The Kootenay Mail.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Vol. 7.—No. 50 REVELSTOKE, B. C., JULY 27, 1900. $2.00 a Year.

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...CHAS J. AMAN...

The Legislative Assembly

MONDAY.

In moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne Vancouver's third member, Capt. Tatlow, made his bow to the house and the maiden speech was a good one. He began by defining the position of himself and some of the other members of the assembly very carefully. They were supporting the government for this session upon certain specific conditions. This explained, he took up the speech and, paragraph after paragraph of that document was successively handled in an able and thoughtful manner, which at once commanded the attention and interest of all.

Speaking to the point of the governorship, Capt. Tatlow raised the question of the appointment of a lieutenant-governor from without the province, but granting this policy, stated that a more fortunate appointment could not be made in the whole of Canada, and that conservatives might well join with liberals in welcoming and honoring Sir Henri Joly.

Regarding the question of cheap Asiatic labor the speaker advocated the utmost use of the provincial authority. Sanitary laws, clauses in public charters prohibiting their employment, a like probibition regarding public works, all were advocated, as was also every effort which might tend toward the introduction at Ottawa of an act similar to the Natal act.

Upon the question of roads Capt. Tatlow held that not only should the government apply a liberal policy to the making of trunk roads and trails throughout the province, but that they must also foster certain works of railway construction. A more direct road from the coast to the Kootenays was urgently wanted as well as a road to the mines of the golden north.

Mr. W. H. Hayward, senior member of Esquimalt, in seconding the reply to the speech also made his debut in the house and created an equally favorable impression. While necessarily covering very largely the same ground as his mover, Mr. Hayward brought a great deal of originality to bear upon his treatment of the subjects in question. He laid more than usual stress upon the subject of agriculture. Yearly this province was spending over $2,000,000 for agricultural products grown elsewhere, a sum that should go into the pockets of the farmers of British Columbia, and one so large, too, as to make everyone stop and wonder. He thought that the present system of education did much to fit children for town life, so much so as to draw the country children to the cities. This might be met by a greater attention to nature studies, as now taught in many places in the east and south. The single experimental station, too, should be supplemented by several others to meet the varieties of climate, elevation, soil and other conditions of which this province possesses so great a mixture. He further advocated the publication of a greater number of reports and bulletins and any other possible means that might be of advantage to this industry.

Mr. Joseph Martin then made the only speech of the debate from the opposition side of the house. After a good deal of chaffing of the government upon their stability, as illustrated by the bargain explained by Mr. Tatlow, the speaker traversed the speech. The Chinese and Japanese labor questions were taken up at considerable length as was also the proposition to appoint a commission to investigate the mining laws. This, Mr. Martin at once construed into a covert attack upon the eight hour law, and strenuously urged that this particular regulation should be exempt from any interference on the part of the commission. He then opposed the plan generally, holding that the members themselves could very well do this work without any commission being appointed.

(Continued on Page 4.)

A Good Show Coming.

Cara Mathes Comedy company will open their three nights' engagement at the Opera House, on Monday evening, July 30th, in the very funny comedy drama, "Brown's in Town."

They have just closed a long and very successful season at Winnipeg, and the papers there and elsewhere have given them credit for being an excellent company.

The thorough cleanliness of their performances, the earnest nature of the company's work and their careful attention to details have all been the subject of praise.

The plays given will be comedy drama and the time between acts will be occupied by specialties.

The repertoire embraces, besides "Brown's in Town," "Ingomar," "A Wife Wanted," "The Queen of Hearts," "Jack Sheppard," "Faust," and the sensation of the day, "Sapho." Popular prices 25, 35, and 50 cents. Seats can be secured at the Canada Drug and Book Co.'s without extra charge.

Supreme Leader Needed.

Special to the KOOTENAY MAIL.

LONDON, July 27.—The latest impression derived from telegrams from the far east is that a portion of the foreign colony at Pekin may have escaped slaughter until a recent date. Judging from the news from Tien-Tsin, however, recording divisions among the admirals there, the prospects for a speedy advance seems to be endangered unless the governments speedily agree upon a supreme leader. Telegrams from Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang has taken up his abode at the arsenal as a measure of precaution. It is not stated whether he feared an attack by the Chinese, or attempts of the powers to curtail his liberties. The foreign consuls at Shanghai have informed the viceroy that unless he should obtain definite despatches from Pekin in five days they would conclude that the ministers were murdered and they would act accordingly.

