated. If the citizens paid for them either whole or partly, the amount should be deducted from the estimate.]

For the above estimate direct quotations of the present cost of materials, F. O. B. cars, Revelstoke, were obtained from the manufacturers. Unskilled and skilled labor have been assumed at $2.50 and $3.00 per day respectively. The quantities are in all cases liberal and in favor of the Company. It is confidently believed that the works could be reproduced for the above amount.

Secondly: To obtain the value of the works, less depreciation and condemned portions, is a problem of some difficulty, as it depends not only on the life of the materials, but also on the nature of such injuries as the materials may have received previous to or during the progress of construction.

The life of stone and earth structures may be perpetual, but is generally assumed at 100 years, and that of timber structures, freely exposed to the weather, at from 7 to 10 years. The life of steel or wrought iron mains, laid in the ground intact and properly covered, is as yet unknown. There are many records of their rendering good service after being buried from 20 to 30 years. Hence the extreme duration of serviceability may not unreasonably be placed at 50 years. Tools and office furniture cannot well be expected to remain in serviceable condition for more than 20 years.

Construction of the works having been commenced in October, 1896, and finished in October, 1897, the average age of the mains, submains, extension of submains and specials, may be placed at 5 years, and that of the head-works, reservoir and yard supplied at 2 years, the latter being subject to correction.

The total depreciation of the works, based on the above data, is $2,069.09, and the condemned portions of the works amount to $1,491.12, making a sum total of $3,560.21.

Hence the value of the whole works, less depreciation and condemned portions, is $20,656.40, less $3,560.21, that is to say, $17,096.19.

Thirdly: The existing works which cannot be advantageously incorporated in a new system, are as follows:

Head-works	$101 70
Main to reservoir	56 06
Reservoir	732 90
Main to city	1,838 62
1-in. pipe laid on Second st., 310 lin. ft.	
1-in. pipe laid on Third st., 860 lineal ft.	
1 in. pipe laid on Fourth st., 670 lin. ft.	401 13
1-in. pipe laid on Wales st., 290 lin. ft.	
1-in. pipe laid on McKenzie 200 lin. ft.	
Engineering on mains and reservoir	365 00
Total	$3,497 41

Deducting the above amount from the total cost of reproducing the whole works, the cost of reproducing such portions of the works as can be advantageously incorporated in a new system is $17,218.59. The total depreciation is $2,976.50.

Hence the value of such portions of the whole works as can be advantageously incorporated in a new system is $17,218.59, less $2,976.50, that is to say, $14,242.09.

Full details of the above estimates and valuations are appended.

Trusting this report will meet with the approval of both the Corporation of Revelstoke and the Revelstoke Water, Light and Power Company, Limited,

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY B. SMITH,
M. Inst., C. E., Etc.

POWER AND LIGHT SYSTEM.

Gentlemen:—

In accordance with your instructions issued to me on May 1st, to report to your honorable body on the present condition of the Hydraulic Power and Electric Light Systems, installed at Revelstoke by the Revelstoke Water, Light and Power Company, and its monetary value in the event of purchase by the Corporation of Revelstoke, I have made a detailed examination of all the works constructed up to the 17th day of May, 1902; and now beg leave to report as follows:

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The works constituting the Revelstoke Hydraulic Power and Electric Light Systems consist of a dam, a rectangular conduit, a power house, a main electric pole line, and a series of branch pole lines.

The construction of works was commenced in August, 1897, and completed in December, 1898.

The actual condition of the works as at the present date, and their consequent monetary value, are problems involving no little difficulty, as so many details are not only inaccessible, but also invisible. Information as to such details must be obtained from the Company's books. The present condition of the works, therefore, must be learned from the accessible and visible portions and the present monetary value must be determined from such measurements as it was possible to make, combined with data furnished by the Company.

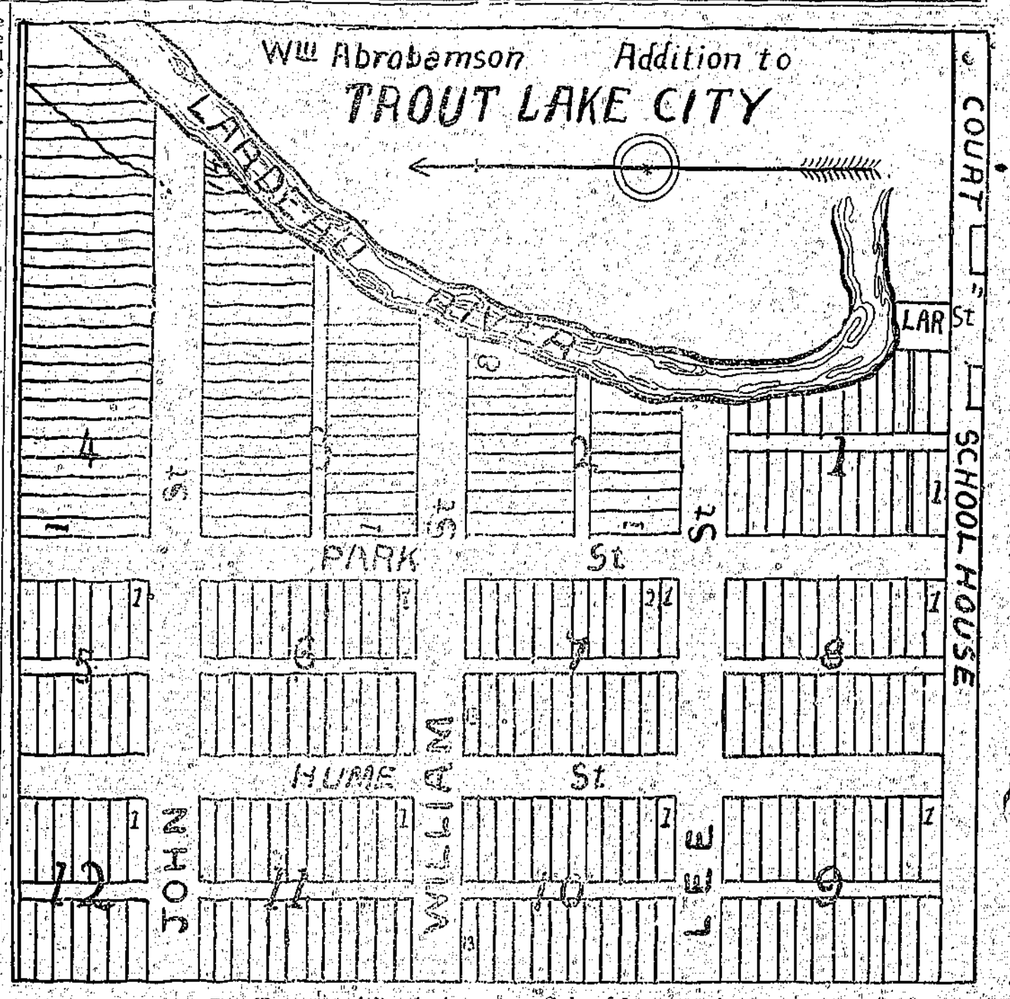
THE DAM.

This is a timber crib structure built across the Illecillewaet River, about 1.9 miles south-east of the Canadian Pacific Railway depot; and consists of four parts, a wing, an abutment, an inlet chamber and a tumbling way.

