The Kootenay Mail.

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THEIR KOOTENAY TOUR

MINISTERS OPEN THEIR POLITICAL TRIP AT REVELSTOKE.

A complete frost for ministers—Audience in sympathy with opposition—Cotton and Kellie capture the meeting.

The initial meeting of ministers Kootenay tour took place in the Victoria Rink, Revelstoke on Tuesday night. The audience was large, over 500 people being present many of whom were ladies. Dr. McKechnie took the chair, and on the platform with him were Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. Mr. Eberts, Mr. F. C. Cotton, Mr. W. White and Mr. J. M. Kellie. The meeting was called, of course, in the interests of the government cause and candidate but that it was overwhelmingly opposition in sentiment is undeniable. The ministers seemed completely dazed at the intensity and force of the opposition feeling they encountered and appeared to be as thoroughly crestfallen as is the cause they personally represent discredited over the country. In all Revelstoke's experience there has never been such a harsh rebuke administered to any public men and it will not be forgotten soon by those who received it. Hon. Mr. Eberts chafed and grew hot under it and jeered at the "funny fellow" in the audience whom he invited up to talk it out. Resuming the matter he was talking about—government ownership of railways—he grew hopelessly tangled up in his argument. He studiously avoided reference to redistribution, Yukon railway bonus, or Chinese legislation, though somewhat forcibly reminded of them by the audience, who had the facts of these things at their tongue ends. It is not improper to say that there was nothing whatever in the Attorney-general's speech pertinent to the issues of the election, and it seemed to many as if he spoke his little piece (till he got hot) in a manner as perfunctory as a schoolboy. Once down he never got up again, though dealt some shrewd blows by Mr. Cotton for the opposition. He showed one piece of commendable tact, however—Mr. White having interrupted proceedings to wantonly insult Mr. Smith, secretary of the Kellie committee, Smith demanded an apology from the platform, and this the government candidate having churlishly refused to give, the Attorney-general practically made it for him, Smith promptly giving him credit for doing so and tersely describing the candidate as "a Q. C. but no gentleman." The ungenerous action of the government candidate grated on the audience, mostly opposed to the government, and was responsible for considerable feeling and excitement throughout.

The Premier's speech can best be described as disappointing. It was the same old story that has done duty so long, and was delivered (it is only fair to say he suffered from a cold) in a manner devoid of force, freshness or originality. The impression was not good and he had not well started before the people began filing out. When he had finished, which to make it worse was long past his time, the audience had reduced to less than one-half. It was purely a defensive speech, not a bit of fire about it. He defended the retention of the tax on miners though admitting it a hardship, he did the same on the mortgage tax, admitted it was a hardship too, but—the country must have a revenue. His allusion to his action on the river bank was very weak and he left the impression on the minds of many that he was afraid to argue it, as when questioned relating it he got quite unnecessarily irritable. On the financial and railway policy of the government he dwelt long but to no purpose, as the audience grew smaller continually. He grew tiresome at last and did not resume his seat till repeatedly asked to do so by the audience, who, with the chairman, did not like to interfere before out of respect to his position. Premier Turner is no speaker!

Mr. F. C. Cotton received a regular ovation as he faced the audience in reply to the Attorney-general. He sarcastically termed the law-maker's speech "soup and toothpicks," and sympathized with the government candidate in not having received a platform. He at once tackled the progressive railway policy and showed how the government were losing money on all their railway enterprises as in the Nakusp-Slocan, where a private company got the best of it, when the government stood the cost. He ridiculed the other schemes, among them the Yukon-Cassiar and arraigned the recklessness of their financing in stern manner. One after another he took up the miner's tax, mortgage tax, land policy and redistribution questions and handled the ministers without gloves. He interspersed his remarks with stories apropos and fairly captured the audience's sympathy. He concluded a really good speech by a request to hear the government policy, as he had waited long and travelled far to hear it.

Mr. Kellie replied to Mr. Turner and though very late the meeting insisted on hearing him. He sailed into the premier with gusto on the inequality of taxation and discrimination against mines and miners in favor of coal and coal miners. He pointed out the inequality of representation and other matters chargeable to the present government, and represented the premier as a weak man, pulled many ways and, of no backbone. His denunciation of the government was forcible in the extreme and was received with thunders of applause. On resuming his seat he was greeted with "three cheers for Kellie" and the singing of "he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. White apologized to Mr. Smith during the course of his few remarks.

In answer to questions by Mr. Ed Adair, the premier couldn't explain why workmen had to buy their own tools, nor why Canadians or British subjects resident here were discriminated against in favor of strangers; he would take the responsibility of the reduction made in wages on the river bank and look into it on his return. This led to discussion on the last question between Messrs. Adair and Brown, in which Adair won easily, showing conclusively that Mr. Gamble only was responsible for the cut on river bank wages in 1895.

The meeting then adjourned.

The special policemen were not required.

Facing the Music.

The grandmotherly Colonist is full of fear for her little ministerial darlings now facing that world of public opinion which they but heard about for the last four or more years. They are in the full whirl of it now, however, and the darlings dont like it a bit. It's so shocking you know for some common farmer or miner to question the poor, dear premier, to disturb the attorney-general's *ennui* or arouse the pugilistic passion of the president of the Council. It's very rude to ruffle the feelings of the important itinerants just loose from the care of their school ma'ms and so—the Colonist rushes in with the suggestion that the practice which speakers representing one political party have of attending meetings called by the opposite party is practically a mistake. "There is too much disposition in this province to treat political questions from the debating school point of view" it continues, and suggests that the best way is for each party to hold its own meetings. The Colonist's alarm is well founded; the 'darlings' are being rudely handled and if they get such a reception everywhere as at Revelstoke, despite the protection of specially sworn policemen, they will indeed have to go somewhere into a corner by themselves and have a good cry.

Influence.

The Kamloops Standard uses it as an argument in favor of Hon. G. B. Martin that since 1882 he has got for his riding alone $970,000, or an average of $62,000 per year. The average contribution of that district since 88-89 has been about $31,000 per year, or two dollars pap for every one paid in taxes. No wonder there's no revenue; no wonder the miners must pay taxes on their labor. This kind of thing must stop in British Columbia!

CAUGHT AGAIN

On the Workmens' Tools Matter—Kellie Fixed It.

The public now know all about the tool question. The MAIL was inclined to give John Drinkwater Sibbald credit for reconsidering his original absurd intention of making workmen buy their own tools; but from the telegrams read Tuesday night it appears as if to Mr. Kellie alone is due the praise for knocking out such a departure from an old established custom.

When Mr. Kellie was first apprised of the fact of workmen having to furnish their own tools he at once sent this telegram:

REVELSTOKE, May 19, '98.

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C.

Sibbald is compelling miners working on trails to provide tools. Cannot you arrange for government to supply tools as formerly. J. M. KELLIE.

He was answered satisfactorily, thus:

VICTORIA, May 20, '98.

J. M. KELLIE,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Yes! have wired Sibbald.

W. S. GORE.

The Dodger had announced that "in consequence of the advice of the department not to alter an old established custom, the gold commissioner has decided to alter his intention not to supply tools to parties working under contract on the roads and trails in this district." The real reason the obliging gold commissioner "decided to change his intention" is contained in Mr. Kellie's telegram which produced the advice from the department.

His Style.

Mr White has made one of his characteristic speeches at Nakusp; he "exposed the pretensions of Mr. Kellie to be a workingman and the workingman's friend" and "criticised Mr. Kellie's public career." It's awful.

Not Ironical.

As it is understood that Premier Turner will be coming this way next week, the MAIL would suggest that government supporters induce him to hold another meeting here. This is not sarcasm.

The Double Shuffle.

The Toothpick of Trout Lake City savagely picks its editorial teeth because the MAIL advised it to be either "a man or a mouse" politically. It accuses the MAIL in consequence (good advice is generally misunderstood) of seeking cheap advertising, and proceeds to give it some—a whole column.

The advice was timely, all the same; the Toothpick will hereafter be a mouse "and never will be a political publication." While "it does not choose to be plastered with the mud of political strife," however, "the editor holds himself entitled to his own opinions," even political ones evidently, and considers himself free to roll in political filth if he wishes to. It's a happy arrangement, somewhat on the double purpose plan, as

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
a bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

Impressions of the Political Meetings by Our Baseball Man.

Nettle and McKechnie umpired.

Cotton was the opposition pitcher.

White caught out on first by Smith.

And the bleachers yelled.

Turner and Eberts struck out by Cotton.

Eberts went nervous early in the game, poor pitcher, too wild.

White's error in first inning was a costly one.

Turner too long in the box and his delivery weakened; was pounded all over the field.

Cleanest shut out of the season for the Victoria team by Revelstoke.

Rev-el—Rev-el—Rev-el-stoke!!!

It's not sure, but the MAIL thought it heard one of the special policemen ask rather loudly "What's the matter with Kellie?" the other replied, "He's all right."

The ministers were prepared for any emergency. Policemen at the end of the hall and a doctor on the platform.

Will Mr. Kellie stay with you? asked the member of one of the learned professions. "No," said a wag, "You will; Kellie has business in Victoria."

Deafness is an awful affliction! though people peopled yelled "redistribution" and "Chinese legislation" ever so loudly, the poor ministers could not hear a word of it.

One man in the audience was continually crying for "rope." He has pulled strings before now, that man.

The Black Eagle.

Oscar Jacobson, of the Black Eagle group, Trout Lake district, was in town this week. The Black Eagle was recently bonded and Mr. Jacobson's visit was to receive the second payment on the bond. The tunnel is on the lead 60 feet and discloses a very fine vein of ore of good average grade. Mr. Jacobson carried some very handsome specimens from the claim.