Reports are current that a number of missionaries, either American or English had been murdered in Shansi. One despatch from Shanghai says that the Canadian missionaries who escaped from Honan had a terrible experience en route here. Natives everywhere were hostile. The rabble attacked the refugees, beat and tore the clothes from their backs. The ladies suffered cruel indignities. Canton remains comparatively quiet. The natives, however, are beginning to fear that the reinforcements arriving at Hong Kong intend to attack the Bogue forts and occupy the city. The military mandarin has asked the colonial secretary at Hong Kong for assurances that Great Britain does not intend to take Canton.

A despatch from Yokohama states that the Japanese division will all be landed at Taku by July 23rd and will reach Tien Tsin on August 3rd.

The legislature of New South Wales has resolved to despatch a military contingent to join the imperial troops.

In connection with the scare created by the immense quantities of steam coal leaving Great Britain for France, admittedly for use of the French navy, Hon. A. J. Balfour significantly pointed out in the house that the bill before parliament to prohibit the exportation of war munitions applied to coal as well as to other military stores.

A Takio despatch says the legations were safe on July 14th.

Serious Mobbing Affray.

(Special to the MAIL.)

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—A mob here on Tuesday night killed two negroes, fatally wounded three and seriously wounded twelve. The mob was incensed at the murder of two policemen by two negroes one of whom is still at large.

Bloodshed in Phillipines.

(Special to THE MAIL.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—A number of American soldiers killed 80 persons in a small town in the Phillipines. The town was shelled because of the killing of two soldiers by the natives.

Heavy Fighting in Africa.

(Special to the MAIL.)

LONDON, July 27.—General Archibald Hunter's command was heavily engaged on July 24th and 25th in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers compelled the British to retreat from their positions with about fifty casualties.

According to last accounts General Hunter worked around behind the federals, while General Hector Macdonald and General Bruce Hamilton engaged the enemy in front.

The Boers on July 24th engaged Generals French and Hutton, six miles south of Balmoral. While Col. Alderson's mounted infantry attacked the Boers on the right, General French made a turning movement around their left. Seeing their retreat threatened the Boers broke and fled. French and Hutton followed. Casualties one injured.

To Protect Boys and Girls

(Special to THE MAIL.)

VICTORIA, July 27.—The emergency estimates bill of $150,000 passed the preliminary stages in the legislature yesterday. Of this amount $25,000 goes to pay the debts of old governments, $20,000 for urgent public works and the balance for salaries and current expenses. This is the first time such a big amount has been before the house, former methods being to get money by special warrant.

McInnes' labor bill was laid over for one week.

McPhillips introduced a bill to protect children and shop girls, in which power is given to municipal councils to order the closing of shops after seven o'clock in the evening and this to become obligatory where a petition is presented from three-fourths of the shopkeepers in the city. The bill also prohibits the employment of boys under 14 and girls under 16 for more than 74 hours per week, 14 hours on Saturdays and 12 hours on other days of the week, including an hour for noon and three quarters of an hour for supper. Occupier of the shop in which females are employed shall provide seats for use of females, and shall permit her to use such seat when not necessarily engaged in the work of which she is employed. Any person offending against any provision of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $20 with costs of prosecution and in default of immediate payment to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding one month.

The Kootenay Mail

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY.

—AT—

REVELSTOKE, B.C.,

—BY—

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THE KOOTENAY MAIL,

Revelstoke, B.C.

FRIDAY JULY 27, 1900.

Why Patronize Chinese?

St. Thomas (Ontario) Times.

Trades unions are well represented in St. Thomas. Railroad men of all branches, who represent a large proportion of our population, are solidly union, and in addition to these the majority of other lines of trade and labor in the city are now organized. Unionism in St. Thomas, in a number of lines, is yet in its infancy, and even among the older established organizations there are yet some fundamental principles of brotherhood, fraternity and unionism which they do not seem to have fully grasped. Union men will complain bitterly if non-union men perform work below the union scale of prices, and work longer hours than union men. I have frequently had complaints reach me of men holding a regular situation doing outside work on their own account after hours, to the detriment of men whose living depends upon such outside work. Those who patronize and employ cheap labor in preference to union labor, come in for severe denunciation by union men.