The wing is an empty crib structure of irregular shape, built on the north bank of the river, and acting as a protection against the abraiding action of the current. It averages 95 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and is estimated to be 25 feet high in the central part. The longitudinals and cross ties consist of squared lumber 12"x12", and round timber flatted to 12" face, the whole being bolted together at each intersection by drift bolts 21"x5-8".

The character of construction is rough, the whole presenting an appearance of having been repeatedly repaired and strengthened. The timbers are placed at varying angles and are much more numerous than the work warrants.

The abutment is a stone filled crib structure, joining the wing at its west end, and extending into the river. It averages 50 feet in length, 16 feet in width, and is estimated to be 20 feet



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high. The timbers are round logs, 15 inches diameter, notched at intersections and bolted by drift bolts, 21 inches x 5-8 inches. It is provided with two gates, controlling the outlet, and a rough frame gate house, 15 feet x 16 feet x 9 feet high at the eaves.

Attached to the rear of the abutment is a crib work addition, 33 feet long by 15 feet wide, which was originally filled with stone. Part of the foundation on which it rests has been washed out, leaving the rear of the structure unsupported and devoid of filling.

The character of the construction of both abutment and addition is rough, and the whole structure appears to be either insufficient in weight or lacking in cohesion to the foundations. That the structure has moved seems to be indicated by the fact that it is secured to the wall of the canon by means of a wire cable 1 1-2 inches in diameter. This cable is perfectly taut, which could hardly be the case unless caused by a down-stream movement on the part of the structure. Moreover, the addition to the rear is now connected to the abutment by heavy frame bracing, showing that at one time there was danger of its being carried away.

The inlet chamber is simply a screened enclosure, formed by verticals 6 ins. x 4 ins., bolted to longitudinals 12 ins. x 12 ins, and extending from the south end of the abutment to the wing. It does not apear to be sufficiently strong to resist the impact of drifting logs.

The tumbling way is inaccessible and invisible during high water. The Company states that it is a structure extending 150 feet up stream, consisting of trees laid longitudinally and bound together by cross-ties, drift-bolted at each intersection, the chambers thus formed being rock-filled and covered by a brush and stone mattrass. This being the case, the structure is an excellent one, and provided the workmanship on it has been well done, should fulfil its part of the duty of the whole structure for an indefinite period.

The whole structure appears to be of no particular design, but to have been placed in position at different periods, and to have been supplemented with additional timbers in unnecessary quantities as occasion required. There is no evidence of stability and its permanency is open to doubt.

THE FLUME.

This structure is a squared timber rectangular conduit, 1,605 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 7 feet 9 inches deep, inside measurements. The floor consists of 3 inch planking spiked to sills, 10 inches x 10 inches, the sides of 3-inch planking, spiked to verticals 10 inches x 10 inches, and 10 inches x 6 inches, and the roof of 3-inch planking, spiked to cross-ties 10 inches x 10 inches, the whole being securely bound together by wrought iron bolts, 7-8 inch and 1 inch in diameter.

The conduit is built on the north bank of the river, and extends from the dam to the power house, the foundations being solid rock excavations, stone-filled cribs, loose rock walls and piles. It is provided with a gate, gate-house and screen, and two waste outlets, the latter being longitudinal openings in the south face, 16 feet x 3 feet, and 29 feet x 3 feet, respectively. There is no provision made for closing these outlets, should occasion require.

The structure presents an appearance of unnecessary solidity, timber and iron being expended in quantities not warranted by conditions as they appear to the observer. Construction has been well done, and so long as the foundations remain rigid, the structure will be equal to the duties required of it. The foundations, however, have already yielded at two points—namely 530 feet and 850 feet west of the dam. At these points the conduit has sagged and become slightly distorted.

The conduit is intended to convey water under pressure to the power house, and, therefore, fulfil the duties of a pipe. It is needless to say that a pipe would have fulfilled the purpose to much better advantage, and owing to longevity five times greater than the conduit, at a much less cost. The reason for the construction of a massive timber structure in lieu of a thin shell steel pipe is not evident.

The conduit is open on top for 233 feet from the dam, and from thence it is close covered and bolted up to its junction with the machinery of the power house. It was under pressure only part of its length on May 13th. On that date the depth of water at the upper end of the closed portion was 2 feet, and its velocity of flow 8.3 feet per second. The discharge, therefore, was 7,171 cubic feet per minute.

The total fall of the conduit from the dam to the power house is 27 1-2 feet. Its sectional area when running full is 62 square feet. Under these conditions, and provided that it has been laid on a uniform grade throughout its length, the conduit is capable of delivering at the power house a free discharge of 115,320 cubic feet per minute, with a non-permissible velocity of 31 feet per second.

As the permissible velocity in a timber flume is 2 3-4 feet per second, the actual practical working discharge is 10,230 cubic feet per minutes. This volume acts on machinery placed 9 feet below the axis of the flume, making the total machinery head 36 1-2 feet. Referring to the Power Table of the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, Ont., it is there stated that under 36 1-2 head, 9,726 cubic feet of water acting on their machinery will develop 542 horse-power. This, therefore, is the working power of the flume.

THE POWER HOUSE.

This is a lofty frame building, 44 feet wide and 64 feet long, substantially built, and fully answering all present requirements. It is supported on piles above a whirlpool about 8 feet deep. The outlet channel of the wheel-pit is about 160 feet long by 20 feet wide, discharging into the Illecillewaet River. There are two out-buildings, a caretaker's house and a shed. These latter are frame structures and in bad repair.

TOWER MACHINERY.

This machinery was furnished and installed by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, Ont., and consists of a steel inlet 9 feet diameter and 1-4 inch thick, connecting the flume with a pair of Samson twin horizontal turbine wheels, 37 inches in diameter, capable of developing 560 horse power, under 35 feet head. Provision is made for the operation of additional turbines, developing additional 300 horse-power. Uniformity of speed and motion is secured by means of a Giesler electric governor.

The inlet, wheel-case and draft tubes are in excellent order. The turbine wheels are invisible, and their condition cannot be stated.

ELECTRIC MACHINERY.

This machinery consists of an alternator, 125 kilowatts; a direct-current Edison shunt wound dynamo, class A 120 volts full load 2,300, volts no load 2,080; a 3-kilowatt exciter, driven from the shaft of the alternator, and provided with sliding rails for adjusment of belt tension; field rheostats for exciter and generator; a double pole single throw high potential switch; a dynamo current indicator; a dynamo potential indicator; 2 S.P. lightning arresters; a potential indicator station transformer; 2 potential magazine, feeder blocks; 2 switchboard lamps; a ground detector and an electric current meter.

The above machinery was furnished and installed by the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, of Peterborough, Ont., and are all in good condition.

THE POLE LINES.

The main circuit is constructed on the south side of the Canadian Pacific Railway for a distance of about 6,200 feet north-west of the power house. Here it diverges to the north side of the railway, which it follows as far as McKenzie Avenue. It then follows the west side of McKenzie Avenue southward to Second Street, thence the north sides of Second and James Streets to the east side of Charles Street; thence the east side of Charles Street to the north side of George Street thence the west side of Kootenay Street to the north side of Douglas Street; thence the east side of Douglas to the south side of Front Street, and finally the south side of Front Street to Victoria Road, a total distance of 3.25 miles.