In The Market.

The Revelstoke brick company have 75,000 brick burned and ready for use, and have another large kiln ready for firing. Already orders are being received from outside points, the excellent quality of the brick having attracted considerable attention. The company will ship sample orders on application. The home market for this brick is already growing.

So Mote It Be.

News of the death of Mr. John Bruce was received with much pain and surprise. He had been ill, though seriously, but for a few days, and his taking off was not expected. Mr. Bruce was line repairer on the Arrowhead branch and a man of most estimable qualities and kindliness of disposition; he leaves behind him a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

His funeral was large and representative. The brethren of Kootenay Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., and of Courts Mount Begbie and Arrowhead, I. O. F., attending, the deceased being a member of both orders. A number of citizens attended in vehicles and on foot, and the funeral cortege as it proceeded to the cemetery led by the local band playing funereal music, made not only an imposing spectacle but a touching tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The beautiful ritual of the Masonic order was used in the burial service at the grave, Revs. Bro. Ford officiating. The funeral arrangements were entirely under the conduct of the masonic brethren, a most sufficient guaranty that everything a fraternal hand could do was done.

Kellie and White Nominated To-day.

The official nominations were made to-day at the Court House, at 1 p. m. J. M. Kellie's nomination paper contained the names of W. Cowan and W. H. Vickers as proposer and seconder, and T. J. Graham, H. N. Coursier and Thos. Downs, as assenters. The government candidate's nomination paper contained the names of W. M. Brown and W. G. Birney as proposer and seconder, and H. A. Brown, A. N. Smith, W. Frewing, Dr. McKechnie and F. G. Fallis, as assenters.

Struck Ore.

The lower tunnel on the Rosebery, the property of the Carnes Creek Consolidated Gold Mines Co. struck the vein last week exposing a splendid face of fine looking ore. This news will be received with delight by the numerous shareholders and friends of this company as the prospects of having a mine, always good even from the surface, are now considerably brightened, indeed almost assured. The MAIL congratulates the company and its very efficient secretary and management.

Local and Personal Briefs.

A new lot of sewing machines opened up at Coursier's.

A. W. McIntosh is in town from Keystone Mountain.

W. H. Vickers came up from Trout Lake City on Sunday.

A new thing in a combination curtain ring and clasp at Coursier's.

Mr. Gibbons, representing the Colonist, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. T. E. L. Taylor arrived home from Vancouver Thursday.

T. L. Haig left for a three months visit to England on Thursday.

Messrs. Foley and Kerr, hotel men of Arrowhead, were in town this week.

Coursier has just opened up a beautiful lot of new things in window curtains and drapes.

Geo. T. Newman, of Arrowhead, was in town this week. Mrs. Newman is on a visit to Donald.

J. D. Graham, manager of the Waverley Co., is taking a great deal of pains in directing the movements of the work.

The Revelstoke W. L. & P. Co. decided at their annual meeting to make all rates payable at the company's office, Cowan Block, between 1st and 10th of each month. The company regrets to have to do this but it is necessitated by delay experienced in making collections, many ratepayers being absent when collector calls. No contra accounts unless against the company can be accepted in discharge of dues.

LABOR'S MANIFESTO.

TO THE FRIENDS OF LABOR'S CAUSE.

It having come to the notice of Rossland Trades and Labor Council that Mr. J. M. Kellie, until recently representative for the district of which our city formed a part, has been regularly chosen as the standard bearer of the Opposition party of Revelstoke Riding in the present campaign, therefore we, the Executive Committee of and under authority from said Trades Council, as an evidence of appreciation of the valuable services rendered in the past by Mr. Kellie to the interests of labor in Kootenay District in particular and the Province generally, take this method of publicly expressing our hearty endorsement of his candidature and we respectfully solicit for him the sympathy and support of all those who believe in promoting the interests of the producing masses by the adoption of wise and judicious legislation.

Remember, a vote for a Turnerite means a vote for class taxation and inadequate representation.

Remember, a vote for a Government candidate means a vote for a Ministry that is saturated to the core with pro-Chinese proclivities.

JOHN MCLAREN,
CHARLES MARSHALL,
JOHN E. TAYLOR,
CHRIS FOLEY,
THOS. BESTWICK.

Executive Committee Rossland Trades and Labor Council.

OFFICE OF ROSSLAND TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,
ROSSLAND, B. C., June 22, 1898.

ENCLOSE GOD'S ACRE

AND PROTECT GRAVES OF LOVED ONES FROM DESECRATION.

It has been too long neglected—The community should take it up—It can be enclosed and improved cheaply—A letter.

With the subject of the following letter—the improvement of the cemetery—it is not necessary for the MAIL to say it is heartily in sympathy. It has devoted considerable space to it before and will be glad to do so again till the matter is accomplished.

EDITOR KOOTENAY MAIL:

Sir:—To the many hundreds of people who assembled at the cemetery on Wednesday to pay a last token of respect to the dead, it must have been painfully apparent that something should be done at once to enclose "God's Acre," and thus protect the graves of those we love from desecration. It was distressing in the extreme to many standing around to witness the sight of graves being trampled upon by cattle and horses, and I for one confess that I felt ashamed that as a community we have hitherto neglected one of the corporal works of mercy taught by the christian religion—that of care for the dead. This feeling was intensified when a gentleman who was present at the funeral, and he a Jew, expressed pain and surprise at our apathy in this matter. At a public dinner table he again broached the subject, and offered to subscribe $5.00 towards a fund if a list was opened, another gentleman offering $10.00.

Now, sir, if I may be allowed to offer a suggestion, it is that a subscription list be opened in each of the churches and at the offices of both papers in town, and a house to house canvass be made by the committee with the object of raising funds to fence the cemetery and thus remove from our town the stigma that we do not care for the dead.

You will remember that last year one of the churches gave a collection for this purpose, and the members of one church by means of a public concert raised another sum. But the principle of raising such a fund by means of entertainment, etc., is not the right principle. Bear in mind that care for the dead is a divinely-implanted instinct, and that it ranks in God's sight with feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, we ought not to withhold our money until we get something in return, but give willingly what we can afford. Understanding that a committee had the matter in hand, I thought it would be intrusive on my part to say or do anything, but after the experience of last Wednesday many think that something should be done.

Yours truly, FRANK A. FORD.
St. Peter's Church, Revelstoke.
June 23rd, 1898.

The Second Time.

Last week the Herald was asked to give an explanation and apology for an editorial its issue of 11th inst., which referred in an inexcusable manner to to its local contemporary. No notice has been taken, the request is made again this week.

Is This Not Enough?

The Dodger asks the MAIL for arguments in favor of the opposition. It has several! First there are the files of the Herald itself before it took the slimey somersault which landed it over into the sink of Turnerism. Do you want any more?

Eberts Wont Try.

Ever since Tuesday's meeting a rumor, as persistent as Banquo's ghost, has circulated that White was to be dropped as government candidate and Hon. Eberts substituted. So generally credited seemed the report, the MAIL had its Victoria correspondent interview Eberts yesterday and receives reply: Eberts to-night emphatically denies rumor intending to contest Revelstoke Riding.

A Denial.

EDITOR KOOTENAY MAIL:

Dear Sir,—I notice in your issue dated June 18th, that "Anti-Turnerite" claims I received my instructions from Revelstoke to attend the convention as a delegate. Now, if he will only prove what he asserts in your next issue, I will be greatly obliged. Yours truly,

W. PRICE.
Delegate from Comaplix.
Comaplix, B. C., June 18th.

[Mr. Price strains at a gnat and swallows a camel. Will he say that he got his instructions from Comaplix and give name of chairman and secretary of meeting which elected him?—ED.]

"THE LEADING STORE"

Opening

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1898.

JAMES GILL & CO'Y

Will Offer to the Public a Well Assorted Stock of

CLOTHING !

The Finest Assortment Ever Seen in Revelstoke, Comprising

Mens' Furnishings
Including a wonderful variety of Shirts and Ties, the latest out.

Hats and Caps
Quality and Style Unsurpassed.

Boots and Shoes
To Fit and Suit You All

HOUSE FURNISHINGS !

Carpets
Within the reach of everyone.

Art Squares
In endless variety of style and price

Linoleums
Oil cloth and Japanese matting in beautiful designs.

Tapestry, Curtains
And table covers in irresistable effects.

Kidminster and Tapestry Rugs
Full range.

Eider Down Quilts
Pillows, cussions, etc., in great variety.

Numerous other articles, all of which we offer you at Eastern Prices. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come to our spacious warehouse on Tuesday, June 19th, if only to inspect our goods.

OPPOSITION RALLY

ON MONDAY NIGHT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY.

A large audience—Mr. Kellie's speech, Mr. White's reply—Kellie certain of re-election—Government candidate not in it.

Monday's opposition rally at the Victoria Skating Rink was a splendid success. The audience numbered about 450 and over thirty ladies graced the meeting with their presence. The chair was taken by W. A. Nettle, and on the platform were Messrs. Cotton and Kellie, opposition candidates for Vancouver City and Revelstoke riding, Mr. White, the government's local candidate, and his supporter, Mr. Grogan. The chairman opened the meeting with a few remarks on the government organ, Q. C. White's address, necessity of Dunsmuir having to get out to fight for himself. He paid a tribute to Mr. Kellie's work in the past, said he was tried and true and his actions were better proofs than promises. He called on Mr. Kellie.