Now, I am going to make a startling statement, and one which I do not fear will be contradicted, because it is true. Union men, right here in St. Thomas, habitually patronize cheap non union labor, in preference to well-paid labor. More than that, they give their patronage to aliens in preference to their own countrymen. In short they patronize Chinamen.

There are white men, good citizens, who own property, pay taxes, spend money like other white men do in social, religious, business and patriotic life, who spend money in travel in pleasure, in keeping up a respectable appearance, who support the educational institutions, who pay fair wages to white employees, who in turn circulate money—there are white men, I say, who carry on the business of laundrying. Yet union men, and business men, with whom these white laundrymen spend their money, pass by the door of the white laundry to give their work to a pack of dirty, heathen Chinese, from whose presence in the city, the city at large or as a corporation, derives no revenue worth mentioning. Does that fairly exemplify the spirit of trades unionism, or good citizenship? I ask the union men of St. Thomas how they can reconcile their patronage of the cheapest kind of labor, to the detriment of white men who pay good wages and circulate money, with the idea of co-operative fraternal brotherhood? How can union men conscientiously demand the best of civilized remuneration and yet uphold detrimental cheap labor?

Here are some points for union men to consider:

The white laundry pays a delivery boy a dollar a day, and keeps a horse and wagon, calls for your laundry and delivers it, without extra charge.

You carry it to the Chinaman yourself, and go after it when they tell you it will be done.

The white laundry never loses track of your goods; if they do, they make good the loss.

If you lose the Chinaman's heathenish check, he stupidly shakes his pigtail, and says unconcernedly: "No checkee, no washee."

White laundrymen in this city of monthly payments give credit from month to month for the convenience of their customers necessitating much book-keeping.

The Chinamen takes no such trouble or risk. He wants his money before he hands over his parcel—and what's more, he gets it.

There are also many poor women, widows, or afflicted with shiftless, worthless husband, or hard-working husbands whose wages are insufficient to make both ends meet, who are trying faithfully and nobly to make an honest living for themselves and dependent ones, by doing washing. Every time you give your work to a Chinaman you are depriving honest, struggling white women of that much revenue and forcing them into competition with a horde of thankless barbarians.

And a word to the ladies. It is astonishing how many women patronize Chinamen. I suppose we may attribute this to their love of bargains, as the Chinamen do their work so cheaply. Let me show the ladies of St. Thomas a picture which is not overdrawn, and then let them think seriously a few moments.

Have you never noticed what little, stuffy, dingy cubby-holes the Chinese washermen invariably inhabit?

Have you noticed how many sloppy Chinamen inhabit these quarters?

Do you ever reflect that these fellows wash, iron, cook, sleep, smoke, eat, sweat and live entirely in these dark, squalid holes, like so many rats in a sewer?

Do you ever think of the impurities pent up in these poorly-ventilated shacks, into which the healthful sunlight never penetrates, and where these sweating foreigners toil day and night in steam and heat and foul odors?

Do Chinamen ever take a bath, and if they do, it is pleasant to think of them washing themselves in the same tubs as those in which your clothes are soaking?

It has occurred in this city, to my knowledge, that there was not sleeping accommodation for all the Chinamen herded together in one of these laundries, and what do you think they did? Just what they often do, especially these hot nights. Piled the unwashed clothes, collected from all parts of the city and from all conditions of people, into a corner, and sprawled, like animals, upon the soiled linen.

It is bad enough for a refined lady to think of her dainty underclothing being piled promiscuously into a corner with those of some vermin-infested, skin-diseased, unclean individual, but to have a perspiring Chinamen swelter-ing upon them these hot nights—ugh!

I do not believe our women, instinctively refined, have ever thought of the matter in this light. Their own good sense should convince them that I speak the truth in this matter earnestly, and with a sincere desire for their own well being. I would as soon send my clothing, or anybody's to a lazaretto or pest house to be laundried as to a Chinese laundry. You may argue that you have never heard of a single disease of any kind being transmitted in laundry from a Chinese wash house. I cannot say that I can instance a case, either, but that is due more to good luck and the disinfecting qualities of soap and boiling water than to any care on the part of the Chinese. Is it not rational to assume that it is infinitely better to patronize a white laundry, all other reasons aside, and be assured of cleanliness in the handling of your wearing apparel, even if it does cost you a few cents more each week? If you have any complaint against a white laundryman he is courteously anxious to remedy the grievance; if you complain to a Chinaman he straightway forgets his knowledge of English, and "No sabe," is all the satisfaction you can get out of him.