Branch circuits are constructed as follows:

Victoria Road	165	lineal feet.
First street	2617	"
Second street	1751	"
Third street	961	"
Fourth street	660	"
Fifth street	333	"
James street	1145	"
George street	1,023	"
Douglas street	311	"
Lane north of Front street	1412	"
Front street	911	"
Railway lands	241	"
C. P. R. workshops	211	"
Robson avenue	155	"
Lane east of McKenzie avenue	99	"
McKenzie avenue	1122	"
Connaught avenue	99	"
Campbell avenue	755	"
Rokeby avenue	99	"
Government street	165	"
Wynn street	261	"
Charles street	108	"
King street	195	"

Hence the total mileage of the branch circuits is 2.356 miles, and the total mileage of main and branch circuits combined is 5.61 miles.

The poles are 40 feet long by 12 inches diameter at butt, and are sunk 6 feet in the ground. Top pins, cross arms and side brackets are painted oak. Insulators are deep-groove, double-petticoat glass and the wires are copper-covered with tarred cotton winding, varying in size from No. 3 to No. 8. The system is provided with 66 street lights, each 32 candle-power; 62 transformers, varying from 600 to 5,000 watts, 18 meters varying from 5 to 100 amperes; 7 lightening arresters; a double-wire telephone service from the power house to the company's office, and 213 services.

With the exception of the poles, all the above details were inaccessible, but so far as they could be observed they appear to be well preserved and in excellent condition. The proof of this however, can only be obtained by minute examination made by a practical working electrician, involving the expenditure of much labor and time.

SERVICES.

As before stated, the system furnishes 213 services. The total number of outlets is 2,501, and the total number of lights furnished is 2,642. The least number of outlets wired for any building is 1; furnishing 1 light, and the greatest number 130, furnishing 160 lights. All the details of the services were inaccessible.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

The Company appear to have on hand a considerable amount of electric fittings and appliances. As the making of an inventory of these would have occupied considerable time, it was found necessary to obtain from the Company a copy of their annual stocktaking. This bears date May 27th. Hence the Company are responsible for all dimensions and numbers of the articles covered by the above heading. The correctness of their inventory and the condition of the articles will require to be verified in the event of purchase by the Corporation.

TOOLS.

As in the case of electric supplies, the Company are responsible for the numbers and dimensions. The list supplied is indefinite in description and conveys no information as to the condition of the articles. It may be stated that many of the tools observed in the power house, were much worn and past efficient service. It is recommended that a close scrutiny of all tools be made in the event of purchase by the Corporation.

THE VALUATION.

For the following valuation of the Hydraulic Power and Electric Light Plant of the Company, every effort has been made to obtain thoroughly reliable information as to present prices. No price stated by the Company has been accepted without verification. Direct quotations have been obtained from the manufacturers, and in the minor details reference has been made to the catalogues and discount sheets of the H. E. Mueller Manufacturing Company, of Decatur, Ill., James R. Clow & Son, of Chicago, Ill., L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, and the Canadian General Electric Company, of Peterborough, Ont. It is confidently believed that the prices placed on the various items counted or measured, and on those specified by the Company, where clearly described, are equitable.

In comparing the present valuation with the sale price of the works as proposed by the Company, it must be borne in mind that the valuation is based on prices of to-day which must, in many cases, be quite different from those paid at the time of construction of the works.

The valuation deals with two questions: Firstly, the actual cost of reproducing exactly similar works, disregarding the merits of the works; and, secondly, the present value of the works, taking into account depreciation and condemned portions.

ESTIMATE OF THE ACTUAL COST OF REPRODUCING EXACTLY SIMILAR WORKS.

Dam	$9,333 18
Flume	11,257 19
Power house	2,775 16
Power machinery	4,550 00
Electric machinery	1,382 66
Poles, lines, transformers and meters	11,088 57
Services (labor only)	2,612 00
Electric supplies	1,033 91
Tools	148 45
Legal expenses	375 00
Engineering	475 00
Total cost of reproducing exactly similar works	$44,959 23

In the above estimate the cost of office furniture is not considered, as this item was included in the valuation of the Company's waterworks system. The value of the power machinery erected and ready for work is the present value stated by the manufacturers, and that of the electric machinery, fittings and supplies has been compiled from data furnished by the Canadian General Electric Company. Where the Company's inventories were incomplete as to identification of the items, an average price has been adopted. The item of services covers labor only, the wires and fittings being included under the heading of pole lines.

Secondly—

All engineering structures suffer decay from the date of their construction. In well-designed, well-constructed and well-maintained structures, the rate of progress of decay has been determined approximately, for the different units of which the structures are composed. The value of such structures at a given time is, therefore, the cost of reproducing them, less the depreciation incurred during their term of life. In the case of badly-designed and carelessly-maintained structures, the above rule, naturally, does not apply. Their value is a matter of guess on the part of the valuator, and the accuracy or inaccuracy of his guess must be settled by the seller and purchaser.

The life of a stone-filled timber dam is placed at from 15 to 20 years. In the case of the Company's dam, it has been shown that it gives evidence of instability. Undermined as it is, and sustained in place by a steel cable, its life is uncertain from day to day. It may be swept away by the first high flood, or it may with proper care be maintained for several years. The purchaser of such a structure purchases a risk. In consideration of this risk, one-half its original cost is allowed in this valuation.

The life of the timber work of a flume exposed to the weather is from 7 to 10 years, and its iron rods 50 years.

The life of frame buildings is about 20 years, and this may be assumed as the life of the power house. The wheel-pit, however, being exposed to wind and water, will only live 10 years.

The life of power and electric machinery is 50 years when mounted on solid masonry foundations. The mountings of the machinery under consideration were not visible, but are believed to be timber work. This being the case, the machinery suffers constant vibration. The life, therefore, of the power and electric machinery may be placed at 25 years.

In the case of tools, 20 years would be an extreme limit of life. In the present instance many of the tools are in bad repair, and 10 years of life is a generous allowance.

Construction having been completed in the month of December, 1898, the average age of the whole system may be placed at three years.

The total depreciation of the works, based on the above data, is $10,733.17. Hence the present value of the works is $34,959.23, less $10,733.17—that is to say, $44,226.06.

Full details of the above valuations are appended.

Trusting this report and valuations will meet with the approval of both the Corporation of Revelstoke and the Revelstoke Water, Power and Light Company,

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
HENRY B. SMITH,
M. Inst. C. E., Etc.

MONTHS OF PAIN

CAUSED BY A TUMOR OF THE BREAST.

Mrs. J. M. Timbers, of Hawkesbury, Tells How She Obtained Relief After Doctors Had Failed.

From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Mrs. James M. Timbers is well known to nearly everybody in Hawkesbury, Vaubleek Hill and surrounding country. She was born in Vaubleek Hill, but since her marriage, twelve years ago, has lived in Hawkesbury, and is greatly esteemed by all who know her. Mrs. Timbers is one of the many thousands who have proved the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and gives her experience for the benefit of other sufferers. She says:—"While nursing my first child I suffered from a nursing tumor under the left breast. The first symptom was a sharp pain followed by a growth, which gradually increased in size until it became as large as an egg. It was exceedingly painful and caused me great suffering. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicine, but it did me no good. Then I consulted another doctor, who said I would have to undergo an operation. In the meantime, however, the tumor broke, but would not heal, and and as a result I was feeling very much run down. At this time my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began using these. I soon felt that they were giving me increased strength, and after using a few boxes the tumor disappeared, and I was as well as ever I had been. My health has since been good, and I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills cure troubles like the above, because they make rich, red blood and drive all impurities from the system. Through their action on the blood they also cure such troubles as anæmia, heart palpitation, erysipelas, scrofula, skin eruptions, rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. The genuine always bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

For first-class leather write

B. C. Leather Co.

Vancouver, B. C.