Mr. Kellie, the opposition candidate, on rising was received with such a storm of cheers that for a few minutes he could not speak. He feelingly alluded to the warmth of his reception in this campaign, that he was never so kindly received in his life. He described Mr. White's platform as announced at Trout Lake City as follows: "I am a lawyer; I belong to one of the learned professions; I was in the Northwest assembly for three years and got roads, trails and bridges built there. I am a fighter." This little bit of fun caught the audience directly, as did, too, this biting sarcasm which followed: "However, I don't wish to take up more time with any further reference to Mr. White, we have more important subjects to deal with." Then Mr. Kellie dwelt on the present inequality of taxation, how metals were taxed but coal was not. Hon. Mr. Turner said he would tax coal, he had the power, but he didn't do it for the Dunsmuir influence was too strong. He showed how coal mines located after a certain date paid 5 cents royalty per ton, and said if the Dunsmuirs had paid that in the last four years they would have paid $128,000 instead of $12,000 as at present. The Dunsmuirs have the government by the throat, said Mr. Kellie, and the audience thought the same by the applause and approval. He pointed out the discrimination between the Dunsmuirs and the Vancouver Coal Co., and said every man, rich or poor, should pay his proper share of taxation. He then dealt with the injustice of the tax on miners; he was not in favor of a tax on labor, and if it was to be put on at all it should be equally distributed. He referred next to West Kootenay's taxation; it paid over $100,000 more than the whole of Vancouver island; said we were taxed out of all proportion here, to keep up spoon-fed constituencies, weak and unnecessary. He objected altogether to this inequality of taxation. He alluded to the lavish generosity of estimates this election year; the Yukon railway bonus of $1,600,000 for a route to develop Dominion government property who took $700,00 of licenses, 10 per cent. royalty, trade licenses, etc., out of there. B. C. gets nothing, it was a scheme to bid for for support of coast people. Dominion government should build this road; it took $7,074,000 more out of B. C. than it paid back. He preferred a policy of development in home mineral grounds, as Kootenay, Cassiar and Omineca. He then took up redistribution and scored the government roundly for its treatment of West Kootenay and said as long as the Turner government was in power a proper redistribution bill could not be expected. He took the favoritism of government in dealing with constituencies, giving figures showing that from 91-92 to 96-97 West Kootenay had paid in more than it received, by $188,563.40, and in the last 17 years East and West Kootenay had paid in $113,187.00 more than it had been given. The government plea of doing so much to open West Kootenay was not justified. Mr. Kellie resumed his seat amidst long and hearty applause. Mr. White thanked Kellie's committee for invitation, glad to meet Mr. Cotton, all aware of meeting to-morrow night, invited Cotton and Kellie, promised them fair play, said indications pointed to government being sustained (cries of no! no! not much!) said reported Mr. Sword resigned candidacy on account of split in opposition ranks, Mr. Kellie's statement of his going to Trout Lake City to runaway void of——explained his running away, referred to Trout Lake City meeting, said Kellie tried to get sympathy by saying "I am a miner, workingmans friend," etc., (cries of "he is you bet".) I replied this way "As long as I have known Mr. Kellie he has never done a tap of work," (cries of shame.) Referred to his mode of nomination next, promised he would support any Kootenay measure, no matter if brought in by opposition. This statement amused the audience so much that Mr. White threatened to sit down but no one objecting he didn't. Mr. White again referred to the Trout Lake meeting and "what I did there." He asked if Mr. Kellie was a man the people could trust if they send him to the house (the meeting answered yes!) He referred to Tenck Act's scope, and his conclusion on the tax on working miners was "no kick coming to the metal miners in B. C." There was more Trout Lake meeting, "how I tripped Kellie up on railway subsidies," but he would say no more on railways till to-morrow night. He showed the "progressiveness" of the country by the parliament buildings and the Yukon railway subsidy which he defended also and said Kellie's antagonism to the government was really on account of Sibbald's appointment, and his occupancy of a room in government building.

He then made a very bitter attack on Mr. Kellie about Lardeau townsite and concluding said if beaten he would entertain no hard feelings.

Mr. Kellie replied briefly there being nothing much to reply to.

Mr. Cotton made a very able speech, indeed arraigning the government record. He went into the "progressive" railway policy, the finances, and tax on working miners. His concluding remarks on the government's record towards oriental labor were very good and thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Grogan took the platform for a few minutes in defence of the government.

There was no mistaking the sentiments of the meeting. It was an opposition and Kellie meeting all through. The government candidate showed no acquaintance with the country's affairs, his platform simply being, put Kellie, whom you have known for years, out, and put me, a stranger, in. His remarks were painfully personal, being principally composed of the personal pronoun, I, and references to Mr. Kellie. The opposition candidate's remarks, on the other hand, were full of meat for the electors to digest, and he convinced everyone of his earnestness. His re-election is fully assured.

Constable McRae took two prisoners to Kamloops, Monday.

The new Taylor Block is almost ready for occupancy. It is a decided improvement to Mackenzie Avenue.

Dont forget the dramatic clubs entertainment on Tuesday the 28th at Tapping's Hall.

Attorney-General Eberts went west Wednesday night. Couldn't face the Kootenay music, probably.

ON REPRESENTATION

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MASTER PIECE REVIEWED.

He called it fair and just—Is it—A few tests applied—It fails to meet any of them—The bill is full of anomalies and inequalities.

When Attorney-Gen'l Eberts brought down last session his now famous redistribution bill, he called it one of the most important measures brought before the legislative assembly, and which he claimed, upon careful perusal by any fair-thinking man, would be found to be FAIR in its provisions and JUST to the people of British Columbia. Representation is based in democratic countries on equality of voters—one man equal to another—and Hon. Mr. Eberts bill to be fair and just should stand the application of that test. Does it?

On April 9th of this year (the date of the last parliamentary return) there were 31,561 voters in British Columbia; 10,612 of these were on Vancouver Island, 20,949 on the mainland. The Island voters are given in the bill 14 representatives, the general average of voters to a representative being 758. The mainland voters get 24 representatives, the average being 873. The mainland, applying this Island average, should have instead of 24, as by this bill, not less than 28.

But there is a more correct way to apportion the proper representation of these two great portions of the province, that is the proportion of urban and rural voters to a representative. On Vancouver Island, the urban vote is larger than the rural vote; on the mainland, with its greater area and scattered population the conditions are reversed. On April 9th, there were 6137 urban voters on the Island, and 4,175 rural voters; the urban voters to a representative were 1237, the rural proportion 461. On the mainland at the same date there were 13,550 rural voters and but 7,393 urban ones, the averages being 713 rural and 1178 urban voters to a representative in the legislature. This shows that on the mainland it requires 191 more urban and 249 more rural voters in each constituency to receive the same representation given on the Island; and as there are 21 seats on the mainland (by the division into urban and rural constituencies and taking the averages there should be 35) this excess of mainland voters totals altogether some 5000 voters, or one-fourth the electoral strength of the entire mainland. These upon the Island basis are practically disfranchised. From a mainland point of view, therefore, it looks as if the Attorney-general's sense of fairness was coloured with a tinge of insular prejudice.

But there is another point of view! The West Kootenay view, which considers itself a keen sufferer under this bill. At the date before mentioned, West Kootenay had a voting strength of nearly 4000 voters, (it has considerably more now) and it was given but four members; at the same time the rural constituencies of Vancouver Island with but slightly over 4,000 voters were allowed to retain the large number of members they had before, viz: nine. So we find that with no more voters, practically, these Island constituencies have twice as much to say as to how the revenues of this country shall be raised and how expended. Do they pay more then? Does money talk? No! For in '95, '96, '97 they paid $385,375.92 to the treasury, while in '97 alone West Kootenay paid $355,000, or as much almost in one year as they in three. Fair most in one year as they in three. Fair and just are not terms applicable in this contrast.

There are, however, mainland contrasts also possible in this bill from the Kootenay standpoint; and as sectionalism is no part of the opposition policy, and is to be deprecated, an illustration of a home anomaly equally as glaring as the Island one given, may not be inappropriate. In West Kootenay's confines is now contained at least one-fifth of the population of the province; it includes the incorporated cities of Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo and Sandon; has numerous towns as Revelstoke, New Denver, Slocan City, Ainsworth, Trail, Ymir, Nakusp, Silverton, etc.; also many smaller places and mining camps. Nearly all the shipping mines of the province are there; the chief revenue of the country is derived from there; it has numerous railway lines and branches, smelters, banks, steamers, churches, schools and societies; and nearly all and every other commercial and social institution is represented; yet with all of these adjuncts of civilization, acquired mostly within the last few years, it is not given by Hon. Mr. Eberts' bill quite as much representation as Cassiar and Lillooet, districts which have but a small population, not a mile of railway, no cities, no large towns, and no shipping mines. How "fair and just" this distribution of representation is to West Kootenay is also shortly and easily seen by noting that since 1894, of the total increase of voters in the province (8,380) West Kootenay contributed 2,410, or more than one-fourth, while Cassiar and Lillooet combined added but 351, or one-twenty-fourth.

There is, however, one more principle by which this bill should be tested, the cardinal one of representative government or majority rule. Adding all the mainland seats controlled by the government at the time of this bill's introduction, to the Vancouver Island seats, all government, (Mr. Higgins' revolt is a slight exception) it is found they provide for 23 representatives with a total number of voters amounting to 14,193; an average of 617 votes to a member. This leaves a majority balance, 17,309 voters to the opposition party, with but 15 representatives; an average of 1153 per member. Assuming then that the government can capture all the seats controlled when this bill was introduced, they would not represent a majority of the electorate; the tail would again wag the dog. How any man of British nationality who looks upon representation—the very foundation of responsible government—as a right and not a privilege, can call the Attorney-General's bill fair and just under the circumstances disclosed above passes comprehension. Representation has been bought with a price in times past; is to-day the bulwark of constitutional liberty, and without it government is but despotism. We would indeed be degenerate sons of worthy sires, and unworthy the traditions of the country under whose flag we live, if when that right is threatened as it is by this bill and its equality of application destroyed, we failed to stand as our forefathers did for our inalienable rights.

