The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 3.—No. 7. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., JUNE 6, 1896. $2.00 a Year.

A PLEA FOR HONESTY.

BOODLING AT OTTAWA CONDEMNED IN STRONG TERMS.

Mara and Marchant Discuss the School Question—Corrupt Votes and Jobs Censured—Some Pointed Remarks for Electors to Think About—A Powerful Peroration.

About 350 people gathered at the Pavilion, Kamloops, last Monday to listen to the political speakers. A large number of people from outside districts attended. The meeting was called by Mr. Mara and Mr. Bostock's friends were invited to be present.

Mr. Mara, who was well received, began after a few compliments to the ladies, to explain his vote upon the school question. He denied having given any promise to vote against the bill, and said, though opposed to separate schools, he voted for a return of rights to the minority. He held that separate schools should be re-established, but admitted the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act. He admitted the decision of the Privy Council was not mandatory, but contended that the Government were bound to redress the grievance. He next referred to the voters' lists and fiscal policy of the Government, and was well applauded on taking his seat.

H. McCutcheon followed Mr. Mara and Mr. King Dodds followed him.

The best speech of the evening, and one of the best powerful yet made in this campaign, was delivered by Ald. Marchant, of Victoria, in reply to Mr. Dodds. He went for the whole ground and, being a business man, his clear cut statements were in sharp contrast to the cock phrases of the professional stump from Ontario. His severe castigation of Mr. Mara for voting for what was the bolters was received hard by by a large portion of the audience, and his eloquent peroration earned for him an ovation. First complimenting Mr. Mara upon the courteous treatment he (the speaker) had received from him, it being a marked contrast to the disheartening attitude of Mr. Dodds. He then referred to Mr. Dodds' experience at the coast and the position in which the Conservative party found itself—owing to a family quarrel, etc.

RESERVE LEGISLATION.

Mr. Marchant then dealt at length with the Remedial Bill in reply to Mr. Mara. That gentleman had said that he was personally opposed to separate schools, thought them injurious to the best interests of education, and yet, instead of endeavoring to find means to establish for ever the national school in Manitoba, was industriously seeking out reasons to institute afresh the separate school system. The separate school system Mr. Mara had admitted, sowed the seeds of religious strife, created class prejudice, was both costly and inefficient, and yet he voted for it. And now, before his constituents, sought to defend his vote. Now he (Marchant) contended that more than ordinarily strong reasons should actuate the federal parliament before it should dare to inflict upon Manitoba a system of education that was so detested by nine-tenths of the people there as had been repeatedly shown at the polls. The speaker further asked if the government were returned to power at this election (which they would not be) and they passed the bill (which they could not) how were they going to enforce it? Did the audience believe for one moment that Manitoba would yield to it. Would the descendants of those who first came to these shores seeking religious freedom and equality submit to it? Would they in whose veins flowed the blood of Britons whose valor won the battles of Agincourt and Blenheim, of Trafalgar and Waterloo, ever tamely submit to see their inherent rights trampled on and themselves coerced into a system of education which they had unmistakeably put away?

It was said that Manitoba had entered into a compact which granted certain rights to the Roman Catholic minority, and therefore that compact must be carried out regardless of the consequences. Now look at this contention. Must the 40,000 people—most of whom were halfbreeds—give for all time a system of education which could not be altered? Manitoba would have in the not far distant future 40 millions of inhabitants; would it be reasonable that the 40,000 people should regulate for ever the system of education for that province, and that the advancing tide of progress and civilization must always be checked by the handful of scattered people that dwelt in the Red River settlement. Yet in the speaker's frankness he admitted that a common road ought to be made between the Province and the Federal powers should be forever closed, yes, not one jot or tittle more than that compact, not one single drop of blood in the Shylock's pound of flesh, if in so doing the rights of the majority were imperilled. Now, what was the compact? It was found in the Manitoba Act, which provided in one section as follows:

"Nothing in such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union."

The Act also provided for an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council should any such right or privilege be affected by any legislation of the legislature of Manitoba. Now, how far had the legislature of Manitoba infringed upon the rights or privileges enjoyed by the Catholic minority before the union? It was perfectly clear that the Catholics, Episcopal Church of England and Presbyterians, all had denominational schools prior to Manitoba entering the union, but they were schools founded, supported and equipped by the respective denominations. The state never aided them, for there was no state in the usual sense of the term; there was no public treasury out of whose funds money could be taken for the purposes of education. The legislature of Manitoba created separate schools supported by the state, in 1871, the same legislature, in 1890, swept them away. Therefore no compact was broken, no legitimate right had been taken away. The speaker concluded the subject by urging the electors to guard jealously the civil and religious liberties which had cost their ancestors so deadly to obtain.

The government's policy regarding the farming industry was fully gone into by the speaker, who ridiculed the contention that the agriculturist was in any way benefited thereby.

THE PUBLIC SCANDALS.

Turning next to the scandals that have made all true Canadians blush for their country, he asked why was it that a man who was honest in his private concerns should condone acts of dishonesty in a government. To steal $1 is a crime, how much greater that crime to steal $1,000. Yet when resolutions of censure condemning Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Hector Langevin for their guilty complicity in these acts of robbery, by which ostensibly said McGreevy mulcted the treasury were moved, Mr. Mara voted to shield the culprits. And when these same gentlemen (?) had been placed in prison after they had been convicted of stealing $20,000 of the nation's money and the government had connived at opening their prison doors after they had served only three months of their term, Mr. Mara refused to censure the government for its interference with the course of justice. The Tay canal was another shameful instance of misappropriation of public funds. The canal was built to connect the private property of the Hon. John Haggart, minister of railways and canals, and cost nearly $500,000. The income from that canal was $155 per year, and the cost of maintenance was $2,500! Yet, Mr. Mara voted to endorse that shameful extravagance. The Cornwall bridge steal was next commented upon, in which it appeared that $200,000 had been plundered, all of which the government knew, for they had been warned repeatedly by their own engineer, and yet allowed the stealing to go on. Mr. Mara voted to uphold the wrongdoers.

In concluding, he urged his hearers to "Remember that there is a law alike binding upon the rich as well as the poor, binding alike upon the rulers as well as the subjects. A law older than that time when the Great Prophet of Nazareth trod this earth, and the Son of God appeared in human form. Older than that time when the Hebrew prophet stood on Sinai's mount, when the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed, giving God's commandments to men. A law as old as the cradle of the human race itself. A law written by the finger of the Almighty upon the hearts and consciences of men—that law which said 'Thou shalt not steal.' That law has been abrogated, scorned and trampled under foot by the government of Canada." He hoped and believed too that the electors of Yale-Cariboo would resolve to work for the return of Mr. Bostock, who would aid in placing Laurier and his gifted colleagues at the head of affairs, when we would have honest administration bringing equality, justice, contentment and prosperity to all classes of persons in this vast Dominion.

Mrs. H. D. Hume, of Golden, went through to the coast, Sunday.

Gus Laird goes up to McCulloch Creek today to do some assessment work. He takes C. Peterson along with him and will be away about 12 days.

Send in your order now for the cigar [illegible] Lethbridge & Co., S. [illegible] Fay make the celebrated Imperial Mixture and Perfecto Kootenay cigar.

NORTH KOOTENAY MINING NOTES.

Activity in the Camps Around Revelstoke—Finds and Transfers.

BIG BEND.

H. J. Powers, mining expert, representing the Gold Stream Mining Co., is at present in Revelstoke. He leaves next week to examine the French Creek ground, if he reports favorably work will soon be started. Mr. Powers was here in '88 for a short time.

On the Last Chance, in the lowest shaft, $1.50 of gold was found in three pans of dirt. The air was too bad to work in, so the company will now sink the main shaft down 27 feet and drift 50 feet to reach the pay dirt. This find is good news, and will greatly help development on McCulloch Creek.