British Columbia Agents for the celebrated "PENETANG" Sole Leather, Cut Soles and Heel Pieces.

Harness Leathers, Bridle, Saddle and Skirting Leathers, Lace and Latigo Leathers, Upper Leathers of all kinds.

Manufacturers of Closed Uppers of all descriptions.

Shoemakers' Tools and Findings, Saddlery Hardware, Hides and Oil.

Two thousand Deer-skins Wanted.

Catalogues and price lists on application.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"St. Lawrence," "St. Louis," "Columbia" and "Ladonia" mining claims, situate in the Revelstoke Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On Wild Goose Creek, a tributary of Jordan creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, F. McCarty, F. M. C. No. 67211 for myself and agent for Thomas Kilpatrick, F. M. C. No. 67122, Thomas Downie, F. M. C. No. 67263, C. H. Hume, F. M. C. No. 67188, Chas. F. Lindmark, F. M. C. No. 67290, C. M. Fraser, F. M. C. No. 67181 and James Keighley, F. M. C. No. 67261, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1902.

F. McCARTY.

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

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

R. GORDON SECRETARY.

REVELSTOKE LODGE, I. O. O. F., No 25.

Regular meetings are held in Oddfellows' Hall every Thursday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

R. S. WILSON, N.G. J. A. STONE, R. & F.S.

SELKIRK LODGE, NO. 12, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Selkirk Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

A. SAXTON, N. G. J. MATHIE, Sec.

Gold Range Lodge K.O.P. No 26 Revelstoke, B. C.

Meets every Wednesday in Oddfellows Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting Knights invited.

S. McDONALD, C. C.
W. WINSON, K. of R. AND S.

Safer than a Bank

When you invest money in jewelry your wise. You have your value safe and sure if you buy Jewelry here, and get the most artistic results thrown in. See our stock of Ladies Watches & Chain Brooches, Clocks, Manicure Sets, Cut Glass, & Fancy Sterling Silverware at.

J. Guy Barber's

UNION
..CIGAR FACTORY..

BRANDS
"Our Special" & "The Union."

H. A. BROWN PROP.
REVELSTOKE, - - B. C.

Jas. I. Woodrow,
BUTCHER.

Retail Dealer In
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, Etc.
Fish and Game in Season.
All orders promptly filled.
REVELSTOKE, B. C., Corner Douglas and King streets.

THE CITY EXPRESS

E. W. B. Paget, Prop.

Prompt delivery of parcels, baggage, etc., to any part of the City.

Any Kind of Transferring Undertaken.

All orders left at R. M. Smythe's Tobacco Store, or by Telephone, No. 7 will receive prompt attention.

C. Outhett, A.R.C.Sc.

Analytical Chemist, Provincial Assayer

Gold	$ 1 00
Silver	1 00
Lead	1 00
Copper	1 50
Gold and Silver	1 50
Gold, Silver and Copper	2 50

Control assays, Complete analysis of Ores, Coals, etc., Concentration and Amalgamation tests.

Results of assays by return of mail

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Inland Assay Office, Kamloops B. C.

HALCYON HOT SPRINGS SANITARIUM

The most complete Health Resort on the continent of North America. Situated midst scenery unrivalled for grandeur. Boating, Fishing, Excursions, Skating and Shooting. Resident Physician and Nurse. Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world, two mails arrive and depart every day. Its baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases; its waters heal all Kidney, Liver and Stomach ailments, and eliminate all metallic poisons from the system. Its waters cannot be surpassed for their healing virtues.

Special Winter Terms: $12 to $15 Per Week.

TIME TABLE

S. S. "Archer" or S. S. "Lardeau."

Running between Arrowhead, Thomson's Landing and Comaplix, commencing Oct. 14th, 1901, will sail as follows (weather permitting):

Leave Arrowhead for Thomson's Landing and Comaplix twice daily at 10k. and 15k.

Leave Comaplix and Thomson's Landing for Arrowhead twice daily at 7.15k. and 12.45k.

Making close connections with all C. P. R. trains and boats.

The owners reserve the right to change times of sailings without notice.

THE FRED ROBINSON LUMBER CO. LTD.
F. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

The Revelstoke Navigation Co. Ltd.

TIME TABLE
(During season of high water.)

Leave Eight-Mile Landing each TUESDAY AND FRIDAY at 6 a.m.

Leave La Porte each TUESDAY AND FRIDAY at 2 p.m.

SPECIAL TRIPS will be made between dates of regular sailing whenever business offered warrants same.

The Company reserve the right to change time and days of sailing without notice.

A. FORSLAND, Master. R. W. TROUP, Purser.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Royal Mail Lines.
Cheapest Route to the Old Country.

ALLAN LINE—From Montreal.

Tunisian	July 19
Pretorian	" 26
Numidian	Aug. 2

DOMINION LINE—From Montreal.

Dominion	Aug 2
From Portland.	
Californian	July 12
Colonian	Aug 2

BEAVER LINE—From Montreal.

Lake Manitoba	July 17
Lake Megantic	" 24
Lake Champlain	" 31
Lake Ontario	Aug. 7

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 railway or steamship agent, or to

T. W. BRADSHAW, Agent, Revelstoke.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Trains leave REVELSTOKE	Daily	Sun. Wed. and Fri.
Eastbound	8:30	4:35
Southbound	8:40	Mon. Wed. and Sat.
Westbound	17:15	21:00

TOURIST CAR SERVICE.

ST. PAUL - - - Daily.
TORONTO - Tuesdays & Saturdays.
BOSTON - - - Thursdays.
MONTREAL (via Imperial Limited) Sundays, Wednesdays & Fridays.

THE IMPERIAL LIMITED

Carries all Classes of Passengers.

81½ Hours to Montreal.

For full information and particulars apply to nearest agent.

E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., VANCOUVER.
T. W. BRADSHAW, Agent, REVELSTOKE.

RELIABLE AGENTS **WANTED**

We want at once trustworthy men and women in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards and advertising matter tacked up in conspicuous places throughout the town and country. Steady employment, year round; commission or salary, **$65 per Month and Expenses**, not to exceed $2.50 per day. Write for particulars. Postoffice Box 337, International Medicine Co. London, Ont.

PELLEW-HARVEY, BRYANT & GILMAN,
Vancouver, B. C.
M PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS E
Mill Tests. Smelter Tests Up to 4000 lbs.
Checking Smelter Pulps a Specialty.
Have You a Doubtful Piece of Rock? We'll Tell You what it is FREE OF CHARGE.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold at Trout Lake by F. T. Abey, and at Revelstoke by W. Bews, G. F. Curtis, and Canada Drug & Book Co. Druggists

Before. After. **Wood's Phosphodine,**

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. *Six packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE is sold in Revelstoke by Canada Drug & Book Co., G. F. Curtis, and W. Bews, and by Frank T. Abey at Trout Lake, Druggists.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

Summer Goods!