THE GOVERNMENT.

What Its Local Organ Thought of It a Year Ago.

Revelstoke Herald, July 28, 97.

There are rumours of a shuffle in the provincial cabinet. The commissioner of lands and works and the provincial secretary are said to be about to retire and two other government supporters to take their places. They may as well save themselves. The people do not care two straws which of them is provincial secretary or commissioner of public works. What they want is to get rid of them and all their ways and works.

Revelstoke Herald, July 17, '97.

What this province wants to see in power is a reform party bent on sweeping out of existence the whole corrupt, antiquated and easy-going system of doing business at present in vogue at Victoria; and on replacing it by an honest and business-like administration of public affairs. This province has been run quite long enough for the benefit of a little clique at Victoria. It is high time it was administered for the benefit of the people.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

A Pair.

Heigho! The ball last night I thought
(Although the men for dances fought,
And I looked at my best)
The slowest, stupidest affair—
(That firm is horrid, I declare,
To send Jack west!)

Except one waltz. He danced like Jack.
I shut my eyes and thought him back,
So well did it deceive.
And then, while we went circling round,
Just looked in silence on the ground
And made believe.

The music stopped. He begged my card.
"Total: Full?" then bit his pencil hard
And drew a little sigh.
"You dance so like her!" he confessed.
"A girl I knew at home, out west."
"How strange!" said I.

—J. H. Chater in Truth.

A Sharp Retort.

The retort given by a certain learned scientist must have been more amusing to the onlookers than to the learned gentleman's antagonist.

It happened at dinner that one of the guests began to deride philosophy and went on rudely to express the opinion that philosopher was but another way of spelling fool.

"What is your opinion, professor?" he asked. "Is there much distance between them?"

The professor, with a polite bow to his hebrish vis-a-vis, responded gravely, "Sometimes only the width of a table."—Youth's Companion.

Equal to the Emergency.

Justin Huntly McCarthy was once showing a young American woman over the houses of parliament. In escorting her through the library of the commons he casually mentioned, as a more or less interesting fact, that it was against the rules for a woman to sit down there. "Is that really a law of the place?" asked the fair American. "That is so," answered McCarthy gravely. "Then," said his visitor, "you just see me break it," and, drawing up a chair, she sat resolutely down at the table.—Argonaut.

The Ruling Passion.

About the "scorcher's" dying bed
His parents stood in grief profound;
A candle flickered at his head,
Hushed weeping was the only sound.

The tattered "bike" outside the door
Told plainly how the deed was done—
The speedway ne'er would see him more,
For death would come by set of sun.

But see, across that face so dear
A ray of reason seems to glide—
He starts, then whispers strangely clear,
"I wonder what wheels angels ride!"

—Lavana W. Sheldon in New York Journal.

A Possible Assistance.

"Willie is a remarkable boy," said the lad's mother to the eminent musician. "He remembers every tune he hears."

"Indeed!"

"Isn't that a valuable faculty?"

"Well, it may enable him to become a successful composer."—Washington Star.

A Sympathetic Chord.

"What did you do with that kleptomaniac in your literary club?"

"We didn't do anything. She made us all weep by confessing that she had been led astray by having to pick her husband's pockets for pin money."—Chicago Record.

Drawing the Line.

There are distinctions to be made
That oft are very fine,
And he is wise who always knows
Just where to draw the line.
To say that Johnson "has a wheel"
Is deemed to be all right,
But tell him he "has wheels," and then
He'll straightway want to fight.

—Cleveland Leader.

She Was Safe.

Mr. Grubbs (10 p. m.)—I hate to go to sleep knowing that a strange young man is down in the parlor with our daughter.

Mrs. Grubbs—Don't you worry. We had onions tonight, you know.—New York Weekly.

Sufficiently Equipped.

"Do you know, I have half a mind to go out of party politics and become a Mugwump?"

"Half a mind? That is quite sufficient for the purpose."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Envious Crow.

As the daffodil raised its pretty head
And into the sunlight slid
A passing crow cawed loud and long,
"Get on to de yeller kid!"

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Looking Ahead.

Wheeler—I suppose when flying machines are invented you'll get one and be happy.

Mrs. Wheeler—Yes, until the next year's model comes out.—Truth.

A Mistake.

Martha the Cook (to Lizzy the Housemaid)—'Ere's an 'orrible mistake. In 'is subscription list the heditor has spelt your name with a "hi" and a "he" instead of a "y."—Punch.

Portrait of a Lady.

Her form is like Diana's.
She's the statue's counterpart,
With deeper semblance also,
For she has a marble heart.

—Chicago Record.

A Nice Job.

"Thank you so much for your song, Mr. Guthrie. But would you mind singing it over again into my mother's ear trumpet? She is so deaf, you know, unfortunately."—Judy.

Street Car Gallantry.

No wonder men should have the nerve
To let the girls hang on the straps,
For when the car goes round a curve
It throws the darlings in our laps.

—New York Journal.

Faithful Unto Death.

Dying Irishman—Bedad, an I'd have loiked to live a little longer, if it was only to see phwat the shpalpeens would say about me afther I was gone!—Pick Me Up.

A Chicago Episode.

He courted her and won his suit;
A year they lived in bliss.
She courted him and won her suit,
And once more was a miss.

—Brooklyn Life.

Cautioning Him.

Brown—I am going on the stage.

Jones—Don't get a thinking part. If you do, you'll break down.—Town Topics.

The Wise Parent.

"Mother, dear, may I have a drink?"
"Yes, my darling daughter,
But you'd better wait awhile, I think,
Until we've boiled the water."

—Cleveland Leader.

THE TATTLER.

Mrs. Vance, wife of the late Senator Vance of North Carolina, is one of the wittiest women in Washington.

Frau Ellen Gulbrausen, the celebrated Swedish singer, has received a handsome gold bracelet from the queen of Denmark.

The will of Miss Winefrede Martin of Baltimore bequeaths more than $150,000 to Roman Catholic churches and institutions.

Alice C. Mullicy is considered one of the cleverest politicians in St. Louis. She is described as "sweet, petite and politic" by a local paper.

Mrs. Langtry possesses a dressing bag which is perhaps the costliest of its kind. It is adorned with gold and jeweled fittings and cost $7,500.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly is engaged on a history of the women's clubs of the United States, which she was asked to write at the last meeting of the general federation.

The profession of law has been lately thrown open to women on the same terms as men in Canada, thanks to the persistency of one woman, Miss Clara B. Martin, who has kept up the fight for seven years.

Mrs. T. Suffern Tailor of New York is acknowledged as the most beautiful society woman on this side of the water. She is picturesque, of a patrician type, with all the charm and dignity of an old world princess.

Miss Frances Dray has the honor of being the second woman in the United Kingdom entitled to add the letters LL. D. to her name. The first, Dr. Letitia Walkington, is likewise an Irish woman and a native of Belfast.

Mlle. Henriette S. Corradi has been made an officier d'academie by the French government. Mlle. Corradi is a member of the Woman's Press club of New York city and the correspondent of a Paris musical publication.

The widow of Dr. Andrew Fleming of Allegheny, Pa., has just presented to the Pittsburg Carnegie library his fine medical library of 1,000 volumes, many of the books being rare and authoritative monographs on various diseases, which cannot be duplicated.

Miss Winthrop, the author of "The Bugle Call," a charming volume of poems, is the great-granddaughter of De Witt Clinton, the first governor of New York, and is also a lineal descendant of the Governor Winthrop mentioned by Nathaniel Hawthorne in his "Scarlet Letter."

Princess Theresa of Bavaria, a maiden lady of mature years and as eccentric in her appearance as in her behaviour, has explored all South America, as well as unknown parts of Siberia, her services to the cause of geography having won for her honorary membership in most of the geographical societies of Europe.

CROWN JEWELS.

The czar of Russia, it appears, has a nice new wrinkle. While practicing every morning on a bicycle in his private park at Tzarskoo Selo he fires at rooks and other birds with a small rifle.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austria-Hungarian crown, intends to build a magnificent palace in Vienna, which is taken as an indication that he contemplates matrimony.

Carlos I is king of Portugal, but his full name is as follows: Carlos Ferdinando Luiz Maria Victor Miguel Raphael Gabriel Gonzago Xavier Francisco de Assis Jose Simao of Braganza Bourbon and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, who is now in his sixty-seventh year, bears about with him the heaviest load of titles of any sovereign in the world. His titles run on a rough average of more than one to every two years of his age.

Queen Olga of Greece is a stately looking woman and handsome after the Polish type, though she is the daughter of a czar's brother. She is much beloved for her graces and charities by the Greeks, who call her the "queen of the poor."

The Prince of Wales has a great aversion to brown leather boots. In his estimation they are the height of vulgarity. His royal highness, moreover, is a great believer in patent leather boots, "for they are," he says, "quiet, unostentatious and gentlemanly."

TIRE PUNCTURES.

You never know how dear bicycles are until you come to buy one or how cheap they are until you try to sell one you have bought.—Trifles.

In some cases people who are riding the wheel get lots of amusement out of it, but in other cases people who are not riding get the amusement.—Chester Times.

Just the same, the man who imagines there is danger of a bicycle famine better continue to look up and down the street before he attempts to cross.—Detroit Tribune.

Out in St. Louis there is talk of starting a cyclist' church. A queer feature of the proposition is that the preacher is not to be allowed to indulge in any scorching.—Cleveland Leader.