TRACT LEASE.

Pete Walker and others have bonded the Broadview to the Cariboo Gold Fields Company.

Kinman and Edwards have sold out their interests in the American to Abrahamson Bros.

The Old Sanonia, owned by T. Edwards, W. Caldwell, R. Elson and H. Hopgood, has been bonded to the Cariboo Gold Field's Co.

Chas. Molson has bonded the Phillipsburg to the same company.

There is some talk of a large trading store being established at Trout Lake by a Victoria house.

LARDEAU.

Some of the best claims in this division are located on Sable Creek. The Kootenay Consolidated Company own the Stephanie and others, and have a magnificent concentrating proposition. A large sum of money will, it is said, be spent on development work this year. Stock in this company is selling well. Their claims run well in silver and gold and carry a good percentage of bismuth.

DEER PARK.

It is now considered that Deer Park ledges are a continuation of the Trail ledges.

Everything is being staked to show line, and 200 men are out prospecting.

Lots are being bought up quickly and a number of people with money are already here.

The tunnel on the Wild Horse is in 65 feet. If the ledge holds good at depth it will boom the camp.

Metal Quotations.

New York, June 4.	
Bar silver	68¾
Copper (Broker's price)	$11.12½
Lead	$3 [illegible]

Improve Each Shining Hour.

More building is now going on in Revelstoke than for a long time previously. The C.P.R. station is being largely increased and, when finished, will become of the best on the Pacific division. Rev. R. Holland and W. J. Law have just completed buildings, one a residence, the other a shop. P. McCarty has his large cold storage building partly completed and the ground floor occupied. R. Tapping has his new store and hall building well under way. And F. L. Johnson is erecting a shop building. Vandall & Benton are finishing up their two-storey hotel, and Jim Hing has up the frame of a two-storey handry. T. Steed, S. Needham, R. S. Wilson and others, are making additions and improvements to their residences, and several other parties are improving their lots and building fences. A number of new buildings are also projected.

Count Us In.

The first wedding in Nakusp was performed by the Rev. Mr. Holland, on Sunday evening, when he united Mr. Frank H. Bourne, of the firm of Bourne Bros., and Miss E. Thomas, daughter of S. Thomas, of this place. The happy couple were tendered a reception on Monday night by their many friends. Mr. Bourne replied in the manner usually acceptable in cases of that nature, and he was voted a jolly good fellow by all and still one of the boys.—Nelson *Miner*.

Foolish Prejudices.

How does it happen that so many ladies are so very careful about dresses and bonnets, and neglect the head-dress? Is it because they are prejudiced against artificial hair? Ladies of the most exalted positions in the land are wearing Prof. Dorenwend's manufactured goods. They are beautiful and attractive and give a charming appearance to the face. Throw aside your false notions of propriety, and examine the Professor's elegant lines of Wigs, Switches, Braids and Waves, Fronts, etc. Read the advertisement in another column, and bear in mind he will be at Revelstoke, at Victoria Hotel, Thursday, June 18th.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Reported Triple Alliance to Defeat Tupper. The Story Denied.

The political sensation of the week is the alleged agreement between Liberals, Patrons and McCarthyites to overthrow the Government. It is denied by Messrs. Laurier and McCarthy.

Mr. Hutcherson, the Conservative candidate, has resigned the nomination in Westminster on the plea of ill health. This is the second Conservative candidate that has retired here. Mr. Hutcherson is succeeded by R. McBride, lawyer.

Reports were current this week that Cowan had resigned at Vancouver city, but they are not confirmed. Bowser and Maxwell are making a good fight.

It is said that if Victoria elects one Conservative and one Liberal, as is probable, that the Conservative to be elected is Mr. Earle, not Prior. Many friends of the former are indignant at his being passed over in the contest, he being the senior member in years and votes.

Mr. King Dodds has gone east to Calgary.

Mr. Mara has gone into Cariboo and Lillooet, and Mr. Bostock goes to Armstrong to-day and Vernon on Monday.

Shall We Celebrate.

An effort is being made to arouse interest in a Dominion Day celebration on July 1st. This is a matter worthy the support of all our citizens, as it will not only bring visitors to the town, but will properly commemorate a day which is full of meaning to all loyal Canadians and others who wish this Dominion well.

It was made noticeable at Donald at the shooting contest, by many people east and west of here, that the cup could not be in a better place to ensure a strong competition, as it was so central for everyone. This is true, and a celebration here would be much appreciated by the people of surrounding towns.

A united effort would result in the collection of funds sufficient to give a programme of which this town might be proud, and provide attractions for competitors from outside. A good days sport on this great day will benefit everyone concerned. A meeting to discuss the matter will be held Tuesday in Vandall's building on Front Street, at 8 p.m.

From Down River Points.

ROSSLAND.

The W. A. Ritchie syndicate has completed payments on the Climax bond. The purchase price was $8,000.

The Crown Point Company has let a contract for a 350 foot crosscut tunnel.

In the month of May transfers of mining property in Rossland aggregated $2,500,000. A large percentage of this was paid in cash, and does not include sales of stock.

The Le Roi Company have just closed a contract with the Canadian Rand Drill Company, of Montreal, for the largest and most expensive air compressor plant ever built in Canada. It will be about 450 indicated horse power, work 40 drills, and weigh 137,000 lbs.

The new ore chute in the Le Roi is over 22 feet wide and assays from $60 to $120 per ton.

The compressor plants on the Josie and Cliff are nearly in position.

Arrangements are almost completed for the purchase of the R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin.

The Celtic Queen has been bought for $10,000 cash by J. E. Herick, of Oswego, N. Y.

There is a lady mine operator in Rossland, Miss Alice Hugh, who owns the Alice and Nevada.

The Nest Egg title is not clear.

SLOCAN.

The shaft on the Arlington is down 20 feet without any change in the ledge.

The Washington concentrator has made a satisfactory trial run.

The *Ledge* says the longest continuous chute of ore in Kootenay runs through the Bondholder claims, on Springer Creek. It is 1,200 feet long, and from 4 to 12 inches wide; average assay 200 to 1,200 ozs. in silver.

Water has stopped work on the winze in the Two Friends. A crosscut tunnel has been started. Three shifts are busy and 20 tons of ore are awaiting shipment.

NAKUSP.

H. B. and Geo. Alexander, of the International Trading Company, have purchased a [illegible] interest in the Wee Eagle, on Carbon Creek, for $2,000.

The Nellie H. E. C. Hig dwell story and Last, all on Carbon Creek, have been bonded to a Mr. Wise, of New Westminster, for $70,000.

GENERAL.

The Rossland *Record* announces that it will now issue a daily paper and a weekly as well. This is the first daily paper in Kootenay.

The narrow gauge road is now in Rossland and will run two daily trains a day. The fare one way is $1.

Brush fires nearly occasioned damage to Rossland last week.

Supreme Court will be held at Nelson June 20th.

A new camp is located near the mouth of the Kootenay River.

The receipts at the New Denver record office for May amounted to $3,000.

A new boat 110 feet long, with a speed of 15 miles per hour, is to be put on Slocan Lake.

Chinamen have been run out of Sandon.

Over 350 people took in the Queen's birthday celebration at Kaslo. Kaslo won the base-ball championship.

Tom Taylor is at Kaslo transcribing the records.

A young man named Allbright is missing at Nelson. It is thought he has suicided.

Chief Justice Davie has given judgment in the Paris Belle case in favor of the Nelson, Fort Sheppard Ry.

Sir Joseph Trutch is expected at Nelson soon.

A match for $100 a side has been arranged between Long of Kaslo, and Campbell, of Nelson. The race is a 100 yard sprint.

The N. & S. R. is putting in a spur to the Slocan Star concentrator.

The hull of the steamer Arrow has been bought by Hill Bros., of Slocan Lake. She will be refitted and run there.