Screen Droors, Adjustable Screen Windows, Screen Wire, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Garden Hose, Nozzles, Sprays, Couplings, Lawn Mowers, Water Coolers, Water Filters, Coal Oil Stoves, one and two burners. EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE.

Hardware
Stoves
Tinware

W. M. LAWRENCE.

P. BURNS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
. . . . Meat Merchants.

Head Office, Abattoir and Cold Storage:
Calgary, Alberta

Coming to the Front!

Camborne has been called the Rossland of the Lardeau.

Many believe that Camborne has a greater future than any mining camp in the West.

Those who are wise and can size up a "good thing" are getting in on the Ground Floor.

Some of the best lots have already been snapped up. Don't you want one?

'Twill Make Money for You While You're Sleeping.

THE CAMBORNE TOWNSITE CO.,
H. S. WALLACE, MANAGER - - - - - - CAMBORNE, B. C.

Muralo Wall Finish.

This finish is more popular this year than ever, and has won its popularity by its durability pretty tints, and the easy mode of mixing and applying.

Put up in 23 beautiful shades and White. Ask your dealer for a color card or send direct to

McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS.
122 Cordova Street - Vancouver, B. C.

Comfortable AND *Beautiful Furnished Homes*

are made possible without great expense by choosing from our large and varied stock, Golden and Flemish Oak Furniture, Crossley's Superb Carpets and Rugs, Scotch and English Linoleums 50c to $1.50 yd. Silverware that wears—"1847 Roger Bros." French, Swiss and English Lace Curtains.

Large Illustrated Catalogue of Samples free of Charge.

Weiler Brothers

Furnishers to all Classes. Victoria, B. C.

RIPANS

I have been taking Ripans Tabules for the Dyspepsia, and they have helped me wonderfully. I do not know any way they effect me, but they seem to give vigor to the entire system. I had a sort of languid feeling, but since taking the Tabules I feel spirited and have not that melancholy way about me. I think they are good for a general build-up of the system, as they seem to act like a tonic.

AT DRUGGISTS.

The five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

one in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1901 model bicycle of our manufacture. YOU CAN MAKE $10 TO $50 A WEEK besides having a wheel to ride for yourself.

1901 Models High Grade Guaranteed **$10 to $18**
'00 & '99 Models Best Makes **$7 to $12**
500 Second Hand Wheels taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores, many good as new **$3 to $8**

We ship any bicycle ON APPROVAL to anyone *without a cent deposit in advance* and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** You take absolutely *no risk* in ordering from us, as you do not need to pay a cent if the bicycle does not suit you.

DO NOT BUY a wheel until you have written for our FACTORY PRICES and FREE TRIAL OFFER. This liberal offer has never been equaled and is a guarantee of the quality of our wheels.

WE WANT a reliable person in each town to distribute catalogues for us in exchange for a bicycle. Write to-day for free catalogue and our special offer.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago.

SEEDS.

a large assortment of

Garden & Flower Seeds.

Sweet Peas, Clover and Lawn Grass in Bulk.

The best of Canadian seeds fresh this year.

CANADA DRUG & BOOK CO.,

Revelstoke B. C.

BORN.

AMAN—At Revelstoke, on July 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Aman, a son.

HAMIL—At Comaplix, on July 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Hamil, a son.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

A post office is badly needed at Gerrard.

The dominion finances show a surplus of $7,535,588 for the year.

The postal dead letter office has been moved from Victoria to Vancouver.

R. M. Hume has a crop of some of the largest strawberries to be seen in the city.

Victoria has adopted a curfew law requiring children to be indoors by 10 o'clock.

Half a million of London's poor were entertained at dinner provided by the King on Saturday.

Capt. Young has taken over the Queens Hotel at Comaplix and will conduct it in person.

The employes of the Kootenay Mail will in future have a half-holiday on Saturday afternoons.

At the Orange celebration tomorrow a lacrosse match will be played between Vernon and Revelstoke.

The residents of Craigellachie are building a school, and the government has promised to provide a teacher.

A syndicate, with Rockefeller at its head, has been organized to control the packing business of the States.

Between his ranch at Clanwilliam and city land, J. C. Hutchison has 22 acres this season under potato crops.

The home government has decided not to suspend the constitution of Cape Colony as requested by Sir Alfred Milner.

J. B. Roy, late bartender at Central Hotel, Revelstoke, has been appointed manager of the Commercial Hotel, Seattle.

The latest report regarding the fate of Andree, the Arctic baloon explorer, is that he and his party were killed by Esquimaux.

Contractors are complaining of the scarcity of carpenters in town. Good tradesmen can readily find work in the city at present.

On Saturday Bourne Bros. had a magnificent display of market strawberries in their store, the fruit having come from J. Yates's ranch.

Further reports from the Yukon confirm the discovery of the petrified ship which the Indians believe to be Noah's Ark. It is 1200 feet long.

Constable Upper went to Nelson this week for a prisoner named Hancock whom he took to Westminster to serve sentence for shooting a man named Rouse.

Samuel Parsons, son of H. Parsons, car inspector at the C.P.R., has undergone an operation at Kamloops Hospital for empyema supervening on pleurisy.

The annual general meeting of the Revelstoke hospital society will be held at No. 2 fire hall on August 4, at 8 p. m. for election of trustees and other business.

An escaped convict named Tracey has been giving the police a desperate time at Seattle. He killed two deputy sheriffs and two police and wounded other pursuers.

Fruit grows well on Arrow Lakes. At St. Leon M. Grady finds pears and cherries do well, while at Page's Landing as good fruit is produced as in the Okanagan Valley.

We have received the first number of the Canadian Socialist, issued at Vancouver by the Social Progress Company under the management of R. P. Pettipiece, formerly of this city.

The government have at last set about the exclusion of Japanese, Chinese and other Asiatic immigration, by appointing an official to enforce the Natal act which was passed last session.

Judgment has been given by the Chief Justice in the suit Turner Beeton v Cowan Holten and Downs heard at the last sitting of Supreme Court here. Judgement is for defendants with costs.

The septic tank which the hospital trustees are placing at the hospital is the first in this section. The tank has been designed by Supt. Kilpatrick and is expected to prove an effective means of dealing with hospital sewage.

We regret to notice from the Miner there has been more trouble at Camborne and it is high time a policeman was stationed there. On this occasion Duncan Kennedy has been charged before Justices Drew and Thomson with carrying loaded fire-arms in the streets and fined $25, with costs amounting to $68. C. McDowell was also charged with fighting on the street, but the charge was dismissed as the evidence showed he acted in defence. The bench intimated their intention of dealing severely with future cases of the use of fire-arms.

R. B. Horne, brother of the late Tom Horne, and a former resident of Revelstoke, has returned from Dawson. He says the Yukon is full of unemployed. Wages are down to $4 a day and then only payable in the event of pay ground being struck. The proposed building of a wagon road from White Horse to Dawson, a distance of 300 miles, is expected to give employment to a good deal of labor.

Eugene Debs is rough on the Provincial Progressive Party, which he says consists of "anarchists, single taxers, direct legislationists, cast-off capitalist politicians and many honest but misguided men who know little or nothing about socialism," and declares it has no mission but to retard the progress of the bona fide socialist movement.