It may be that the baggage smasher's prejudice against the bicycle is that, while he can always throw a trunk, the bicycle is more likely to throw him. It is, in fact, a rival of his in throwing things with results.—Montreal Star.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The Prussian government has appropriated $12,000 for Roentgen ray experiments during the current year.

An 11-year-old hunchback girl has had her back straightened at St. Pol sur Mer, France, by the application of Dr Calot's method.

Hoar frost has been found by two Belgian scientists to be particularly rich in nitrogenous matter. It must therefore play an important part in fertilizing the forests and in purifying the air.

Two Berlin scientists have been engaged for no less than 12 years upon investigations having for an object the discovery of the earth's weight and now announce that "the density of the earth is such that the whole globe weighs 54,601,000,000,000,000,000 tons."

YE ANCIENT SPORTS.

The finding of loaded dice in the ruins of Herculaneum indicates that there were some warm babies in those days.—Pittsburg Leader.

Herculaneum sports dallying with loaded dice suggests the awful thought that they also toyed with gold bricks.—Ridgewood (N. J.) News.

After all civilization hasn't progressed so very much during the past 1,800 years. A set of loaded dice has been found in the ruins of Herculaneum.—Cincinnati Tribune.

TECHNIC PERFECT.

HOW A MAN GOT TWENTY YEARS FOR A PERFECT FORGERY.

Reed Completely Fooled the Man Whose Name He Wrote, but Was Too Previous In His Dates—A Signature Involving an Amputated Arm.

Ivan Ivanoff, one of the most skillful of Russian forgers, when sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the mines of Siberia nonchalantly remarked:

"I am the victim of poor technic. I know my business better than most men, but I am human, and to err is human. Had my forgery been perfect I could not have been convicted. I am the victim of poor technic and a careless stroke of the pen."

Strange as it may seem, an event has taken place recently in the United States which proves that Ivan Ivanoff was mistaken in his theory and that the absolute perfection of a forgery may prove the cause of a conviction. The story which contains the proof of this assertion is not a long one and is as follows:

About 20 years ago a young man named Richard Robinson, who lived in the city of New York, bought 160 acres of land near Kansas City. The land was worth only $3 or $4 an acre at that time, and Robinson, getting into trouble, deeded the land to his lawyer in payment of his fee. The lawyer gave no attention to the property, and it was sold for taxes, and his title was good against all claimants except infant heirs. When the land became valuable, owing to the growth of Kansas City, an unscrupulous real estate dealer of St. Louis induced a young woman of that city to impersonate a daughter of Robinson and to bring suit to recover the property. The girl was proved to be an impostor and the suit was decided against her.

The case attracted wide attention, and the fact that the title to the land seemed somewhat in doubt caused a disbarred lawyer named Reed, once a resident of Chicago, to look into the matter carefully and finally to conceive a plan to obtain possession of the land through forgery. When everything had been prepared, Reed brought suit of ejectment against the man who had possession of the property, claiming that he had a deed to it from Robinson dated prior to the one given by Robinson to his lawyer, thus invalidating not only that title, but all subsequent titles which had been given.

The only way to break this claim was to prove that the deed alleged to be signed by Robinson was a forgery. After a long search Robinson was discovered by the attorney for the defense, living in an obscure town in Texas. He had passed through many wild experiences on the frontier and in a personal encounter had received a pistol ball in his right arm, which made amputation necessary. Subsequently he had served as county clerk in Missouri, and his signature was thus readily accessible to the forger. Robinson was brought to Kansas City by the defense, and his testimony was relied on to prove that the signature attached to the deed was a forgery.

When the case came to trial and the deed had been offered in evidence, Robinson was placed on the stand. He examined the signature with the greatest care, and to the astonishment and chagrin of the defense he testified that the writing was his, not a line or dot in the signature differing in the slightest degree from his usage. It seemed as though the wily Mr. Reed had gained his case, when the attorney for the defense, taking up the deed, glanced at it a moment, then, dropping it upon the table, he suddenly asked:

"Mr. Robinson, when did you lose your right arm?"

"About 15 years ago," was the reply.

"Is your signature to this deed written with your right or left hand?"

"With my left hand."

"Did you ever employ your left hand in writing before you lost your right arm?"

"Never."

"That is all," said the attorney. "Call Mr. Reed to the stand."

The plaintiff took the stand, and the attorney handed him the deed. "You swear that this deed was made to you by Mr. Robinson?"

"I do, and he has identified his signature," replied Reed triumphantly.

"On what date was that paper given?"

"It is dated April 10, 1876."

"That was six years before he lost his right arm, and yet this deed is signed with his left hand. How do you account for that?"

The witness was silent. He turned pale and then attempted to escape from the courtroom. He was arrested and held on a charge of forgery. His technic had been perfect—so perfect, indeed, as to deceive the man whose signature he had forged—but he had made the mistake of imitating the left handed writing of Robinson and had dated the deed six years prior to his loss of the right arm.

Of course the suit was decided in favor of the defendant, and at present Reed is serving a 20 year sentence in the penitentiary for forgery, his fate paralleling that of Ivan Ivanoff, not through lack of "technic," but rather because of his perfection in that matter.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Sportsman's Gun Rack.

Sportsmen have their trophies mounted in all sorts of fashions. One way of using a deer's feet is to have them mounted for a gun rack. The back is of oak or some other fine wood, in which the deer's feet are secured, projecting horizontally for the gun to rest upon and with the hoofs turned up, so that the gun cannot slip off. Sometimes such gun racks are made with a simple pair of feet for one gun; sometimes to hold two guns, and the deer's horns are mounted above, as a support for fishing rods.—New York Sun.

THE LISTENER.

Mr. Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court has a Bible class in a Washington Sunday school.

Benjamin N. and James B. Duke have given $10,000 for a science hall in Guilford college, North Carolina.

Colonel John Hay has taken No. 5 Carlton House terrace, London, for his residence while in England.

There is talk in New Orleans of erecting some memorial to the distinguished son of that city, J. J. Audubon.

Dr. William Widgery Thomas will, according to the Boston Transcript, carry to Sweden and Norway the finest set of whiskers that will appear in any court in Europe.

John W. Hendrie of South Beach, Conn., who has made many gifts to the Yale law school, has just given $10,000 more, to be applied to the completion of the Law School building.

The Rev. Dr. Proudfit, who died the other day in Springfield, O., was one of the best known clergymen of the Presbyterian church. He had held pastorates in Hackettstown, N. J., and Baltimore.

Sarasate, the violinist, has a red stradivarius, for which he says he has just refused an offer of $30,000, made by an American collector, after rejecting bids by the same man of $1,000, $5,000 and $15,000.

The late Percy Davey of Salem, Mass., was one of the best known genealogists in the United States, and for 30 years had been employed to make genealogical researches in nearly every state in the Union.

B. S. Ross, formerly of Chicago, collected postage stamps for more than 20 years and accumulated 3,000,000 of them. He recently traded about two-thirds of them for a hotel at Hurley, Wis. which was valued at $35,000.

Dr. Frederick Dan Huntington, Protestant Episcopal bishop of central New York, who celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of his consecration as bishop in Syracuse, though 78 years of age, still does his work as usual.

John Vinton Dahlgren, son of the late Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, who resigned the post of attorney to the department of buildings recently because of impaired sight through overwork, has almost recovered his full health.

J. Nicoll Dunn, the new editor of the London Morning Post, is a native of Aberdeen and a cousin of Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of The Bookman and The Expositor. He has held responsible places on Black and White, The National Observer and The Pall Mall Gazette.

John P. Cuddy, a farmer of Baltimore county, Md., who died recently, made the first trip on Peter Cooper's locomotive over the Baltimore and Ohio on Aug. 28, 1830. He was also present when Professor Morse sent the first telegraphic message over the Baltimore and Ohio wires between Baltimore and Washington.

The late Samuel Gilbert of Boston had a business career which covered over three-quarters of a century. He was the first one to suggest and the hardest worker in forming the Boston Stock Exchange, which had its beginning about 1830 in an arrangement between 15 brokers to meet for a half hour daily and compare their offers.

DAINTY TRIFLES.

Orange cups are only now in decorated china and afford a pleasing contrast to the silver ones.

Chocolate cups of peculiar shape, in rococo style, are sufficiently ornamental to justify a place in the cabinet.

Silver soap dishes show two styles of grip, one for holding the cake of soap on end and the other for holding it flat.

There is a prevalence of silver articles resting on feet. Sometimes these feet are tiny claws and sometimes little balls.

The very newest toggle bags are of white canvas, embroidered in Dresden colors and figures and finished with silver gilt tips.

The mania for display is not confined to the fair sex. Sleeve links for men are decidedly elaborate. So are some of the scarfpins.

Steel has joined forces with the precious metals in the making of chatelaines, chains, matchboxes, pencil cases and similar trinkets.

Silver chafing forks and spoons afford a choice in handles, some having ornamental silver ones, while others are of polished ebony or ivory.

The novelty in spoons this season is the claret cup spoon, with deep, oblong bowl, and an ornamental handle sufficiently long to overtop the highest of cut glass pitchers.—Jewelers' Circular.

HOWE'S HOMILIES.

A man who is not very smart can give good advice.

When a man gets down, he is nearly as hard to get on his feet again as a horse with a broken leg.

The man of moderate means who has a thrifty wife has no call to envy a millionaire with a shiftless one.

If the Lord is as good as our mothers, he will put the blame for all our wrongdoing on the boys and girls we have played with.

Every man thinks more of his wife than he ever admits, and few women love their husbands as much they claim at the funeral.

We imagine that the first passage of Scripture every minister learns in studying theology is that about the Lord loving a cheerful giver.

If a woman sees a story in a newspaper with a picture of a woman clasped in a man's arms, she is bound to read it if the dinner burns.—Atchison Globe.