Topping & Hanna, of Trail, have dissolved partnership. Topping continues.

Total ore, matte and bullion shipments from West Kootenay so far in '96 amount to 1,35,90[illegible].

Peter Arens is in town from Trail and Rossland.

Miss J. Valentine has returned from a visit to the coast.

Mrs. B. Goddard, accompanied by Miss A. Savage, her sister, arrived from Kamloops last Saturday. They will reside here, and have moved into Newman's house.

All and everyone interested in getting up a celebration for Dominion Day will please attend a meeting for that purpose at Vandall's building, Front St., at 8 p.m. on Tuesday evening next.

O. H. Allen is contemplating increasing the capacity of his brewery to three times its limit. He is making ale, porter, and lager beer, and will probably also add a mineral water factory.

REVELSTOKE FURNITURE FACTORY—Crowley & Co. supply dealers and storekeepers with bedding, couches, bed lounges, spring beds, etc., at figures below importers. Send for price list. Opposite Central Hotel, Revelstoke.

The wearing of campaign buttons and other election favors is becoming quite common in Revelstoke, but it should be remembered that it is an offence against the electoral law to wear a ribbon, button or other favor representing any candidate within eight days of election. According to law, election commences on nomination day.

Commencing Monday, June 8th, 1896, the steamer Nakusp will leave Arrowhead on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 p.m., instead of 8 o'clock on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Under this arrangement she will pass Robson southbound, at noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning from Trail the same evenings.

D. M. Crowley's lecture on a Trip Round the World, at the Methodist church on Monday evening, was a most enjoyable entertainment. The illustrations by a stereoptican were good, and the descriptive lecture was clear and lucid. The scenes of Hawaii, the great volcano of Kilauea, and the lava flows from the great mountains of Hawaii were among the gems of the programme.

SILVER, LEAD, COPPER ORES WANTED

Write for prices. Give assays, etc.

STATE ORE SAMPLING CO., DENVER, COLO.

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned, will, in thirty days from date apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay, for a license to sell liquors at the Forks of Lardeau Creek, Trout Lake City.

HAYES PERRIER.

Trout Lake City, May 28, 1896.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Death at the Feast in Moscow—A City Recovering From a Blow—Rand Reformers Released—The Big Three in Ontario—The Cable Conference.

All the reform prisoners in the Transvaal have been released except the leaders. The fines stand, but banishment is suspended if prisoners do not interfere with politics. President Kruger is anxious to commute the death sentence of the leaders to a heavy fine, but the council objects that it would be charged with mercenary motives. They suggest five years imprisonment.

The London *Times* correspondent says that the split in the Pretoria executive council is becoming more acute. Secretary of State Leyds and Vice President Joubert oppose Kruger's ideas of conciliation and reform. The Orange Free State declines to entertain Leyds' motion for joint agressive action against English and French interests but agrees to combine with the Transvaal to resist attacks on the latter.

St. Louis is slowly recovering from the effects of the awful storm of last week. The principal thoroughfares are being opened, but side streets are still impassable. It will require weeks to restore the streets to anything like a normal condition. It is now thought that 300 people in the house boats are killed as the boats have disappeared. The total loss of property is now estimated to be about $20,000,000.

A horrible catastrophe attended the Czar's coronation ceremonies at Moscow. A banquet had been prepared for the people and before proper means could be taken to prevent it, a rush was made that swept everything before it. Hundreds of men, women, and children were trampled under foot. Much difficulty was found in ascertaining the number of people killed and injured, and only for foreign correspondents being present it would not be found out. An official bulletin places the killed at 1,138. The banquet was resumed as if nothing had happened.

Persimmon, the Prince of Wales's horse, has won the Derby. This is the first Derby won by the Prince, who has been racing 20 years.

On Tuesday, Congress passed the Rivers and Harbors bill over Cleveland's veto by a vote of 220 to 60.

Sir Oliver Mowatt made his first appearance in Dominion politics on Tuesday at Oxford.

Sir Chas. Tupper will open his Ontario campaign on Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. Laurier opened his Ontario campaign on Wednesday at London.

There is a suspicion of a revival of Fenianism in England.

An amendment, to exempt the colonies from the effects of the diseases of animals bill, was retracted in the British House of Commons by a vote of 140 to 57 on Tuesday.

The Pacific Cable conference assembles in London this week. Its advocates urge that the British government should unite with those of Canada and Australia in guaranteeing the interest on the cost of a cable from B. C. to Australia.

The Locomotive Engineers, on Wednesday, decided to hold their next convention at St. Louis. Arthur was again elected Chief, he has held the office for 22 years.

NOTICE.

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

Commencing opposite six-mile post adjoining A. J. Sc[illegible]'s timber claim on west side, thence northerly his boundary line 1½ miles, thence west ½ of a mile, thence south 1½ miles, thence east ½ of a mile, containing 100 acres.

Also commencing one-half mile west of the northeast corner of Kate Scott's timber claim, near rapids, thence north one mile, thence east ½ of a mile, thence south one mile, thence west ½ of a mile, containing 320 acres.

In all 320 acres more or less.

June 3rd, 1896. F. HILBERT. 6-10

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, will in thirty days from date, apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay for a license to sell liquors at Revelstoke.

FRANK VANDALL,
ANGUS BEATON.

Revelstoke, May 8, 1896. 5-10

Dissolution of Partnership.

TAKE NOTICE that Jeremiah J. Foley and Peter Arens, Dentists, Arrowhead, B.C., have this 12th day of May, 1896, dissolved partnership.

All debts of said firm will be settled by Jeremiah J. Foley and all debts due same will be paid to him.

Signed J. J. FOLEY,
PETER ARENS.

Witness: GEO. F. NEWMAN. 5-10

The Kootenay Mail

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—AT—
REVELSTOKE, B.C.,
—BY—
ATKINS & SMITH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Annum
☞ STRICTLY IN ADVANCE ☜

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Address
THE KOOTENAY MAIL,
Revelstoke, B.C.

REVELSTOKE, JUNE 6, 1896.

AT his meeting here Mr. Mara said only such appropriations as were required to the end of June were presented to the House. Does he wish to be understood that the appropriation for the canyon was not required by the end of June? It is generally known that Mr. Mara was written to, asking that the appropriation be made available at once, or while low water lasted; and he replied that it could not be done until the estimates came down. Well, they came down and not a penny was in them for the purpose. In the meantime men were employed on Kootenay Rapids (before estimates were brought down) and there was $4,000 in the estimates to meet the bill. Now, once more, Mr. Mara, we ask: Why did you make the people believe that the canyon here would be cleared, by saying on the 22nd or 23rd of April that you "believed provision made for canyon" when it was not included in the estimates. And how is it that, at the same time you secured an appropriation of double the amount for Kootenay Rapids, by the improving of which you are indirectly benefited. Is it that you do not consider the one as necessary to us as the other is to you?

THE Nelson *Tribune* says that Mr. Mara has so many interests in the country that he cannot well neglect the district without hurting his own interests. The new hand at the *Tribune* is either ignorant or joking. Show him how it has been done, John Andrew, and save us the trouble. You can tell him incidentally about the Canyon and Kootenay Rapids; that will make a good object lesson.

A CIRCULAR now being issued to voters says:

MINERS—It is the policy of the Conservative party that has encouraged the erection of smelters on this side of the international boundary. It is the progressive policy of the Conservative government which has opened up the rich district of Kootenay.

The claim comes too late. It was stated last week in a communication to this paper that "Had it not been for this great steamboat company the mines of Kootenay would not have been as far advanced as they are to-day; all of which is owing largely to the small beginning made by Messrs. Hume, Sanderson & Co.,——."

Any more bids for the honor of opening up the country? The case is at present: Conservative Government *versus* Hume, Sanderson & Co(wan). Have the prospectors and miners nothing to say.