There are good hearted but mistaken and misguided people in this country and in this city who patronize Chinamen to encourage them in the adoption of Christianity. Don't do it. Their pretensions to Christianity are a cloak to secure patronage and learn the English language. Chinamen are shrewd, despite their expressionless features, but a genuine conversion of Christianity among them is rare. I overheard one of the local Sunday school Chinamen swearing fluently at some boys the other Sunday on his way to Sunday school to study the English language, which is necessary in his business.

It may be urged that Chinamen must live. Don't lose any sleep over their living. They will live a week on what it costs you for one good, square meal, and they will always get plenty of custom which white laundries do and find desirable. Give them your dirty work if you will, but be as particular about where the clothes which cover your body are washed, as you are about where the meat you eat comes from. A lady's dainty garment of fine texture may look polished and clean and beautiful when it comes from the Chinese laundry, after it has lain in a pile of filthy rags, slept on by a greasy Chinaman, and dampened by water ejected over it from a Chinaman's mouth; so may a pork chop look tempting and inviting on the breakfast plate although only the day before it may have been part of a hog wallowing in the filthy mire of a slaughter house.

This is no time to be sentimental over the "heathen Chinee." They are not wasting sentiment upon our white countrymen and countrywomen in China at the present time. People will read with horror and indignation of the butchery of missionaries, men and women, and their families, by the barbarians of China, of the streets of Pekin running rivers of Christian blood, and then deliberately lay down the paper, pass by the door of a hard-working washerwoman or of a white laundryman, and smilingly hand their work to a brother of the fiends who are butchering white men and women in China. These Chinese are here; we can't help that now, but let them make the best of it. We are not called upon to fill their coffers so that they may be enabled to return to China to swell the savage chorus of "Kill the foreign devils," which is now sounding hideously in the ears of dying Christians in the land of Oriental fanatics.

Union men, be true to your principles, or else cease to prate of unionism.

Business men, patronize those who patronize you. How much furniture, hardware, carpets, provisions or the ordinary necessaries of civilized life have you ever sold to Chinamen?

Ladies, be true to your instincts of refinement, and shun the contamination to which your most personal property is exposed in the squalid haunts of the Chinese laundryman.

Livery men, do Chinamen ever hire a livery rig?

Dentists, doctors, photographers, tailors, publishers, milliners, dress-makers, painters, builders, music stores, colleges, jewelers, lawyers—anybody—do Chinamen ever spend any money with you? Mighty little, or none at all!

Do they ever ride on the trolley cars for pleasure? In short, do they ever circulate any money that they absolutely do not have to? Very, very seldom.

On the other hand the white laundryman patronizes everything and everybody, spends his money like a white man, deals with white men, and is a money-circulating medium in the city.

Why force him to compete with miserable foreigners when you are driving the benefit of his patronage and citizenship?

The Traces of the Beasts.

On every side in the Malay wilds the traces of the beasts which here live as secluded as safe from molestation, as did their ancestors in pre-Atlantic days are visible on tree trunk, on beaten game path and on the yielding clay at the drinking places by the hurrying stream. Here a belt of mud nine feet from the ground shows that an elephant has rubbed his itching back against the rough bark of a tree and, see, coarse hairs are still sticking in the hardened clay. There a long sharp scratch repeated at regular intervals marks the passing of a rhinoceros. Here again is the pad mark of a tiger, barely an hour old, and the pitted tracks of deer of all sizes and varieties surround the deeply punched holes which are the footsteps of an elephant.—Blackwood's.

He Took It.

While the late James H. Beard, father of Dan Beard, the artist, was painting a portrait of Zachary Taylor, he said to him, "Well, general, I suppose you are to be our next president?"

"I hope not," grunted the bluff old hero. "No military man has any business in the presidential chair, but if they offer it to me I suppose I'll be fool enough to accept it."

And he was.

Deserved Tribute.