FLOWER AND TREE.

The tree which bears the vegetable ivory of commerce is a native of Peru.

The sunflower bears 4,000 seeds, the poppy 32,000 and the tobacco plant 40,000.

The willow is one of the most adaptable of plants. A willow switch stuck in the wet ground will almost invariably take root and become a tree.

A successful palm grower says he has found that this plant thrives best when it is often treated to a milk and water sponge bath instead of one of clear water. The leaves then are not so likely to become withered, but will keep glossy and fresh.

PEARY'S PLAN.

Peary thinks "he can reach the north pole with $150,000," according to a morning paper. But what would be the use! He couldn't spend it there if he did.—Chicago Post.

"Give me $150,000," observes Explorer Peary, "and I will find the north pole." We decline with thanks. We can't afford to fritter away that much money on a cold deal like this.—New York Commercial.

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REVELSTOKE, JUNE 25, 1898.

THE government has maintained itself in power by a rotten distribution of representation, raising of sectional issues, corporate influence and indifference of the electorate. The people are now roused, however, and like an angry lion ready to rend its prey, will suffer nothing to interfere with the revenge they will take at the ballot boxes on July 9th. The whole country is up, and the Island will push the Mainland hard for the trophies of victory.

"MR. KELLIE," says our always witty contem, "will be one of the people after the 9th. Yes! success at the polls wont require his purchasing a larger sized hat. Can you say as much for the member of one of the learned professions.

YOU are under no obligation to the government for a job on its road or trail work. You give your work and get your wages. You pay your taxes and have a vote. Exercise your rights as a freeman.

LET the official remember who interferes with the people in the free exercise of their franchise right that it is time for a change. No intimidation or interference goes!

WE are under an obligation to Mr. White for telling us he is a member of one of the learned professions for we would hardly have guessed it without his assurance.

PLATFORM of the Turner government—office at any cost. That's what the peanut gang echo but, it is time for a change.

DON'T forget! The ballot-box is secret now, no numbers on the back; nothing to prevent your voting as you feel.

KELLIE and Kootenay.

SNAP-SHOTS.

Who's a white man now.

Didn't Kellie do them up, eh!

All manly men despise caddishness.

Cotton is all wool and a yard wide.

The Mongolian ministry—sure thing.

Better late than never—White's apology.

The government are on the run—to oblivion.

Back numbers.—The Turner government.

Mr. Eberts' speech—soup and toothpicks.

Mr. Turner is a good talker—against time.

What's the matter with Cotton? He's all right.

Who said Tuesday's meeting was a government one?

Did you observe the government frost on Tuesday night; away below zero.

It took the attorney-general a long time to defend Chinese Martin, didn't it.

Turner's goose is cooked in Revelstoke and the peanut gang's days are numbered.

Mr. Grogan did not read "a selection of his own editorials" (they would scarcely suit the tenor of his speech) on Monday night. We do not use your tactics, Herald.

White's Monday night speech—What I didn't do to Kellie at Trout Lake City.

Turner read the handwriting on the wall Tuesday night—It read: Your name's Dennis.

People are not asking if Mr. Kellie will win; the question is now the size of his majority.

Mr. White got visibly smaller when he refused to apologize for a gratuitous insult.

Monday's meeting was an opposition rally, but what was Tuesday's—opposition and more of it.

Mr. Turner tried to shut Kellie out by talking against time but the audience weren't built that way.

Mr. White says he is a fighter, but he hit below the belt Tuesday night and the audience called him down.

Turner's Kootenay tour will be a chilly one if he strikes a frost at other places like he did at Revelstoke.

Monday's opposition rally was a grand success and evidenced the strength and enthusiasm of the opposition supporters in Revelstoke, Kellie and Kootenay every time.

The E. and N. Land Grant.

To the Editor:—Allow me to lay before your readers some facts with regard to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway company. This company, half the stock in which is believed to be held by C. P. Huntington and the Southern Pacific gang, hold roughly the whole east third of Vancouver Island, two million acres or so in a solid block, and tax free forever.

First as regards the prospectors: the company compels every one who locates a mineral claim forthwith, on threat of ejection, to pay them $200 for alleged surface rights, half down and half in a year. It is not that the price, $5.00 an acre, would be unreasonable, were the claim of known value; but the company, so far as known, have no right whatever to demand that payment. It is absolute lawless wrong. But the people are poor and must submit; who could go to law with the E. & N.?

Then as to the farmers.—The company reserves great blocks of the best land and will not sell it at all; and their lowest price for inferior land is high for poor people. But, besides, in their deeds to settlers they not only reserve the right to mine anywhere on the land on compensation, but they reserve the right to take all the land they may want for their railway, and all the timber for railway purposes, without paying any compensation at all. Probably few of the settlers half grasp the effect of these deeds. But the public should also realize the personal injury with which the company are thus able to threaten whole sections of the population. If a poor farmer crosses them, politically or otherwise, they can, first, if any purchase money be outstanding at interest, as is often the case, order him peremptorily to pay the whole down, or be turned out of house and home; or if he has fully paid for his land and got his deed, they can send their men to cut and carry away every stick of timber on his place. If whole trees be too cumbersome they will take just the tops or so forth, and let the rest spoil. And the timber is often worth more than the land it stands on.

There is, besides, a wholly different question. There is strong reason to believe that the land does not belong to the company; that they hold it, not as owners, but as mere trustees, to sell as crown land. Should this be established, the company will probably be liable to the provincial treasury for a large sum on account of all the taxes lost through the land being withheld from sale, instead of being settled by taxpayers.

The remedy proposed is not to take any property from the company, but to compel them to deal with the land in a public spirited manner for the country's good; or rather if they cannot be trusted to do so themselves, to have the property managed for them by the government, returning them the proceeds. At the same time the question, what interest the company has in the land should be determined impartially, by the courts for instance, and by fair suit without collusion.

It might be unjust to lay the blame of these wrongs on the succession of eminent men who have held the premiership of this province, while the matter was half dormant and perhaps but half understood. But all should now join throughout the province, without regard to party, in enforcing the law, in establishing the public rights, and in defending our farmers and miners from high-handed wrong.

L. H. FULLAGER.

Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1898.

OPPOSITION PLATFORM

THE PLANKS FREE OF KNOTS, WIND-SHAKES AND SAP WOOD.

It's a sound structure—Will carry Opposition to victory—Will stand criticism and repay examination—Mark, read, learn and digest.

Following is the platform on which the OPPOSITION PARTY stands, and which is going to carry it to victory on July 9th. The first plank, equitable representation, every voter in Kootenay will endorse. Provincial civil service reform is a most necessary plank; favoritism system should have no place in this country. Anyone at all acquainted with the condition of the finances of the country will say the third plank economy of public finances—is necessary but without parsimony. What white man will not endorse the fourth plank, discouragement of oriental labor and immigration. The amendment to the land act is also most desirable for the protection of the farmer, hand-logger and bona-fide settlers, and anyone who knows how the public lands in large areas have been gobbled up by the speculative capitalist knows the need of this plank. That the mortgage tax should be repealed is unquestioned even by government supporters, so that plank goes; and the abolition of the equally iniquitous tax on the miner who works for a day's pay in a mine, is accorded equally general support. With the eighth and last plank no one will quarrel unless, indeed, that it does not go far enough.

THE PLANKS.

1. The adjustment of the representation of the province on a general principle, by which an equitable system will be established. Districts thinly settled and remote from the populous centres receiving a larger proportionate representation than those districts with a greater population and nearer the large cities, while in turn those districts will have a proportionately larger representation than the cities of the province.

2. Reorganization of the civil service with a view to greater efficiency and economy in administration.

3. Liberal expenditure on necessary public works under such rigid supervision as will secure commensurate results.

4. Discouragement of oriental immigration.

5. The amendment of the Land Act so that coal will be reserved along with other minerals. Timber to be disposed of by open competition and in such quantities as the trade demands. Agricultural lands to be reserved for actual settlers.

6. Repeal of the tax commonly known as the Mortgage Tax.

7. Amendment of the law in regard to Free Miners' Licences, so that a man shall not be compelled to take out a Free Miners' Licence before he can work in a mine for wages.

8. Provincial aid to railways in the past having resulted unsatisfactorily, both as regards economy in construction and moderation in transportation charges, any future aid to railways to be based on efficient provincial control both of the raising and expenditure of the capital and of the rates of transportation.

While the committee believes that an administration of provincial affairs on the lines laid down in the foregoing platform, would conduce to the general prosperity and assist in the rapid development of the great natural resources of the province, it does not ignore the fact that the most sagacious policy may fail in results by extravagance or incompetency in carrying it out and it considers that the present government is open to the strongest condemnation in both these respects.

With united and energetic action on the part of those who are in sympathy with the views of the opposition, the committee has no fear of the result."

C. A. SEMLIN, Chairman.

Provincial Elections 1898.

To the Electors of Revelstoke Riding of West Kootenay.

I beg leave to express my thanks to the electors of this riding for the honor done me in nominating me as the opposition candidate; and I assure them that if elected I will endeavor to represent them and further the interests of the district to the very best of my ability.

Meanwhile I will make it my business to personally visit the different parts of the riding and consult the people; and I will lose no opportunity of discussing with them the political issues of the day.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

J. M. KELLIE.

DRESS PARADE.

Cloth and silk and wool costumes in tailor style are just now receiving special attention.

Bonnets this season are very much more attractive than the conglomerate creations called hats.

In compliment to the queen of England there is a resemblance among many of the imported models to styles popular early in the Victorian era.

Beautifully curving revers and sharply notched fronts are characteristics of the new elegant Louis coat basques made by Raudnitz, Mayer and Feilx.