THE worst blow that Mr. Mara has received in this campaign he got at Kamloops, at Monday's meeting. In concluding his speech the Ontario carpet bagger said: "When you vote on the 23rd of June remember that you do not vote merely for the man, when voting for Mr. Mara, but for the grand party that he represents." What a doubtful compliment, rather, what an unkind cut from the mouth of a friend.

Mr. Dodds has seen, most likely, that the audiences he has addressed for Mr. Mara are not favorable to that gentleman, that he is a "white elephant" to his party, and asks the electors, therefore, not to vote for him as a candidate merely, but for the party's sake.

As a matter of fact, there has never before been an election in this country where party lines were less marked or independence more pronounced, than this one. Honest men, independent of party, is what Canada wants, said the Montreal *Star* at the beginning of the combat, and the people have taken up the cry. Yet, Mr. Dodds says, never mind the man remember the party. For his own sake, for everyone's sake, Mr. Mara should deny the support offered him, and say "Elect or reject me on my own merits. I stand before you on my record!"

Will Mr. Mara do it. Will he stand before the people as an independent man, or merely as the agent of a party?

MR. MARA has said that he did not side with the C.P.R. when the interests of the road conflicted with those of Kootenay. Will he deny that he concurred in a protest sent by the Robson government against the charter of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry?

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

What Our Contemporaries are Saying On the Topics of the Hour.

Sentinel:—At last Mr. Mara has opened his mouth before a Kamloops audience. After all that had been done to drain upon an audience that would put him in some sort of confidence, he was met, as impartial spectators say, by an assemblage of citizens, coldly critical of what he had to say.

Kootenaian:—Mr. Mara told the people of Kaslo that the failure to revise the voters' list was entirely the result of "Grit" obstruction. He told the Rossland people that the obduracy of the minister of justice prevented him from giving relief to the voters of the district.

Victoria *Times*:—The Conservative managers made a curious blunder in bringing a hired touter in the person of E. King Dodds to instruct British Columbians in their political duties. If Mr. Dodds had been a man of weight and influence he would have been kept in Ontario, where there is sore need of the services of such men in the government cause. He is not a man of weight and influence in Ontario, but is rather regarded as a dangerous ally of the party. He never was anything better than a mere talking machine whose aid goes to the highest bidder.

Vancouver *World*:—Sir Oliver will have a lot of cleaning up to do when he takes charge of the Senate, the Augean stables, and Hercules' labors will be nothing to it, and everybody will acknowledge that he is the man for the task. Liberals should vote for the Opposition candidates in this and the adjoining districts if for no other reason than that their return ensures a reformed Senate, under Sir Oliver Mowat's leadership.

Premier Peters is not boastful, that is not his nature. When he declares, therefore, that the Liberals will carry the six seats in Prince Edward Island, it may be taken for granted that he knows what he is talking about.

Nelson *Tribune* (before the change): A political party is much the same as a building. If it selects weak men for responsible positions the result will be the same as if poor material was used in the construction of a building. The Conservatives in this district have had a weak man foisted on them as a candidate, and some of them are unwise enough to support him. The result can only be humiliating defeat.

Nelson *Tribune* (after the change): The men who are not partisans in Kootenay will incline toward the candidate of the Conservative party, John Andrew Mara. He has so many interests in the district, such as steamboats, lands, mines, telephones, waterworks, and electric lights, that he cannot well neglect the district without hurting his individual interests.

Kootenaian:—The change in the *Tribune* means that its hostility to Mr. Mara will cease and that it will now become his supporter. He would have done much better had he bought the *Miner*, had such a thing been possible, and fought the *Tribune* to the end. To let the world *see* that the *Tribune's* fight drove him to putting up so much hush money is an admission of great weakness.

Lord Beaconsfield's Courtship.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Riches has called forth a contribution to the *Leeds Mercury* from a journalist who, on the death of Lord Beaconsfield interviewed her, and got some good stories about that statesman. One was about the courtship of Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, and Mrs. Wendham Lewis. That lady was living near Cardiff, when through the window she saw Mr. Disraeli approaching, and ordered the servant to say he was not at home. When the servant descended to the hall Mr. Disraeli was hanging his light overcoat on a peg. "Mrs. Lewis, sir, is not at home," said the flurried maid. "I did not ask for Mrs. Lewis," was the calm, statesmanlike reply. "But I don't know when she will be back," urged the maid. "Neither do I," philosophically replied he, "but I am going to wait till she comes back, so mind me when she does." He did wait, he got his tea, and he married the widow.

When Does the Century End?

Does the twentieth century begin on January 1, 1900, or on January 1, 1901? This question agitated a great many people some time ago, and it seems to be agitating some now, says the New York *Herald*.

And, as is the case with every question, it had advocates on each side. Those who hold that the twentieth century will dawn on January 1, 1900, reason that this is so because the first year of our era began on January 1, 1. Another argument is that the first century began on January 1 of the year 0, and the second on January 1 of the year 100, just as a child is said to be in its first year before it has reached the anniversary of its birth, when it enters its second year. This logic is applied to the twentieth century question, and those who use it hold that that era opens on January 1, 1900.

They argue further that December 31, 99, was the last day in our first era, and completed the first century, and that, therefore, January 1, 100, marked the opening of the second century, and that, therefore, January 1, 1900, marked the opening of the second century. Any child will tell you, they say, that a person's twentieth year begins when his nineteenth birthday is attained. So, they conclude, the twentieth century begins in the year 1900.

This reasoning is worked out on various lines, but the conclusion is hardly correct. Much better arguments, quite conclusive in their nature, are advanced by those who hold that the twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901. The weight of logic seems to be in their favor, and here are some of the points they make:

A favorite argument advanced by those who hold that the twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901, is that a certain year will not begin until its predecessor is entirely completed; therefore, that the twentieth century will not be ushered in until the nineteenth has rounded off a full one hundred years, and that that will not be until midnight of December 31, 1900. In this connection, these advocates point to the definition of the word "century," as given in most dictionaries, where it is defined as a period of 100 years, reckoned from any given point or date. So, they argue that, as the first century began with the year 1, it ended with the year 100, and the second century began with the year 101. Suppose, it has been urged, a man starts to put 100 potatoes in a barrel; if he adds another hundred to them the first potato of that hundred will be the 101st potato. Following out this reasoning, it is held the twentieth century will not begin till the year 1900 is fully completed.

When you write December 31, 1896, says one of the 1901 side, you mean the year 1896 will be completed on December 31, 1896, and that on the following day the year 1897 will begin. When you say December 31, 1896, you do not mean 1896 years plus the days up to December 31 of the next year, but December 31 of the year 1896. Hence, they say, in rounding off their argument, December 31, 1900, will be the 1899th year of the Christian era, and the last day of the nineteenth century, so the twentieth century will begin January 1, 1901.

As a way out of the difficulty, conservative people suggest it would be well to ascertain how the ancients regarded the question, and do as they did. If at the beginning, they say, the ancients wrote January 1, year 1, then we, when we write January 1, 1900, mean that the 1899th year has just begun, and we must wait 12 months before we can write 1901. But it is not easy to ascertain what the ancients did in the chronological line in the year 1; so far as known they left no data as to their method of computing time.

Sentinel:—Mr. Mara distinctly stated his belief in the wisdom and justice of the coercion of Manitoba. Can any one doubt that short work will be made of his candidatures and his policy at the election on the 23rd of this month.

Sentinel:—In this constituency we know of public officials who are busying themselves in furthering the interests of the Government candidate. They have their choice of course, but becoming partisans they must expect to share the fate of the party they support.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Slocan City District, commencing at a post at north west corner about a mile north west from where the Columbia & Kootenay Railway crosses the Slocan River, running east 20 chains, south 40 chains, east 40 chains, south 40 chains, east 60 chains, south 60 chains, west to river bank 120 chains, thence north making river the boundary 40 chains to initial post, containing 160 acres more or less.