Chicago's chief of police says he would rather have a good, well trained newspaper man for detective service than the usual police officers who act as detectives. As a matter of fact the newspaper reporter does more good detective work every day in the year than the average member of a city detective force, but the public does not as a rule recognize the obligation.—Omaha Bee.

Some Mistake.

"What does she say?" asked the crafty politician who had referred the committee to his wife for information as to his intentions.

"She refuses to talk," replied the spokesman of the committee.

"Then it wasn't my wife you met gentlemen," he rejoined, with great positiveness. "It was somebody else."—Chicago Tribune.

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Now and Then.

There comes a time now and then when every gentleman feels the need of an exceptionally stylish and well-put-together suit of clothes. The occasion may be a wedding, a reception, a journey or some other important function. That is the time to avoid a chance fit. That is the time above all others, to give the order to me.

R. S. WILSON, The Tailor.

Burying a Spanish King.

Strange and almost weird is the ceremonial which accompanies the burial of Spanish kings. The pantheon, or royal tomb, is at the palace of the Escurial, situated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea and some distance from the capital. Only kings, queens and mothers of kings are buried there, the coffins of the kings lying on one side, those of the queens on the other. After lying in state for several days in the throneroom in Madrid an enormous procession is formed, accompanying the body to the Escurial. A halt is made on the way, and the corpse rests there for one night.

In the morning the lord high chamberlain stands at the side of the coffin and says in loud tones, "Is your majesty pleased to proceed on your journey?" After a short silence the procession moves on and winds up to the grand portal of the palace. These doors are never opened except to admit a royal personage, dead or alive. When the casket containing the remains is at last placed in the vault, the chamberlain unlocks it and, kneeling down, calls with a loud voice: "Senor! Senor! Senor!"

After a solemn pause he cries again: "His majesty does not reply. Then it is true, the king is dead."

He then locks the coffin, gives the key to the prior and, taking his staff of office, breaks it in pieces and flings them at the casket. The booming of the guns and the tolling of bells announce to the nation that the king has gone to his final resting place.

A Specialist.

A few days ago a well known Washington lady, being unexpectedly bereft of her kitchen assistance, advertised for a colored woman capable of performing general housework.

The first caller in response to the advertisement was a mulatto damsel, bedecked with ribbon and finery. From her airs and graces she might have been a graduate of a seminary. She announced that she had noticed the advertisement and was desirous of securing employment.

"Are you a good cook?" inquired the lady of the house.

"No, indeed; I don't cook," was the reply.

"Are you a good washer and ironer?" was the next query.

"I wouldn't do washing and ironing; it's too hard on the hands," declared the caller.

"Can you sweep?" the housewife then wanted to know.

"No," was the answer, and it was a positive one. "I'm not strong enough for that."

"Well, in the name of goodness, what can you do?" said the lady of the house, exasperated. The placid reply was:

"I dusts."

Negro Eloquence.

Negroes sometimes express themselves as felicitously as do the Irish. Here is a case copied from a Texas paper. Some time ago one of Texas' widely known statesmen, who is now dead, was passing along a street in Dallas, when an old colored man, who had once belonged to him, approached, took off his hat and passed a hand over his white wool as he asked:

"Marster, gin de old man 50 cents."

"Dan, you are a robber."

"How?" asked the astonished darky, opening his eyes, around which rough shod age had walked.

"Didn't you see me put my hand in my pocket?"

"Yes, sah."

"Well, you old rascal, you rob me of the pleasure of giving you money without being asked."

The old man received a dollar. Bowing almost to the ground, while tears came out and coursed through the aged prints around his eyes, he replied:

"Marster, wid, wid such a heart as you hab and wid Abraham and Isaac and de Lord on your side, I don't see what can keep you out of heaven."

The Hog.

No other animal has been more modified by civilization and none reverts more quickly to the original wild type than the hog. Three generations of running wild suffice to turn the smooth, round, short snouted razorback or hazel splitter, thin, lank, leggy, lop-eared, sharp snouted an Ishmael in bristles, running like a deer, if running be possible, fighting as only a wild hog can fight when battle is imperative. The tusks, which have been half obliterated in the process of civilization, get back size and strength. At a year old they are formidable, at 2, murderous; at 3 or 5, more deadly than a sword. They afford a certain index of age up to 6 years, but are commonly broken in fights long before that time. Wild boars are very ill tempered and, when worsted in fighting, often revenge themselves by ripping the bark from trees as high as they can reach.