Rifles and ammunition for use of Revelstoke Rifle Association have at last arrived, and practice will therefore commence with at further delay. The District officer Commanding, Lt. Col. Holmes, proposes to stay over a day in Revelstoke and inspect site for a new range.

The matron formerly appointed to take charge of the Revelstoke hospital having resigned, the trustees are awaiting the appointment by Miss McLeod, president of the Victorian Order of Nurses, of another matron, prior to making arrangements for opening the hospital.

J. Mobbs, who has taken over the Lennoxville Hotel at Gerrard, intends to run a store in connection. A trail is to be built to the Pedro mine, from that point Mr. Mobbs intends putting in a pack train to meet the requirements of the mining camps in that section.

Quite a settlement is springing up on the west side of the Columbia River. The Revelstoke Lumber Co's mill, C. B. Hume and Co's brickyard, and the good houses built by R. Davis and T. McMahon form a nucleus round which the settlement will grow.

An English rector officiating in a town in the Kootenay for the first time, started to repeat the "Holy, holy, holy." He set up a stentorian "Ole, ole, ole," whereupon a deadbroke Swede in a back seat arose and remarked, "Ay ben har."—Kootenaian.

T. Peterson having moved his buildings from the city to his ranch on the north side of the track has one of the most complete homesteads to be seen anywhere, the buildings comprising dwelling, barn and stable. He has also a fine crop of oats.

Owing to the blockade in transportation at Thomsons Landing the Enterprise Brewery company are sending a team and wagon there to haul their ales and beer shipments from the Landing to Camborne, Trout Lake and Ferguson.

The meter system is working well where put in by the Water Light and Power Company, and consumers are considerably increasing their number of lights.

D. McCarty has No. 1 fire hall nearly completed. The tower is finished, the big doors have been put in and the basement strengthened.

J. A. Kernahan has successfully completed the removal of the main school building to provide a site for the new brick building.

The Revelstoke Football Club, who are the holders of the Martin Challenge Cup, intend putting it again to competition.

At St. Peter's church on Sunday Rev. C. A. Procunier will hold the usual services at 8 and 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

The City Council have taken steps to require owners of land to clear them of thistles and other noxious weeds.

To CORRESPONDENTS: "Troy-a-devilin,"—Kindly explain. We can't make out what you are after at all, at all.

G. S. McCarter and J. McMahon have been appointed administrators of the estate of the late Tom Horne.

Chinese laundrymen are forming a syndicate to acquire from W. Fleming the Revelstoke steam laundry.

S. Needham's garden on Front Street, looks well with its fine crop of strawberries, currants, etc.

Vernon footballers will send a team here to-morrow to compete with the local foot-ball club.

L. Laforme is making an addition to his house north of the track of 22 ft. by 17ft.

W. M. Brown has a fine crop of potatoes on Front Street.

F. Baker has started an insurance business in Vancouver.

A chemist is about to start business at Camborne.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

USE ROYAL CROWN SOAP

The Best in the World.

Mail us 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, and in return we will mail a beautiful Picture size 16x20; or for 25 Wrappers your choice of over 100 books. Drop us a post card asking for a catalogue of premiums to be had FREE for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers.

Address The Royal Soap Co., Vancouver, B.C. Limited.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Go to L. Schnider for a set of harness.

Large variety of Sideboards selling cheap at R. Howson's.

Butterick patterns are absolutely reliable. TAYLOR & GEORGE.

Call and see the large line of fancy Rockers at R. Howson & Co's.

Butterick's Shirt Waist Costumes should be looked at by all our patrons. TAYLOR & GEORGE.

R. H. Trueman and Co's photographic studio is now open daily in charge of W. F. Montgomery.

When next you are in our store be sure to visit our paper pattern department. TAYLOR & GEORGE.

Travellers visiting Revelstoke will find the best accommodation at the Central Hotel, Abrahamson Bros. o

When you come to Revelstoke hail the Central Hotel bus to take you to a good hotel. Abrahamson Bros. Props. o

You can get Cucumbers, Potatoes, Strawberries, Cauliflowers, Cabbage and Carrots at J. Maley's store, opposite post office.

The W. Abrahamson Addition to Trout Lake stands ready to offer every inducement to those who wish to purchase lots for private or business purposes.

The Butterick Patterns for August, just received, are strong in large sleeve styles, and the latest coats. Slot seam features are also shown. Get them from TAYLOR & GEORGE.

The Montreal Daily Herald, KOOTENAY MAIL for balance of 1902, with picture of King Edward, will be mailed to new subscribers remitting $1.50 to KOOTENAY MAIL office, Revelstoke.

Social and Personal

W. Kirkup is on his way to Revelstoke.

W. Mollison is recovering from his illness.

Joe Martin passed through the city Saturday on his way south on law business.

The lessees of the rink intend arranging a tennis tournament beginning of August.

F. B. Wells and J. D. Sibbald are expected to return tonight from their trip to the Big Bend.

Miss Bean Orr, formerly of the Telephone Exchange, has been appointed assistant at the Post office.

The ladies auxiliary of the hospital intend opening the institution with a public tea, which they are organising.

T. Taylor, M. P. P., went south on Monday morning. We are glad to learn he has recovered from his recent illness.

Mrs. and Miss Dunsmuir, wife and daughter of the Premier, were presented to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. George returned on Tuesday from their honeymoon trip and were recipients of the good wishes of their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morris and Miss McLean left for Victoria on Saturday on a holiday, Mr. Morris remaining a week and the others for a longer period.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church gave a very successful garden party at the parsonage on Tuesday. From the gate money, sale of refreshments and flowers $61 was realized.

Owing to the contract for C. B. Hume & Co's building at Revelstoke requiring his time for the next few months, Ald. Gill has resigned from the city council of Kamloops, his fellow aldermen expressing regret at the resignation.

Mrs. Guerin returned on Wednesday from a visit to her parents at Oregon. During her stay they had an enjoyable family reunion, the first in 11 years, when the members of the family foregathered to the number of ten with all their children.

Our readers are reminded of the entertainment in aid of the Catholic Church on the 17th. There will be a sale of work in the afternoon, in the evening refreshments will be served and a programme rendered in which there will be an excellent array of local talent.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The high gale of last week broke the Ford Robinson Lumber Company's boom at Comaplix, and the logs got over the lake.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company's mill, which has been shut down for want of logs, except that the planers were kept running, started up again this week with a full supply of logs which are now coming in well. The mill employs 50 hands when cutting.

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.

"Have you tried it?"

"Save the Tags, they are valuable."

IMPORTANT CASE.

Judgment on Company Law

In the suit Turner and Beeton v. Cowan, Holten and Downs heard last sitting of the Supreme Court here Chief Justice Hunter has delivered judgment as follows:

"This is an action by the creditors of a company against three of the shareholders under sect. 51 of the Companies Act. The plaintiffs recovered judgments for $652.90 and $537.80 against the Company, and to the executions issued there were returns of nulla bona on September 11th, 1900. The defendants are sought to be made personally liable on the ground that the shares held by them in the Company have not been paid up.