J. E. POUPORE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-6t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Slocan City District, about 11 miles north west from where the Columbia & Kootenay Railroad crosses the Slocan River. Commencing at a post at a north-west corner running east 40 chains, south 120 chains, west 120 chains, north (making river the boundary) 120 chains to initial post, containing 1600 acres more or less.

DANIEL M. GENELLE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-6t

W. B. McKECHNIE,
(M.B., M.D., C.M.)
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
REVELSTOKE . . . . . B.C.
OFFICE in R. Sanson's house (next Presbyterian Church). Calls by Telephone or Telegraph promptly attended to. Office hours: 9:30 to 11 a.m., 1:30 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m.

JAS. McMAHON,
General Blacksmith & Woodworker
Repairs to Wagons. Tools Sharpened.
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BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM,
Front Street, Revelstoke.
Haircut, 25c.; Bath, 50c.; Six Shaving Tickets for $1.00.

GUY BARBER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Repairing Neatly & Promptly Executed.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

J. R. HULL & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHERS.
Purveyors of High-class Meats.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
All orders in our line will be promptly attended to.

THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.
OUR Stationery Department has been recently enlarged and remodelled and you may now procure at reasonable prices anything in the way of Staple and Fancy Stationery
THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.

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

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, will in thirty days from date, apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay for a license to sell liquors at Revelstoke.

FRANK VANDALL.
ANGUS DEATON.

Revelstoke, May 8, 1896. 3-4t

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned, will, in thirty days from date, apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay, for a license to sell liquors at the Forks of Lardeau Creek, Trout Lake District.

DAVID FERGUSON.

Trout Lake City, May 28, 1896.

Dissolution of Partnership.

TAKE NOTICE that Jeremiah J. Foley and Peter Arena, Hotelkeepers, Arrowhead, B.C., have this 12th day of May, 1896, dissolved partnership.

All debts of said firm will be settled by Jeremiah J. Foley and all monies due same will be paid to him. (Signed) J. J. FOLEY.
" PETER ARENA.

Arrowhead, 12th day of May, 1896.
Witness: GEO. T. NEWMAN. 4-4t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand acre block of land situated on west side of Slocan River, Kootenay District.

Commencing at a post at north east corner where the Little Slocan River empties into the Slocan running west 80 chains, south 120 chains, east 80 chains, north to initial post 120 chains, containing 1000 acres more or less.

JOSEPH PAYNE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-6t

✦ HALCYON SPRINGS HOTEL ✦
Arrow Lake.
IS now open at these Celebrated Hot Springs for the accommodation of guests. Rates $1.50 to $2.50 a day. Baths 25 cents each or five for $1. Special rates to families or by the month can be arranged.
Dawson, Craddock & Co.

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Largest Hotel in Town,
Centrally Located, Best Accommodation,
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BROWN & CLARK, Proprietors.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Draught Beer always on tap.
LEON HOT SPRINGS, Upper Arrow Lake, B.C.
Under same Management.
2-51-3 m

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— O. K. —
LAGER BEER
CAN'T BE BEAT
Patronize Your Home Brewery.

Union Hotel
H. A. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.
Revelstoke Station, B.C.
Strictly First-Class, and Conveniently Situated Between Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing.
Best Table in the Interior. Commercial Sample Rooms. Fire-proof Safe. Free Bus.
TERMS: $2 and $1.50 per day. 2-51-6m

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
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J. ALBERT STONE, PROPRIETOR.
The Dining Room is furnished with the best the Market affords.
THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST
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ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.
First-class Table ✦ Good Beds ✦ Fire-proof Safe
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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
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Everything new and First-class in all Respects.
The House is stocked with the Finest Wines and Cigars in the Market
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Commercial Printing
A SPECIALTY.
Kootenay Mail = = = Revelstoke, B.C.

The Question of Tariffs.

J. A. Chipman, a well-known Nova Scotian with large business interests in the Maritime Provinces, who has previously been a supporter of the government, replying to an attack made upon him by the Ottawa *Citizen* says, after reference to the personalities contained therein:—

In the meantime I have a claim upon your time and space to give my reasons for having left the Conservative party and to show cause why they should not enjoy the confidence of the country and be again returned to power.

The National Policy, falsely so called, is neither national nor British. It is anti-national and anti-British; it is borrowed from the most vicious fiscal system on the face of the earth, that of the United States, and engrafted upon our institutions.

RESULTS OF PROTECTION.

Let us look at the United States for a moment and see if there is not an object lesson worthy our consideration. Consider the vast, the illimitable natural resources which she possesses, such as no other country on earth could boast of—a virgin soil, so rich and productive as to produce in vast abundance every possible article grown between the north temperate and the torrid zone—mines and minerals, vast and practically inexhaustible in point of fact; the resources of the whole world practically within her own borders—she started out with incidental protection in 1846 or 1848, just as we did in 1878, and for a time it seemed to give a great impetus to her growth and development. She was young and vigorous then; her public men and legislators were honest and trustworthy. Hundreds of thousands of artizans and emigrants came pouring in upon her year after year with their capital and energy; hundreds of millions of foreign money were invested to build up her commerce and industries. But there are selfish, overreaching men in every nation and community—those who apply the principle of "survival of the fittest," no matter what principles are sacrificed to reach the end. If protection is good, so argued the protectionist, higher protection must be better, so up goes the tariff; combines are formed, trusts multiply and increase in wealth, influence and power; Legislatures are lobbied, then purchased outright. The representatives of the people are bought and sold like so many sheep in the shambles—vitality of the country still wonderful, so much so that the treasury overflows don't know what to do with the revenues. Trusts and combines said "Hands off the tariff; you shan't touch it; take your money and buy dead men's bones"; so that most gigantic fraud ever perpetrated upon a civilized nation was due to trusts and combines, and undue protection, and 160 millions of dollars annually are paid to men, the greater part of whom never even smelt powder. But that is not the worst. When the crash came the other year, as it must come sooner or later to all nations working under such fiscal systems, foreigners discovered that they had invested hundreds of millions, well up in the billions, in soap bubbles. Worse yet: If these combines and trusts and suborned public men had robbed the foreigners of billions, had well nigh bankrupted the treasury, they had in all these years robbed the poor farmer and others of hundreds of millions of money, as the Government statistics at Washington, published a year or two ago, the fact that one-half of that vast country, with all its wealth and resources, was owned by 35,500 persons, leaving 60,000,000 of people to own the other half. Think of it, will you? Think of it for one moment if you will! Think of these toiling 60 millions and their fathers before them, exhausting the virgin soil and natural resources of that great country to build up colossal fortunes for a few hundred men. Where on the face of the earth is there evidence of more abject slavery than in the United States to-day? And yet nothing short of a revolution will save them, for that people will go directly back to high protection at the incoming elections. Cleveland tried to reform his tariff on coming into power, but the trusts obtained control of his Senate—and they will control the electorate in the coming elections.