Pat's Ready Wit.

An Irishman who was traveling through London met two Englishmen, who thought they would play a joke on him.

One of them said: "Good morning, Pat! Did you hear the devil is dead?"

The Irishman put his hand in his pocket and gave each a copper.

They asked what this was for, to which he replied:

"'Tis always a custom in auld Ireland, when the father is dead, to give something to the poor orphans!"

Tommy's Lunch.

Uncle (who left his nephew "refreshing")—Well, Tommy, you see I'm back. Are you ready? What have I to pay, miss?

Waitress—Three buns, four sponge cakes, two sandwiches, one jelly, five tarts and—

Uncle—Good gracious, boy! Are you not ill?

Tommy—No, uncle, but I'm very thirsty.—London Tit-Bits.

Vanity and Curiosity.

Vanity seems to spring eternal in the masculine breast, and the less it has to feed upon the more it thrives apparently.

The other day a tramp of high degree in vagrancy stopped before the window of a house at which two young women were standing. He was tattered and torn and melancholy looking to such an extent that he aroused a feeling of deep sympathy in the hearts of the maidens, who looked down upon him as he stood gazing intently at some object he held in his hand.

"I wonder what he has," said the sentimental one of the two as she peered down on him. "A lock of some woman's hair, I shouldn't wonder."

"More likely a coin he's found; he looks pleased," rejoined the practical one scoffingly as she maneuvered for a position that would reveal the object to her.

But it was neither, they discovered. It was just a bit of looking glass, in which the man was surveying his features with a satisfied air, that told of his entire contentment with his very rugged physiognomy.

Which shows, as was said at the beginning of this story, that vanity springs eternal in the masculine breast just as curiosity does in the feminine.—Baltimore News.

A Friend In Need.

It happened in the early days of Australian history when bushranging was common.

A gentleman was riding along a lonely track through the bush when he heard loud cries for help proceeding from a neighboring grove. Arriving at the spot whence proceeded the cries, he was surprised and shocked to find a man securely tied to a tree.

"What is the matter here?" he asked.

"Oh, sir," replied the poor fellow, "I'm so glad you have come! A few hours ago I was stuck up by bushrangers, who rifled my pockets, and, after stealing everything I had except a bundle of notes in my inside breast pocket, which they fortunately overlooked, bound me to this tree and decamped."

"The scoundrels!" ejaculated the newcomer. "Took everything you had except a bundle of notes in your inside pocket; eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"The villains! And then they tied you so tightly that you cannot escape?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I'll take the notes the other fellows left!" And he did.—London Answers.

Embarrassing.

When the new minister, a handsome and unmarried man, made his first pastoral call at the Fosdicks', he took little Anna up in his arms and tried to kiss her. But the child refused to be kissed. She struggled loose and ran off into the next room, where her mother was putting a few finishing touches to her adornment before going into the parlor to greet the clergyman.

"Mamma," the little girl whispered, "the man in the parlor wanted me to kiss him."

"Well," replied mamma, "why didn't you let him? I would if I were you."

Thereupon little Anna ran back into the parlor, and the minister asked:

"Well, little lady, won't you kiss me now?"

"No, I won't," replied Anna promptly, "but mamma says she will!"—Harper's Bazar.

The Bundle Kicked.

A comical story is told of an English nobleman who is shortsighted. In a railroad train, while he was sitting next to a very stout old woman, friend on the next seat accosted him. "Wait a minute," said his lordship. "I'll put this bundle of rags in the rack and you can sit here." And to the astonishment and horror of the gigantic female he caught her round the waist before he realized his mistake.

Expensive Furniture.

"One of the special agents of the Indian bureau is a woman, and she receives a salary of $8 a day," read Mr. Wintergreen.

"She must sell a good many," commented Mrs. Wintergreen. "But I shouldn't have thought there was such a demand for that sort of a bureau."—Detroit Free Press.

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Schedule of Time—Pacific Standard Time

Effective Feb. 1st, 1900.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway

Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8 a.m.; daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1.15 p.m., arriving at Kaslo 3.55 p.m.

International Navigation and Trading Company

Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S.S. INTERNATIONAL leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a.m. daily except Sunday; returning leaves Nelson at 1.30 p.m., calling at Taifour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, and all way points; connects with S. F. & N. train to and from Spokane, at Five Mile Point.