"The company was incorporated by the defendants to take over the business theretofore carried on by them in partnership; the three defendants, with two others, being the subscribers to the memorandum which was filed on the 27th of April, 1899. A transfer dated July 27th 1899, was made under the seal by the partners of all the assets to the company, the consideration being stated to be $8187.21, a resolution authorizing the company to purchase at this price having been passed on the same date, but the agreement was not formally executed by the company.

"It appears by the evidence of Mr. Murphy, the solicitor who advised the parties, that the object of the formation of the company was to prevent the withdrawal of capital out of the business which one of the partners had been doing, and that he advised them that they could not make anything out of transfer; that the valuation would have to be fair; and that accordingly, after taking stock and writing off bad debts they arrived at the sum of $8187.21 as a fair valuation. The company, although it entered into possession, did not pay for the assets by cash or cheque, but the relative interest of the partners was calculated, and on this basis they received a corresponding number of shares at par value, the issuing of these shares and the taking possession being practically simultaneous, and the difference in the amount of the shares subscribed for and those received being due to the fact that changes occurred in the relative interests of the partners after signing the memorandum.

"The transfer was not registered under sect. 50 of the act, so that unless what took place here was a payment in cash within the meaning of that section, the shares have not been paid up.

"It is well settled that by payment in cash the statute does not require that actual cash should pass between the parties, that is to say, that where there are cross-debts both immediately payable, the company's debt being for assets purchased from the shareholders and the shareholders debt being for shares issued, the one may be set off against the other, and no cash need actually pass; Spargo's case, 8 Ch. App., 407, approved in Larocque v. Bouchemin, (1807) A. C. 358.

"It was argued by Mr. Taylor that these cases have no application because of the admissions of the defendants in discovery that they had paid no cash for the shares, and that the transaction was not intended to be a cash transaction. As to this, men are to be judged by what they do rather than what they say, and what was really meant was, not that there was to be an exchange of the assets for the shares without more, but that there was a sale for an ascertained sum, which sum was to be paid out of the share capital, which is exactly what happened in Spargo's case. The agreement there called for payment of the sum agreed upon out of the share capital (see the statement in 8 Ch. App. p. 408) and I think there is no doubt that, as Lord Justice James said in that case, the company in any action for calls could have been met by a plea of payment. There is a radical distinction between an agreement to exchange property for shares, which in itself negatives the idea of payment in cash, and an agreement to set off a debt due by the company for goods purchased against a debt due the company for shares issued, under which, if carried out, there is, in reality, a payment in cash, although nothing passes between the parties. The company here, by the agreement and entry into possession, had become indebted to the defendants for $8187.21, and the defendants had become indebted to the company in the same amount for the shares issued.

"Moreover, the evidence as to the valuation being fair was not seriously attacked, and the fairness of the valuation is an important element to be considered, as appears by the remarks of the Judicial Committee.

"In my opinion this transaction is within the spirit of Spargo's case as approved by Larocque v. Bouchemin, and the action must be dismissed with costs." Gordon Hunter, C. J.

[E. P. Davis K. C., and J. M. Scott for Defts; S. S. Taylor K. C., and J. S. McCarter Plffs.]

LUMBER DEAL

Three Million Feet For Canadian Northern Railway.

The steam logger for M. Hyatt arrived this week and a scow 12 ft. by 60 ft. is being built at the Big Eddy on which the logger will be placed and taken to its destination on Canoe River. Here Mr. Hyatt will get out 3,000,000 feet of logs for bridges on the Canadian Northern railway. The timber will be floated to the Revelstoke Lumber Company's mill at the Big Eddy, where it will be cut into lengths of 60 feet and 10 x 20 inches dimension. Mr. Balfour, the contractor for the Canadian Northern bridges, will build a shed near the Revelstoke Lumber Company's mill where the timber will be framed all ready to be put in the bridges. This is being done to save cost of hauling waste timber over the C. P. R. and because it can be done at less cost at Revelstoke than at any other point.

The work will give employment to a large number of men at Revelstoke. The logs will be taken from the Fred Robinson Lumber Company's limits at the junction of Canoe and Columbia Rivers, where the trees are unusually tall and well suited to the purpose.

FIRE VALLEY,

New Hotel--ProgressiveDairy Farm --Fruit Growing.

The new hotel opened at Page's Landing by Jas. Lindsay will be a great public convenience.

The Edgewood Company intend running a large dairy farm, and are rapidly getting into shape. The farm is under the management of J. Carmichael formerly of Stonewall, Man. The company has expended $18,000 in improvements.

The valuable gold property, owned by Messrs. Old and Page, has just been examined by two experts from Spokane, and they were so highly pleased with it that it is believed a deal will go through. The property is being held at a big figure.

Funk Bros. are making a great success of their fruit ranch. This season they have already shipped 100 crates of strawberries, supplying the market as far as Spokane on the south and Calgary on the east. They have also planted out a lot of fruit trees from the Pelham nursery. They grow splendid crops of apples. A good deal of their crop has been disposed of each season through J. Lindsay's store.

CAMBORNE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Minnesota Mining company are having the Nellie and adjoining claims surveyed with the object of securing a crown grant.

The Northwestern Development Syndicate are clearing land for a mill site and expect to erect a ten stamp mill close to the work.

D. Macintosh is still working on the Independence, on which they have a splendid showing. This claim is next the famous Goldfinch and is a valuable property.

W. B. Pool has three shifts working on the Oyster and Criterion. The mill site and line for cable tram have been surveyed, and the machinery is now on its way for a ten stamp mill.

The Lardeau Mines company have a representative here looking over the ground with a view to doing considerable work on their properties, the Lardeau Queen and Lardeau King, situated on Lexington creek.

There was a dance at the Eva hotel, Camborne, on Dominion Day which was well attended by the youth and beauty of Camborne, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and dancing was kept up until early morning.

G. Goldsmith has a deal on for the Jumbo on Fish creek, but has a difficulty getting anyone to the property on account of the trail not being finished on the east side of Fish creek. This trail is needed very much, and it is a shame to expect travelers to risk their lives crossing a bad river in a canoe or on a raft. This trail would open up a creek with a great number of claims on it and should be built.

RAIL AND STEAMER

The "French Flier" covers 161 miles in 195 minutes.

The C. P. R. opened their Lulu Island railway this week.

The C. P. R. have built an excellent station, water tank and freight shed at Gerrard.

The Crows Nest road, as well as the main line, was tied up for days by washouts.

The engine which tumbled into the river at Gerrard has been got out and sent to Nelson for repairs.

In about a week's time it is probable the steamer Revelstoke will run direct from Revelstoke to Laporte.

Engineers are surveying both sides of Trout Lake for the extension of the Lardeau railway to Trout Lake City.

The new railway station at the west end of the settlement at Craigellachie has been opened, and is known as Malakwa.

G. McL. Brown has been appointed superintendent of C. P. R. dining cars, hotels, etc., in place of J. A. Sheffield, resigned.

Union Pacific machinists, car builders, boiler makers and blacksmiths have struck against inauguration of piecework.

The Trout Lake Topic says the Lardeau railway was regarded as a joke to the district before the opening, but owing to the way in which the officials are blocking enterprise and delaying shipments our contemporary thinks the local opinion of the line is expressed in terms not found in the Bible.

Great damage was done on the prairie last week. Owing to the Kananaskis and other bridges on the Bow river west of Calgary being washed out there was no train from the east between Thursday and Wednesday morning. The new steel bridge at Medicine Hat was also rendered unsafe for traffic.