I have had only time and space to hint at a few of the events which have been thrown up on the dial-plate of the history of that nation—the machinery which will ultimately destroy the social and economical conditions of that country is all under ground. Such will be the future history of Canada. I hear some one cry "blue ruin"—hold! I say of Canada, as Gladstone said of the United States, "We have made progress in spite of protection," and why should we not have, for the last twenty years have been equal to a whole century before in the development of any progressive country—but find me a British statesman whose opinions you allude who will venture to say that the fiscal system of either Canada or the United States is the highway to success. What said Gladstone to the deputation which waited upon him and asked for a countervailing duty on sugar to meet the bounties on exports from Germany and France? He stood in the face of vested interests a hundred years old and more, involving millions of capital and upon which thousands of men and their families were dependent for their daily food, and yet he could not help them—to help them would be to undermine the bulwarks of the British nation. He said, in substance, if France and Germany choose to tax their people to supply us with cheaper food than we can produce, there is nothing left but for us to buy it. What said the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock (and Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., was present) at the last British and Colonial Board of Trade meeting held in London two years ago. In effect, he said that even a 5 per cent. duty upon breadstuffs and raw products would seriously damage business and bring disaster to a large portion of the trade, and yet we deal not in 5 per cent., but 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and even 80 per cent and cry for more protection. When we boast of our great accumulated wealth and development the last eighteen or twenty years, we must remind ourselves of the fact that we have brought into this country during that period of time through federal, local, municipal and private sources, between 500 and 600 millions of dollars of foreign capital, which we still owe, and the spending of which naturally gave us a more or less fictitious prosperity.

But, someone asks, where is your remedy? Wait a bit, and I will show you a remedy which, if properly applied and honestly administered, will tend not only to place us on a firm footing, but save Canada, and eventually bring us nearer to that much-desired condition of preferential trade with the British Empire than all the quack doctors will ever do with protection to manufacturers.

I must first tax your patience for a moment to show why Canada is not even so well adapted for protection as the United States was. We have a more northern climate, a more rugged and a stronger race of people, a less variety of productions, and all of the more hardy kind. We can beat them out and out in agriculture, and yet we cannot grow Indian corn or tropical fruits over any considerable territory to advantage. We have immense deposits of minerals, and yet we cannot distribute them over any large portion of our narrow and widespread territory. Coal and iron, for instance. We have vast forests of timber which we want to cut and manufacture and export. Besides, we have a goodly territory of fishing ground, which is worth more for acre more than the richest prairie lands of the west; but Canada is not our best market for many of these products. Now, these are the chief of our natural industries, and call for aid from the government to secure them low freights on land and ocean and good foreign markets in which to sell, whilst the manufactured goods which come into this country for consumption should be furnished at the lowest possible cost.

The immigration which we draw into this country must be largely of the hardier class, chiefly for agricultural and mining purposes. That we shall never draw the skilled artizan to any extent to work in our manufactories is clearly in evidence from the fact that under eighteen years of protection we have drawn so few. What we have been doing is to depopulate the country and build up the city. We have first deprived the farmer of his sons and daughters and farmhands, and then taxed him to support them in some workshop in the city—not only that, but every one of them becomes a blind protectionist.

A TARIFF PLAN.

Now for the remedy. Will the Hon. Mr. Foster kindly loan me his paint pot and brush—I don't need the tariff borrowed in Washington, as I shall look to Downing street. Pardon me, I don't want to be impertinent, but the country is in danger—you and your associates have set it on fire, and unless we succeed in putting out that fire on the 23rd of June this country is doomed.

I would leave spirits as they stand at present. My general customs tariff on imports, whether the products of the manufactory, or of agriculture, or of the forest, or of the mine, or of the seas, would be 17½ ad valorem, or if you have gotten the country sufficiently encumbered to require a 20 per cent. ad valorem, then it would have to be according to the present necessities of the country—excise and inland to stand as now constituted, subject to any slight modification required. But next comes the crucial point, and here I would look to Downing street for help, whilst you look to Washington. We have our manufactories, and if we take all protection away from them they will topple over, produce a panic and result in a serious derangement of business, with a still more serious loss to those directly interested. When I had ascertained the amount of protection actually required and the loss of revenue thus sustained under the admission of free raw material I would apply some one or more of the British forms of equitable taxation, probably an income tax, to recoup the treasury for such loss.

Now for the defence of my tariff. First, it would have the features of stability. The ad valorem would not be subject to constant changes as in a mixed tariff—it might be reduced after a time in economizing the expenditures. The only sliding scales would be applied to the excise and the direct taxes. See the application of such a tariff: Farmers and all others would be protected upon their productions to the extent of 17½ or 20 per cent. in precisely the same ratio that they would pay upon foreign manufactures and other goods which they might have to buy; 17½ or 20 per cent. would be ample protection to those classes consisting of 90 per cent. of our people, whilst the same duty on imports would not be so onerous upon them as the present one. Now, corn, oil cake meal, cotton seed meal, tea, coffee, and a number of other articles come in practically free. Anthracite coal is also free; then all these articles and everything else, except the free raw goods, would pay their due proportion of duty. Such a tariff would do justice to all and injustice to none.

The defence of a direct tax is this: The loss of revenue in Canada, as in Great Britain, is upon the importation of free goods. In the United Kingdom they make that loss good by imposing direct taxes upon the people. In Canada the loss is made good by imposing heavy customs duties upon certain articles, which bear oppressively upon 90 per cent. of her people. Moreover, protection abnormally increases the income of manufacturers, and this class should bear a portion of the burdens thus imposed. Since the inception of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the advent of the National Policy we have managed in one way and another to place one-half the wealth and possessions of Canada amongst a few thousand people. As an outcome of these have grown up amongst us many millionaires and men of excessive wealth. I submit in all fairness to the people of this country that if we must still have protection, it is not right and just and equitable that these people of large incomes should contribute some portion towards making good the revenues lost to the country under the import of free raw material under protection? And now, Mr. Foster, in returning the useful articles which you have so kindly loaned me, I beg to say that although this is the first tariff which I have ever ventured to present to the public, and though it is simply a rough outline of what I consider ought to be done and which I trust will be done should there be a change of Administration, I will venture to say that if you will present the principles of my bill to any British statesman, such as the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, or the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, or Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, they will one and all admit that the principles of a tariff, which I have outlined, are sounder and much better adapted to the wants and necessities of this country than your present tariff. Should, on the other hand, my views be repudiated, I will make to you and to the people of this country a most humble apology for having trespassed upon your time and theirs. I have been studying these questions closely for the past fifteen years, and the foregoing are some of my reasons for having left the ranks of the Conservative party.

J. A. CHIPMAN.

Pitt's Sarcasm.

In 1805 Pitt called a meeting of the British militia colonels to consider his Additional Force Bill. Some objected to the clause which called them out under all circumstances and argued that this should not be "except in case of actual invasion." "Then," said Pitt, "it would be too late." Presently they came to another clause, when the same objectors insisted on the militia not be liable to be sent out of the kingdom "Except, I suppose," said Pitt, with cruel sarcasm, "in case of actual invasion."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Please Take Your Change.

SIR,—A communication from Kamloops has reached a member of the Revelstoke Orange Lodge. It states that Mr. Mara never promised to vote against the Remedial Bill (so much the worse for him), and that should the Liberal party be returned Mr. Laurier would settle the school question on more drastic lines than the Conservatives. (It is impossible, Sir C. Tupper; I will die for the Bill. Hon. Mr. Laurier: If elected, I will settle the matter to the satisfaction of all.)

The letter refers to Mr. Laurier's Chicoutimi speech where he thanked God there were no Orangemen in his party (he has positively denied using these words) and expresses the opinion that no consistent Orangeman can support Mr. Bostock, (the writer is not an Orangeman himself, and men who are, are well advised on the merits of Mr. Mara and Mr. Bostock.) The writer asks that the matter be drawn to the notice of Orangemen and be well considered. (It has, the answer is down with coercion. ORANGEMAN.

Revelstoke, June 4.

ASSAYS.

J. A. MacFarlane, F.C.S.,
Assayer and Mining Engineer,
623 HASTINGS ST.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

All assays and analytical work done in duplicate with
Scrupulous personal care and dispatch.
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MACHINERY Mines and Mining Machinery, Pumps, Diamond Prospecting Drills, Saw Mill Machinery and Saws, Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels, etc. 2-51-3m

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REFRACTORY GOLD & SILVER ORES.
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TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the year 1895.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Nanaimo	Tuesday	5th May.
New Westminster	Tuesday	12th May.
Vancouver	Tuesday	19th May.
Clinton	Monday	25th May.
Victoria	Tuesday	26th May.
Kamloops	Monday	1st June.
Vernon	Monday	8th June.
*Nelson	Monday	15th June.
*Donald	Monday	22nd June.