Lardo-Duncan Division

AMER ALBERTA.

Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8:30 p.m. Wednesdays.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled.

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Cambrenian	" 28

BEAVER LINE—From Montreal.

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Lake Megantic	" 11
Lake Superior	" 18
Lake Ontario	" 25
Lusitania	Aug. 1

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.

TIME TABLE

S. S. "Lardeau."

Running between Arrowhead and Thomson's Landing commencing June 10, 1900, will sail as follows (weather permitting):

Leave Arrowhead for Thomson's Landing and Comaplix at 7k. daily.

Leave Thomsons Landing and Comaplix for Arrowhead at 17k. daily, connecting with all C. P. R. trains and boats.

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

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Revelstoke Station.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL BRIEFS

M. Grady is registered at the Central.

Miss Lemon left Tuesday evening for the coast.

Gold Commissioner Coursier left for the south Wednesday morning.

George T. Newman, of Arrowhead, is in town today.

Miss Edgar has returned from her holiday visit to Kamloops.

Miss Whitworth returned Wednesday evening from Trout Lake.

J. Laughton, of Ferguson, was in town for a couple days this week.

Root beer extract both in tablets and in liquid form, at the Canada Drug & Book Co.

Mrs. T. W. Grahame, of Thomson's Landing, spent Wednesday in town.

Furnished rooms to let. Apply to J. C. Hutchison, opposite Salvation Army barracks.

Norman Hillier went down to Thomson's Landing Wednesday morning.

The camping party at Ramsey's park will break camp tomorrow and return to town.

Remember you can get everything in photographic goods and chemicals at Canada Drug & Book Co.

P. Lamont, of the Canada Drug & Book Co., Nelson, was in town Wednesday.

T. D. Pickard returned this week from doing assessment work on his properties in the Bend.

Paris Green sure cure for those destructive worms kept at the Canada Drug & Book Co.

C. R. Skene returned from Comaplix Wednesday evening and reports the mill there turning out large quantities of lumber.

Several citizens are asking the question where is the city band these fine evenings that it does not enliven the town with an occasional open air concert.

Another matched race between any horse that Craig & Hillman can produce and Mathew Pettipiece's "Baby Lark," for $200 a side, is being arranged, this time to take place in Ferguson on Labor Day (Sept. 3) on a straight half-mile course. There will be a real warm time in Ferguson on Labor Day, if there is no hitch in arrangements.—Eagle.

Militia Orders.

There will be no regular drill of No. 5 Company R. M. R. until further orders.

Four more prize shoots will be held during the season, next Saturday being one of them.

THOMPSON E. L. TAYLOR,
Lieut.-Commanding.

Rifle Shooting.

The following were the scores made at the prize rifle shoot of No. 5 Company, R. M. R. held on Saturday afternoon; distances 200 and 500 yards, highest possible 70:—

Corporal R. Gordon	43
Private L. A. Fretz	41
" J. Outhett	37
Sergt. K. D. Johnson	33
Private R. A. Skene	33
" J. E. Taylor	29
" D. McDonald	29
" B. Temple	29
Capt. T. E. L. Taylor	27
Private E. Waterson	26
" J. Savage	23
" S. Flindt	21
" E. Moscrop	18
" E. W. B. Paget	15
Private S. Lawrence	11

Any men who missed last Saturday can have their extra shots on any other day when a prize shoot is held and so have a chance of getting a place in the prize list.

Next prize shoot will be held on Saturday next at 2 p. m.

The Legislative Assembly

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir then made a short speech in which he congratulated the mover and seconder of the reply upon their brilliant efforts and then proceeded to give the house a short explanation regarding himself and his government. After the results of the late election he had been most unexpectedly called upon to assume the responsibilities of office. Of this he had never hoped nor even desired, and it was only the peculiar state of affairs generally that led him to accept and to attempt to form a ministry. In this he had been successful, and that in an exceedingly short time.

He did not wish to become a political leader, but he did wish one thing, and that was, to see the province thrive. He wanted, too, to see public affairs administered in a businesslike way and hoped that all of the members of the house who wanted affairs quietly and stably administered would give him their aid and support.

It was said that this was the old Turner government over again, and he was glad to hear it, for the Turner government had done more for the province than any other.