J. Bulger, the C. P. R. shipwright, is at Gerrard with a staff of men fitting up No. 8 barge, which has been moved there from Arrowhead. This barge will carry 258 tons of ore at a trip and will soon make a hole in the ore lying at Trout Lake from the Cup and Nettie L.

It is reported an English company has acquired the Kootenay Central railway charter and will build from the Crows Nest road to Golden. This railway will open up a valuable agricultural and mineral country.

It is intended to run the steamer Revelstoke to Beaton to bring passengers from there, Trout Lake and Ferguson for the Orange celebration tomorrow.

During the tie-up of the railway east of Laggan seven carloads of horses consigned to Calgary had to be put off here and fed at expense of the C. P. R.

On Tuesday the steamer Revelstoke had the biggest passenger list she has yet had, about a dozen people going into the Bend that day.

On the Red Mountain railway they had a daily wreck for three days—ten cars derailed, an engine derailed and six cars wrecked.

THE MINES.

The Ymir mine made a profit of $9,000 for last month.

Boundary has shipped 250,000 tons of ore already this year.

The Thunder Hill gold discoveries in Idaho are reported a fake.

The Crows Nest coal mines have shut down pending settlement of the strike.

The Monteroy group, on Ten-Mile, has been sold to George McLean and A. Stuart, of Milwaukee, for $10,000.

The Standard Oil company, who own the Nickel Plate in the Similkameen, have bonded the Winnipeg claim adjoining for $30,000.

The Cariboo Hydraulic company raised 20,000 tons in 25 days, from which a preliminary clean-up gave 100 ounce of gold.

E. Morgan has made an important strike near the Ruffled Grouse and J. D. Westfall has gone to see it with a view to making a deal.

The Trail refinery is to be congratulated on the success Mr. Aldridge appears to have made of his method of refining lead by electricity.

An agitation is going on for the removal of the recording office from Comaplix to Camborne, and for provision of fireproof protection for the records of the office.

In a letter to J. I. Woodrow, Raymond Allen states that the placer claim which they are operating on the Columbia, opposite Smith Creek, is turning out equal to expectations.

One of the men employed at Standard Basin came in yesterday and reports the upraise completed and the shaft drained. The upraise has developed a magnificent body of ore.

Two English mining experts, Messrs. Attwood and Forbes, have been examining, on behalf of English capitalists interested in the properties, the Nettie L, Silver Cup, Oyster and Imperial, recently taken over by Messrs. Pool and Young for a syndicate.

W. M. Lawrence has received a circular from the board of trade at Nelson asking support in inducing the dominion government to place a protective duty of 25 per cent on lead and a proportionate duty on lead products in order to provide a home market for 25,000 tons of Kootenay lead.

We hear good reports of the Surprise mine in the Lardeau, in which J. McMahon and others are interested. The assessment work has just been done, and the result has been to greatly improve the appearance of the property, on which there is now ten feet of ore in sight. The property is one of the most promising in the Lardeau.

A rich strike is reported at the Eva mine at Camborne. It appears that Foreman L. Beck was prospecting for a new tunnel site at a lower level when he encountered the fissure which defines the southerly wall of the lead, and on opening it up found a splendid showing of free gold. The new strike has added considerably to the value of the property.

The McCrossan company has been very successful with the development of the Triune, where it is reported they have two feet of ore which will run $240 to the ton. It is expected the smelter at Ferguson will soon be blown in. The necessary lime and iron ores for fluxing have been found on the Great Northern hill and men are now engaged quarrying these ores for transportation to the Vulcan smelter at Ferguson.

Mr. Minard, the Denver expert who is to examine the Tete Jaune Cache and Big Bend mica deposits on behalf of New York capitalists, arrived on Sunday and went to Golden with G. S. McCarter on Monday with a view to outfitting there and starting from that point on the trip. Owing to the bad state of the trail north of Donald, however, Golden packers refused to undertake the trip, and Mr. Minard had to return with a view to trying to get in from Kamloops.

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.

"Have you tried it?"

"Save the Tags, they are valuable."

Licensing Meeting.

The meeting of licensing commissioners convened for Monday was attended by Chief Inspector Upper and E. A. Haggen. The application of James Lindsay for a license for King Edward hotel at Page's Landing was granted, also transfer from F. Fullmer to J. Mobbs for Lexington hotel at Gerrard.

Applications for transfers for Grand hotel at Nakusp to J. Hector and Queens hotel at Comaplix from J. A. Cameron to J. H. Young were ordered to stand till next meeting, temporary permits to be issued.

Railroad Watches . . .

Waltham and Elgin, Hampden and Hamilton, 17 and 21 jewels. Vanguard, Elgin Veritas, Crescent St., Father Time, C. P. R. Special, B. W. Raymond, Appleton Tracy, 181 Special. Send for prices.

LYTTLETON BROS.

Watch Specialists, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be published at one cent per word per issue. Cash with order.

WANTED—Mechanical and Electrical Engineers always have work; support yourself while learning. Address J. C. S., Box 130, Nelson, B.C.

WANTED—Young women in drafting rooms; leave home to earn good wages. Call on or write W. H. McDougall, Nelson, B. C.

WANTED—Hotel proprietors to get registers at the Kootenay Mail office, Revelstoke.

NOTICE.

I, DAVID ORR, hereby give notice to all parties concerned that I claim an undivided half interest in all mineral claims located by George Goldsmith between the dates August 25th, 1899 and August 25th, 1900.

DAVID ORR.

Camborne, B. C., May 26th, 1902.

STRAYED.

Strayed onto the premises of the undersigned on June 27, 1902, one sorrel horse with white strip on face, branded crown mark on right flank. Owner can have same by paying expenses.

C. J. MARTIN,
Beavermouth, B. C.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed "Tender for British Columbia Telegraph Lines," will be received at this office until Wednesday, 23th July, inclusively, for the supply of poles for and construction of a telegraph line from 150 Mile House to Quesnel Forks, via Horsefly, in all sixty miles more or less.

Specifications defining routes to be followed, &c., can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the Telegraph offices at 150 Mile House, Ashcroft, Clinton, Soda Creek and Quesnel; also on application to Mr. Wm. Henderson, Clerk of Works, Victoria, B. C., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Contractors are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the contract contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 2nd July 1902.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the

Revelstoke Hospital Society

will be held at

FIRE HALL, No. 2,

on

Monday, August 4, 1902

at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year and of general business.

All persons who have subscribed $5 or upwards towards the funds of the society are entitled to be present and vote on all matters brought before the meeting, and all such are notified to be present.

B. R. ATKINS,
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

GRAND

Orange Celebration.

REVELSTOKE, July 12, 1902,

in which Golden, Salmon Arm, Kamloops and Revelstoke, and the Loyal True Blues will take part.

EXCURSION RATES.

In connection with the celebration by the Orangemen in this city on the 12th of July next, the C. P. R. have granted cheap excursion rates from the following points to Revelstoke and return:

Ashcroft	$3.65
Kamloops	2.75
Salmon Arm	1.95
Vernon	3.65
Golden	2.85
Arrowhead	1.05

For further particulars write

W. G. BIRNEY,
Recording Sec. L. O. L. 1655,
REVELSTOKE, B. C.