Some of the new tailor costumes have bolero fronts and narrow postillon backs. The vest is a fluted blouse of fancy silk laid in soft folds across the front, or else tucked to form a deep yoke.

The crossed or surplliced blouse will be highly favored this summer in making up toilets of rosebud organdies, Louis XVI striped muslins, printed lawns, soft india muffs and similar diaphanous stuffs.

A marked feature of the modes this season is the abundance of decoration about the neck and shoulders; gauzy ruches, fraises and ruffs, accordion plaited frills and bows of great size are worn.

The new canvas, which is somewhat coarse, is particularly shiny. It is made up over a silk lining of contrasting color, or otherwise is lined with self color in a lighter or darker tint than the canvas.

The "sunburst skirt" is likely to prove a very popular style for light, delicate silk, satin, wool or muslin toilets. The skirt is accordion plaited its entire length, without any extra fulness at the top, but gradually expanding as it nears the hem.

Amazon cloth in many bright self colors is favored by French and English modistes and tailors. This make of lustrous cloths wears well if one pays a fair price for it, but cheaper grades are quite apt to spot with rain, and in other ways it is also likely to prove unsatisfactory wear.—New York Post.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Now land is best adapted to the growth of berries.

Fruit trees or plants will not take care of themselves.

Grapes thrive best in well cultivated and well drained land.

Having the orchard trimmed up keeps the trees bearing well.

Cherry trees must be grafted early if good results are expected.

Choose young, thrifty trees, with good roots and straight, clean tops.

No fruit repays judicious pruning and trimming better than the pear.

All trees that have roots or tops bruised or mangled should be discarded.

Annual pruning largely avoids the necessity for removing large limbs.

By stirring the soil after every rain the weeds will be more easily destroyed.

It is not a bad plan to plant trees along the roadside the whole length of the farm.

In setting out a tree save some of the top soil, especially to put around the roots.

The peach and plum are nearly enough related to be budded or grafted on each other.

Nectarines and apricots can be grown anywhere that the peach or prune will thrive well.

Mulching prevents the early flow of sap by preventing the ground from warming up too soon.

Either red clover alone or clover and orchard grass is best to use in seeding down the orchard.

Cut the young trees back when placing them in the ground, and also trim back the roots to correspond.

While pruning is important careless pruning often injures the trees, especially if done late in the season.

It is better for the trees while they are growing to raise hoed crops among them, so the trees will get the benefit of the cultivation.—St. Louis Republic.

TOWN TOPICS.

New York city became so big that Brooklyn had to be rented to store a part of it.—New Orleans Picayune.

Father Knickerbocker will soon be much bigger, but we greatly fear that he will never be big enough to dispense with his knickerbockers.—New York Commercial.

A New York editor wants to know why he so seldom sees a pretty girl on a bicycle. That is an easy problem; the test is made in the wrong town.—Chicago Times Herald.

Quite an excitement was caused at Canton the other day by the appearance of an Italian organ grinder and a bear. Otherwise the town is resting well.—Washington Post.

Philadelphia has nearly 1,000 miles of paved streets 633 of them are laid with improved pavement. Philadelphia is the best paved city in America.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Chicago's garbage is to be cremated. Now, why not arrange to have the river water cut into slices and carted away to some nice, quiet spot and buried?—Chicago Journal.

ANIMAL ODDITIES.

A wasp will eat anything, from carrion to fruit. It is an especial enemy of all insects not of its own species.

Snails have teeth on their tongues, hundreds of them, but, as if these were not enough, some have them also in their stomach.

A cat's head has a regular partition wall projecting from its sides inward, which naturalists say is a provision against concussion of the brain.

A horse can live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water; 17 days without either eating or drinking, and only 5 days when eating solid food without drinking.

There is one peculiar kind of crab, called the king or horseshoe crab, which shows its food with its legs. This is an actual fact, the little animal grinding its morsels between its thighs before it passes them over to its mouth.

COGITATIONS.

Some battles of life are fought to a finish with face powder.—Dallas News.

It is a great mistake to temporize with temporary insanity.—Washington Post.

Only men with barrels of money can afford to deal at bucket shops.—Philadelphia Ledger.

As soon as a baby begins to talk it is evident that it takes after its mother.—Galveston News.

"The man who puts a plugged penny on the plate," says the Manayunk philosopher, "is usually the severest critic of the sermon."—Philadelphia Record.

TOOLS FOR SURGEONS.

Where the Carvers In Human Flesh Find Their Implements.

Every great city has a hundred and one curious businesses and trades, factories, individual callings and shops that seem to bear no especial relation to the commerce of every day. It does not seem as if these odd business interests had much to do with the prosperity of the world, or were concerned in it at all. It is typically American that perhaps the most interesting of the strange establishments in New York deals with science and inventive ingenuity.

The building where this curious business—it is the manufacturing of every sort of surgical instrument and device—is lodged is itself one of the strangest in New York. But a few blocks from the city hall, it looks as though the surrounding piles of brick and mortar had squeezed it into half its proper compass. The first floor is a salesroom. The hall floors above are devoted to stock, plan and work rooms. In a little two story building in the yard at the back is the "experimental and repair workshop," where eight to ten nimble fingered mechanics are on hand.

There is here one room where remarkable ideas are born or assume form, each one of them concerning in some way the physical welfare of men. Every inch of its wall is covered with framed photographs of the most famous physicians, past and present, of Europe and America, each bearing an autograph signature, all in frames precisely the same. A huge, old fashioned desk stands by the window, piled high with foreign scientific reviews in all languages, catalogues and models in gleaming metal, hard rubber and glass. Here the present controllers of the establishment sit all day, poring over drawings or half designed instruments and studying the suggestions and ideas that scientific and medical men from all ends of the country pour into their ears.

The elder of these men has been at this work for 47 years, and the establishment was not young then. Thousands upon thousands of surgical devices have come forth from it. Four hundred or 500, perhaps 1,000, inventions of real practical value and utility are turned out of this room each year. Doctors write, describing what a certain medical appliance, could it be made thus, might perhaps, probably would, accomplish, and forthwith plans are made, and after much study and care the instrument is designed and dispatched.

No charge is made the doctors, nor, on the other hand, do the medical men derive any profit, however successful their idea may work out. The establishment considers it an honor to be applied to, the more times the better, and it knows the repute of its product is spreading far and wide. Thousands of dollars yearly go out on this continual experimenting. Some of them never return. Even in the event of great success and the discovery of a completely new surgical principle a patent is seldom taken out. The doctor inventor cannot because of medical ethics. The establishment finds it hardly worth its while because of the expense and the small number made of any one instrument.

It is as good as a fairy story of the old sort to spend an hour or more in this room and see and hear of the curious things being planned and experimented with. Many seem to the laymen fantastic in their uses and the results accomplished with them not to be believed. One instrument of this sort is the bullet probe telephone, with which the modern surgeon, an ordinary telephone receiver strapped to his ear, can hear when his probe touches the bullet far within the tissues, a distinct click.

Many of the implements made here have almost revolutionized certain branches of surgery. In a box on the heaped up desk spoken of, lay, the last time the writer visited this room, a delicately adjusted, minute instrument, with a scale marked along its length. Its purpose was to make probing in the brain safe beyond a doubt. A probe of any required size fitted into the handle, and as the surgeon gently inserted the tip and went farther and farther within the skull the scale would register the exact energy of the pressure. Beyond a certain point there was danger in penetration. If the scale registered over a certain fraction of an ounce, it proved that the probe had left the track of the bullet and had touched cellular matter.

"The most curious thing I ever made?" replied the old instrument maker, repeating the question. "That is a hard one to answer. There have been so many strange things. But—yes—I think the most curious was an appliance I designed on the ideas of a doctor somewhere in the southwest for 'sucking' snake bites. It was a little instrument any one could carry around with him, and when set on the wound would, the doctor thought—I don't know, I can't say myself—suck the poison out in short order. I made the instrument according to instructions, and the doctor professed himself well satisfied. How it worked in actual practice I never heard."—New York Tribune.

Leighton's Punctuality.

One well known and decidedly inartistic quality of Lord Leighton was his punctuality. He was once in Damascus and was urged to remain there, but he declined. His reason was that he had to be in London on a certain day, because he had made an engagement with his model. A friend was anxious to learn whether Lord Leighton had actually kept this engagement, and he found that when the artist was ascending the staircase straight from Damascus the model was knocking at the door of the studio.—San Francisco Argonaut.

He Got It.

First Thug (after the hold up)—Did de old gent come down wid de boodle when you told 'im you wanted some

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WHAT THEY SPOKE OF

AT THE POLITICAL MEETINGS HELD HERE THIS WEEK.

The state ownership of railways in New Zealand—Tax on working miners — The Revelstoke river bank matter.

REPRESENTATION.

The hon. attorney-general talked "soup and toothpicks" as Mr. Cotton epigrammatically termed the contents of his speech, for he said never a word on his redistribution bill, the bill which still keeps West Kootenay under coast influence and domination. If the MAIL couldn't get a chance at the law giver it can speak in its own columns without fear of special policemen. Read the article on representation in this issue and see why the hon. attorney-general forgot to mention it.

THE RIVER BANK.