The motion was then put and carried.

Presentation of petitions and notices of motion brought the day's proceedings to a close.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday's session of the house was marked by a strong desire on the part of the members to get down to work. They went into committee to consider bills as readily as members usually do after the time that the sessional allowance is due has elapsed, and one who did not know would fancy they had been drilling hard for weeks, so smoothly did the business of the house proceed. In fact the order paper would have been cleared in remarkably short time had not Hon. Mr. Martin taken some time to impress the lesson he has been reading the government since the house met—that he is a factor to be reckoned with and that his following, although small, is strong and will have some weight in the councils of the people. The government took it all good naturedly in the main, and especially in the remarks of Hon. Mr. Eberts, there was evidently a tendency to propitiate the opposition.

When the premier rose to read the standing committees as struck, Mr. Martin called attention to the fact that the custom was to consult the opposition and this had not been done. Hon. Mr. Eberts agreed that this was right, and Hon. Mr. Turner said that while there was no rule of the house to that effect, it had been so and he saw no objection. So the matter stood over until the opposition could select their men for the committees.

WEDNESDAY.

The monotony of yesterday's routine business at the legislature was rudely broken by the third member for Vancouver. Time after time he attempted to "draw" Attorney-General Eberts, and time after time the attempts fell fruitless. At last, however, he drew a Roland in another member of the cabinet, for the more youthful minister of mines arose to the occasion and, with unimpassioned words, handled the leader of the opposition so keenly that the latter was willing to find shelter under the cry of orders. Foiled at this point the bellicose politician awaited a further opening and found it in the returns of the Cassiar election. Taking the floor on this question, he scored Captain Irving for his attempt to obtain an injunction, but the commodore is a friend of Hon. Mr. McBride and that gentleman, taking up the gauntlet, again turned the attack to the amusement of the house and the chagrin of the fighting member.

The business of chief interest was the emergency supply for $150,000 to provide for the payment of salaries, urgent public works and other necessary services for the financial year ending 30th June 1901.

Of the government measures the small debts court amending act, and the acts amending the evidence act, the notaries public act, and the liability of trustees act, were all advanced a stage or two towards a place in the statute book. All of them had been up last session and as a rule follow the phrasing of the Ontario laws.

In addition to these the attorney-general introduced bills amending the supreme court and jurors acts, both of which were also up last time. The liquor license bill, the most important of any yet brought down, was laid aver, it having been in the member's hands but for one day.

The private bills have nearly all been now presented.

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Secretary-Treasurer,
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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.

H. J. PRATT 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.

N. T. EDWARDS, N.G. J. A. STONE, Sec.

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

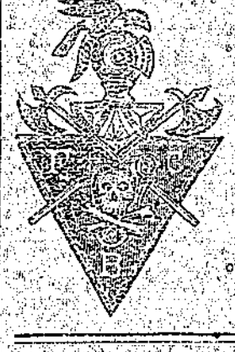
Meets every Tuesday evening in Oddfellows' Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

B. HANBURY, N. G. W. MATHIE, Sec.

COURT MT. REGBIE I. O. F. No. 3461.

Meets in the Oddfellows Hall on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

B. R. ATKINS, C. R. C. W. MITCHELL, R. S.



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

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

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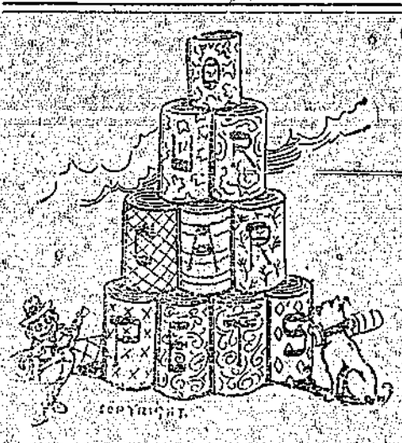

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...IFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Alice, Alice Fraction, Bonanza King, Crown Point, Gloucester, Last Chance mineral claims, situated in the Revelstoke Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Ground Hog Basin.

Take notice that I, William A. Bauer, agent for D. H. Wilson, free miner's certificate No. B 41783, Frank Young, free miner's certificate No. B 41785, J. H. Hoare, free miner's certificate No. B 45816, 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 11th day of June, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BAUER.

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