*Special Assizes. 51-91

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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

20th May, 1896.

To be Collectors of Votes:—

JOHN DEE GRAHAM, of the Town of Revelstoke, Esquire, within and for the North Riding of the West Kootenay Electoral District, excepting that part thereof known as the Trail Creek Mining Division.

NAPOLEON FITZSTUBBS, of the Town of Nelson, Esquire, S.M., within and for the South Riding of the West Kootenay Electoral District; and

JOHN KIRKUP, of the Town of Rossland, Esquire, within and for the Trail Creek Mining Division of the West Kootenay Electoral District. 6-2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District, commencing at a post at north-west corner about 11 miles north-west from where the Columbia & Kootenay Railway crosses the Slocan river running north 20 chains, east 40 chains, north 140 chains, east 50 chains, south 160 chains, west 60 chains to initial post, containing 1000 acres more or less.

STANLEY McHADDEN.

Nakusp May 6th, 1896. 4-6t

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post at north-east corner about 7 miles south from Slocan City, running south 160 chains, west 60 chains, north 160 chains, east 60 chains to initial post, containing 1000 acres more or less.

EMANUEL GENELLE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-6t

NOTICE.

THAT the one-quarter interest in the North Star placer mine, on McCulloch Creek, Big Bend, owned by Edward Sullivan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, at Revelstoke, the 20th day of June, 1896, at 11 o'clock, a.m., to pay assessment, cost of advertising and expenses of sale, amounting to $350.28.

By Order of GUS LUND,
Manager North Star Mining Co.

5-5t

Dated at Revelstoke, this 9th day of May, 1896.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post at north-east corner about 10 miles south from Slocan City running west 60 chains, south 160 chains, east 60 chains, north to initial post 160 chains, containing 1000 acres more or less.

JOHN GENELLE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-6t

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ASSETS	$ 5,803,270
INCOME	1,528,054
INSURANCE IN FORCE	34,754,840
NEW BUSINESS WITHIN 1895	8,866,688

J. E. CRANE, Manager for B.C.
W. G. PAXTON,
Agent for Revelstoke and District

A HANDY PROSPECTOR'S FURNACE.
PORTABLE! PRACTICAL!! ECONOMICAL!!!

The attention of prospectors and miners is called to the merits of a new improved apparatus, for testing and smelting various kinds of ores and minerals, also separating and refining base bullion, etc.

Manufactured by a chemist and metallurgist, who thoroughly understands the wants of the assayer, the prospector, the miner, the chemist for laboratory test, for all furnace work, such as melting, scorifying, coupling, fusing in platinum crucibles, testing of sampling charges, roasting, enameling, etc. (Any kind of fuel.)

This furnace is built in two halves for easy transportation, is complete in itself, made of sheet steel with cast iron slag and metal spouts, wind supply pipe and knock-down bottom.

This Handy Prospect Furnace is of the Cupola type, with extention for smelting ores, capacity 1000 to 5000 pounds per heat, according to the character of ores. No prospecting outfit is complete without it.

Agents Wanted. For Price and Further Information, Address

National Ore and Reduction Co.
415 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo

Established 1877. CAPITAL, $500,000. Incorporated 1893.
SHIP US YOUR
Furs, Hides, Pelts, Wool

Goods bought right out; no commission charged.
Fair selection; immediate returns.
Shipping tags furnished, free upon request.
There is NO DUTY on Furs or any other goods we handle.
Write for Circular giving Shipping Directions, and LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Jas. McMillan & Co.
INCORPORATED
MAIN HOUSE: 200-212 First Ave. North, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
BRANCHES:
HELENA, MONT. Cooke & Bozeman Sts. | CHICAGO, ILL. | VICTORIA, B. C. 55 Wharf St. | WINNIPEG, MAN. 234 King St.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. LTD.
PASSENGERS FOR
Hall's Landing,
Hot Springs,
Nakusp, Three Forks
Nelson, and Slocan Points,
Kootenay Lake Points,
Trail Creek, Rossland,
Northport and Spokane
—SHOULD TAKE THE—
STEAMER NAKUSP
Leaves Arrowhead for Nakusp and Robson, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.
Leaves Robson for Nakusp, Arrowhead and Canadian Pacific Railway points (east and west) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.
Connection is made at Robson with C. & K. R'y for Nelson and all points on Kootenay lake and with steamer "Lytton" for Trail and Northport.
For local time card of the Company's steamers on Kootenay Lake apply to the purser on board.
For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply to T. Allan, Secretary, Nelson, B.C.

Cut This Out.
MAIN LINE TRAINS.
East Bound (No. 2) arrives daily ..... 9:15 a.m
West " (No. 1) " " ..... 4:25 p.m
ARROW LAKE BRANCH TRAINS.
Arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 3:30 p.m
Depart Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays .. 4:30 p.m
MAILS.
REVELSTOKE P.O.

Close for the west		3:30 p.m
" " east		8:30 a.m
" " south, Sun., Tue., Thur.		3:30 p.m
" " Rev. Station	8:30 a.m.,	3:30 p.m
Due from the west		10:00 a.m
" " east		5:15 p.m
" " south, Tue., Thurs., Sat.		5:15 p.m
" " Rev. Station	10 a.m.,	5:15 p.m

REVELSTOKE STATION P.O.

Close for the west		4:00 p.m
" " east		9:00 a.m
" " south, Tue., Thurs., Sat.		9:00 a.m
" " Revelstoke	9 a.m.,	4:00 p.m
Due from the west		9:30 a.m
" " east		4:15 p.m
" " south, Wed., Fri., Mon.		9:30 a.m
" " Revelstoke	9:30 a.m.,	4:15 p.m

IMPERIAL BREWERY
—Kamloops, B.C.—
Export Lager Beer in bottles and kegs.
All orders promptly filled.
B. WEIHRFRITZ . . . Proprietor

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE
TO AND FROM
All Eastern Points.
Through First Class Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleeping Cars to St. Paul, Montreal and Toronto without change.

REVELSTOKE TIME TABLE.
Atlantic Express arrives 9:15 daily.
Pacific " " 16:25 "
ARROW LAKE BRANCH TRAINS.
Arrive 15:30, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
Leave 13:30, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays.
Trains on Arrow Lake Branch connect at Arrowhead with C. & K. Co's STEAMER NAKUSP making
CLOSE CONNECTIONS
—To and From—
Rossland, Trail Creek, Nelson, Kaslo, Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, Nakusp, New Denver, Three Forks, Sandon
—and—
ALL POINTS IN SOUTH KOOTENAY
For full information as to rates, etc., apply to
I. T. Brewster,
Agent, Revelstoke.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
ROYAL MAIL LINES.
CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.
ALLAN LINE
PARISIAN, from Halifax ..... April 18
MONGOLIAN, " Montreal ..... May 2
DOMINION LINE.
SCOTSMAN, from Halifax ..... April 25
VANCOUVER, from Montreal ..... May 2
BEAVER LINE.
(From St. John, N.B.)
LAKE ONTARIO ..... April 15
LAKE SUPERIOR ..... April 22
Cabin $40 and upwards. Intermediate $30.
Steerage at lowest rates.
Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the Continent.
Apply to nearest steamship or railway agent, or
I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,
Or to WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, Winnipeg.

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

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

H. E. SMYTHE, SECRETARY.

REVELSTOKE LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 23.

Regular meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall every Tuesday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

C. LINDMARK, N.G. E. O. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1653.

Regular meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

J. STEED, J. T. WOODROW, W.M. Rec. Secy.

BORN.

McLEAN.—At Banff, N.W.T., Sunday, May 31, 1896, the wife of Dr. Ernest H. S. McLean, of Revelstoke, of a daughter.

HECTOR.—At Revelstoke, Sunday, May 31, 1896, the wife of John Hector, of Nakusp, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

RINGER-HEFFERNAN.—At Revelstoke, June 3, John Ringer and Julia Heffernan.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL BRIEFS

Judge Walkem was in town this week.

E. L. Kinman left for Trout Lake Tuesday morning.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hector weighed 17 lbs. at birth.

Al. Fournier and Dick McDermid are down from the Big Bend.

Tom McRae, of Illecillewaet, is in from bear hunting in Lardeau.

Joe Dunn was in town in the early part of the week, but is gone again.

Mr. Law has occupied his new building and is ready for customers.

T. Maloney and — Twomley, who were out bear hunting, have returned.

Mrs. J. Foley, of Arrowhead, paid town a visit in the beginning of the week.

P. R. Peterson has imported a beautiful new lamp for the front of his hall.

Frisby & Reighly have killed four bears in the Jordan, one was a pure white.

J. D. Graham attended assizes at Kamloops as a witness in the Conductor claim case.

D. Bremner, of Trail, was in town this week and left Friday for Calgary to meet his brother.

You get a good smoke when you buy an Interior, La Morena or Pride of Kamloops cigar.

M. McDonald, of the Western Milling Co., Calgary, is in town and leaves for down river points Monday.

Services in Presbyterian church as usual to-morrow, at 7:30 p.m. "Studies in the Life of Daniel."

Attention is drawn to the new ads in this issue—Northey's, Pumps, and State Ore Sampling Co.

Geo. Laforme's pack train arrived from the Okanagan, Tuesday. He starts up for the Bend next week.

Services at usual hours, morning and evening, in the Methodist church to-morrow. Rev. J. A. Wood, pastor.

J. D. Graham went out to Lardeau to let the contracts on the Fish Creek waggon road.

Dr. McLean is fencing off that portion of his lot which has been used as a roadway, and will set it in grass.

Church of England: Services at the usual hours in the new church building to-morrow. Rev. F. Vokins.

A good cigar after dinner. What luxury! Buy from Dorlwick and you will smoke no others. Order early.

Jas. McLaughlin, the man, one of the biggest grain operators in Canada, is staying at the Victoria and goes south Monday.

R. S. Wilson has now taken possession of his new quarters near the station. He is completely renovating the new premises and will soon be in his residence.

THE KOOTENAY MAIL is drawing attention out east, and this week subscribers have been added from Chicago and Chicago. Subscribe for it and get the news at this season.

Reports say that the Ivy Rod, Wee Eagle and Iron Mask mines have been purchased by British capitalists in London for $5,000,000, $2,000,000 each for the first two, and $1,000,000 for the third.

Neil Burton, the impersonator, was very good; and though it is difficult for one man to sustain the attention of an audience and keep them amused throughout an evening, he succeeded very well. He was ably assisted by Messrs. Lee, Wilson and Ahlin.

We have just received new price lists from Jas. McMillan & Co., Inc., 209 212 First Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn., the largest bide and fur dealers in the Northwest, and bids can be obtained at this office at any time. Their advertisement appears regularly in the MAIL.

R. HOWSON & CO.

—Dealers in—

Furniture, Doors, Sashes, Blinds and Coffins.

Agents for Raymond Sewing Machine, Manufacturers Life Insurance Society, "Union" Fire Insurance Co., Provincial Building and Loan Association. Organs and Pianos.

HUTCHISON BROS.

Produce Merchants . . Revelstoke

Consignments solicited of Produce, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc., etc.

Retail Dealers

In Flour, Feed and Vegetables of all kinds. All fruits in season. Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc.

BED-ROCK PRICES. GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

Give us a sample order and you will never go back on us.

R. S. Wilson,

THE LEADING TAILOR.

Spring Stock Just Arrived,

Call Early and Avoid Rush.

SIBBALD & PEASE,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—Revelstoke Station—

Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, Hay.

AGENTS FOR

A. MacDonald & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

(LIMITED.)

Capital, $1,500,000. Head Offices, Toronto, Ont.

Manufacturers of Electric Mining Apparatus,

Locomotives, Coal Cutters, Reciprocating Drills, Rotary Drills, Reduction and Lighting Apparatus.

MOTORS Either of Direct Current or Three Phase Types, Suitable for any make of Fan, Pump, Hoist or Crusher.

Electrical Transmission of Power, by our Three Phase System, successfully operated up to 59 miles.

—B. C. BRANCH OFFICES—

Granville Street—VANCOUVER. Kootenay District—NELSON

—WRITE US— 3-51-6m

T. L. HAIG,

NOTARY PUBLIC — REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker and General Commission Agent.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Representative of the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate.

AGENT FOR THOUTLAKE CITY, EVANSPORT, KANLOOPS NAKUSP

HAIR - HAIR

PROF. DORENWEND IS COMING.

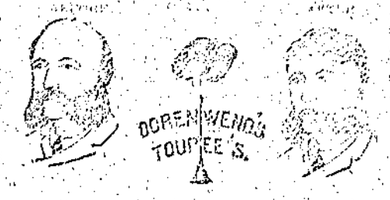
It is necessary to mention that the head should be bald. Let that be fully understood. It is and is just that many ladies and gentlemen do not wear artificial hair for no other reason than prejudice. Unfortunately there has been a marked increase of baldness and gray hair, and the result is the loss of an attractive and refined appearance. Many ladies have the wretched habit of crimping and curling their own hair instead of having an article according to the style. The result is they ruin their hair and when new styles come in they are unable to follow them.

Prof. Dorenwend of the Dorenwend Co. Ltd., of Toronto, has for thirty years demonstrated the beautifying effect of wearing his hair goods. Two orders of his GENT HAIRS and Gentlemen's Toupees are in use in the United States and Canada, and he receives orders in many cases for his goods from people living in other parts of the world. The superiority of his goods can be judged from the fact that he has been in business for thirty years.

Ladies Notice

Mr. Dorenwend will be in Revelstoke for a short time only, commencing on Thursday, June 18th. This opportunity should be taken by ladies who are bald or have thin hair to consult with a world renowned hair specialist. He will be pleased to show his latest creations in every style, Hair and Wavers, Switches and Transformations, Wigs, Toupees and Bangs. Hair Jewelry, Hair Pins and Hair Ornaments.

Let the name of the place be kept in mind. At the Victoria House.



Revelstoke, Thursday, June 18th.

Bourne Bros.

—GENERAL MERCHANTS—

REVELSTOKE STATION.

(Established 1887)

- - - Wholesale and Retail Dealers - - -

In Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Stoves, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Doors, Windows, Miners Supplies.

☞ We carry the largest and most complete stock in this section.

BRANCHES at NEW DENVER and NAKUSP.

GILKER & WELLS,

Gents Furnishings, Drugs, Fancy Goods, Tobaccoes and Cigars.

"A thing of beauty and a joy forever" is a house when it is papered with artistic wall paper. Fullest and freshest line in town at Gilker & Wells.

POST OFFICE STORE — REVELSTOKE, B.C.

If you want to reach the People in the North Riding of West Kootenay

YOU SHOULD

Advertise in "The Kootenay Mail"

IF YOU WANT

Job Printing

You can get it done at the "Mail" Office

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

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

—H. N. COURSIER.—

Has just opened up a beautiful lot of

Spring Dress Goods and Trimmings,

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

And also a splendid range of the famous

Slater Boots and Shoes.

Mens Clothing and Furnishings.

PUMPS

For all duties.

FOR MINING.

NORTHEY CO., LTD.,

Steam and Power. TORONTO, ONT.