Was it Hon. Mr. Turner's intention to try and discredit the government at Ottawa with the people of Revelstoke by telling them it was willing to let Revelstoke "go to the dogs," it most certainly looked like it. In view of his letter to dear Mr McLellan deprecating the introduction of party lines, his action in this matter is peculiar. The MAIL can assure Hon. Mr. Turner that his efforts to introduce party divisions amongst the people of Revelstoke will fail; they are united on defeating him and his discredited government as British Columbians only, and they will put in their places men of ability in both great parties whom they think, as British Columbians they can look to for a better administration of the affairs of their province. The MAIL would also draw Hon. Mr. Turner's attention to the fact that his attitude of hostility to the Ottawa government is in keeping with his former action in neglecting this protection work. It is not a method to secure the co-operation necessary to effect that comprehensive scheme for protection which Hon. Mr. Davie inaugurated. The people of Revelstoke don't care a jot about Hon. Mr. Turner's party views; there are as good conservatives in the opposition ranks as ever he was or is, but they do object to his pushing them forward, if only by inference, at election time, and in a manner hurtful to the interests of this town's future protection.

THE TAX ON WORKING MINERS.

It is an ingenious way to argue around the tax on working miners as such, that coal miners should not pay the same tax as their product is as much a necessity as flour. The product has nothing to do with the matter. It is an economic fact that when a laborer gets more than a living wage that any tax on his wages is paid by the laborer himself, comes directly out of his pocket. It is also very generally recognized that a tax on labor is of all taxes the least excusable and if there is any reason for leaving it on a metal miner, to be equitable it should be applied on every class of labor, even coal miners, in the country.

The premier admitted the tax was a hardship but said there must be a revenue. There would be a revenue without this abhorrent tax if the charter mongers and promoters were not bonussed to the extent they are, if those who hold large areas of public lands for speculative purposes paid more than a wild land tax, if pap-fed government constituencies were given appropriations in keeping with the revenue received from them. The premier's further excuse of miners being aliens and necessary that they should pay for the protection of British laws is equally misleading. British countries throw the aegis of their beneficent laws over all within their borders and requires no further consideration for it than good behavior, good citizenship. A tax for the privilege of earning bread is wrong.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

The attorney-general does not believe in government ownership of railways, and when New Zealand's system was mentioned he sneered at it as poor, uncertain and unsuccessful. He must find a better argument.

The New Zealand minister of railways' report, March '97, says:—

"The condition of the lines is steadily improving." A glance at his report shows that for the year mentioned there was a return of £3 3s 10d per cent as against £2 18s per cent the previous year, and this is declared to be above the percentage which the minister previously stated would justify him in again reducing passenger rates. The number of miles of line open is 2018, and the revenue for the year is an increase of £103,117 on the preceding twelve months. The excess of revenue over expenditure gives the magnificent yearly income of £107,104 or $2,195,320. Under such circumstances it is not strange that protective duties are decreasing and free trade sentiment is prevalent. In all departments of the railway system, passenger, freight and parcel, a noticeable increase occurred. The state ownership of railways in New Zealand is a grand success no matter what the attorney-general of the province may say to the contrary.

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Parties in, or contemplating opening in business, will find it to their advantage to place their orders with us.

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OUR SPECIALTIES—Norway K K K Salt Herring, Anchovies, Gothenburg Sausage, and Eskilstuna Razors.
Write for prices. Mail orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free to any part of town.
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Maternity ward in connection.
Vaccine kept on hand.
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Fresh and new. Direct from growers.
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Write for our Illustrated Catalogue.
THE NELSON DRUG & SEED CO.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that thirty days after date I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate for North Riding of West Kootenay for a license to sell liquor by retail at my hotel situated on the South Fork of the Lardeau, known as the Ten-Mile House.

ASA HILLMAN.

Dated May 27th, 1893. 6-1t

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership heretofore existing between Gust Lund and Peter Dufault, doing business at the "Mining Exchange," Revelstoke, under the firm name of Lund & Dufault, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Gust Lund will continue to carry on the business, and will receive all accounts owing to the late firm, and assumes all liabilities.

Signed { GUST LUND. P. DUFAULT.

WITNESS: J. V. Perks. 4-1t

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Sash and Doors
Manufactured in Revelstoke.
Doors, sashes, mouldings, turnings, balusters bandsawing, bracket work, fronts etc.
All the latest machinery.
Dry kiln on the premises.
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Rough and Dressed
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CUT RATES FOR SPOT CASH

Raw Fur Notice.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, representing Joseph Ullman, of St. Paul, New York and London, England, wish to inform MY FRIENDS and the public generally that I don't intend to travel, as heretofore. Those favoring me with shipments of Raw Furs can rely on fair treatment and prompt returns assured. Write for price list to G. W. BALDWIN,
Winnipeg, Man.

F. McCarty
Wholesale and Retail
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DEALER IN
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As in the past 8 years we will continue to make Revelstoke one of our principal calling points. Look out for our arrival notices and secure good work. C. J. Aman is agent for our C. P. R. and general B. C. views. 2-2ct

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Daily trains from Revelstoke — Eastbound, 7.40 a.m. Westbound, 5.20 p.m.
Connections with Kootenay points—Leave Revelstoke 8.00 a.m. Arrive Revelstoke at 4.30 p.m.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to
T. W. BRADSHAW,
Agent, Revelstoke, or
W. F. ANDERSON,
Travelling Passenger Agent, Nelson,
E. J. COYLE,
District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

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For full information, tickets, maps, etc., call on or address
T. W. BRADSHAW,
Agent, Revelstoke.
Or to
W. F. ANDERSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Nelson, B.C.
E. J. COYLE, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Columbia & Western Ry.

Time Table No. 6. To take effect July 3, 1897. Daily Between Trail and Rossland.

No. 6 passenger leaves Rossland - - - 7:00 a.m. Connects with steamer at Trail.
No. 3 passenger leaves Trail - - - 8:15 a.m. Connects with Red Mountain for Spokane.
No. 2 passenger leaves Rossland - - 11 a.m. Connects with C.P.R. steamers for north.
No. 1 passenger leaves Trail - - - 12:30 p.m. Connects with C.P.R. steamers from north.
No. 4 passenger leaves Rossland - - 3:00 p.m. Connects with Red Mountain for Spokane.
No. 5 passenger leaves Trail - - - 5:45 p.m. Connects with steamer Lytton at Trail.

General Offices: Trail, B. C. F. P. GUTELIUS, General Supt.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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The present centre and future headquarters for
MINING OPERATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TROUT LAKE CITY ADVANTAGES.
It is the centre of the Lardeau mining district.
It will have railways to the north and south.
Its climate is superb.
It has plenty of building timber and a sawmill in operation providing lumber at reasonable prices on the spot.
Its lake affords exceptionally good trout fishing.
It has a crown grant, purchasers of lots thus obtaining an absolutely clear title.

TROUT LAKE CITY is reached by rail from Revelstoke to Arrowhead, 28 miles; thence by steamer, 10 miles, to Thomson's Landing; and a short stage of 12 miles; the entire journey occupying only 6 hours through magnificent mountain and lake scenery.
Well-known mining promoters and capitalists already have their representatives on the ground, and it is no boomer's dream to say that before another six months TROUT LAKE CITY will be a bustling centre of business and the principal town in this treasure-laden Lardeau, the new centre of attraction for the best mining enterprise, skill and capital which British Columbia has magnetized within her borders.
The climate and soil of the district are all that could be desired by the rancher, gardener or fruit grower for whose products a profitable and rapidly increasing market exists; whilst to the sportsmen the neighborhood affords game in plenty.
The accommodation includes good hotels, stores, post office, recording office, butcher shop and many private residences.
Building operations are in full progress, and the establishment of the sawmill will tend still more to enhance the immediate growth of this rising town.

PRICES OF LOTS.
Inside, $100; payable $33.33 down, $33.33 in 3 months, $33.33 in 6 months.
Corners, $150; payable $50 down, $50 in 3 months, $50 in 6 months.
(These prices are for a short time only.)
T. L. HAIG, REVELSTOKE, General Agent.
HUGH McPHERSON, TROUT LAKE CITY, Resident Agent

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

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

W. F. CRAGE, 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 ordially welcomed.

W. J. LEE, N.G. T. J. GRAHAM, Sec.

COURT MT. BEGBIE O.F. No. 3161.

Meets in the Oddfellow's Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

J. B. SCOTT, C. R.
J. L. SMITH, R. S.

For Baby

And mother we have everything that is needed. The health and even the life of an infant is often dependent upon the freshness and purity of the foods and drugs purchased at the pharmacy. We make a special feature of meeting the demands of this kind of trade, and carry an unusually choice stock of articles needed by babies and mothers in the first days of infancy. We, moreover, fully guarantee everything we sell. Anything that is not satisfactory may be returned and money cheerfully refunded.

THE
McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.
(Limited)
—The Druggists—
McCarty's Block, Revelstoke Station, B.C.
G. F. CURTIS, Mgr.

MARRIED.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL BRIEFS

Three T's — Tapping's, Theatre, Tuesday.

Fresh fish daily. Order from Lovering.

School closed yesterday for summer vacation.

The Presbyterian church is being plastered.

Easy running, noiseless sewing machines at Coursier's.

Hon. Mr. MacIntosh went south last Saturday.

Go to Lovering for cheap potatoes.

Dr. Proctor, of Kamloops, was in town Tuesday.

Slater shoes at Coursier's.

Dr. Mathison leaves for Kamloops to-morrow.

Potatoes dry and good, 75c. per sack, at Lovering's.

Go to the show at Tapping's Theatre Tuesday night.

F. C. Gamble, engineer, went west Monday afternoon.

W. M. Lawrence's new residence on Second St. is nearing completion.

Programmes of the performance at Tapping's Hall will be ready at the door; ask for them.

Coursier is clearing out summer blouses and wrappers at greatly reduced prices.

Quart bottles of pure lime juice for 50c. at the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., The Druggists, McCarty block, Revelstoke Station.

Mr. Morkill, of the Kootenay Lumber Co, was in town Tuesday from the west. He went south to Comaplix next morning.

The C. P. R. dining-hall and lunch counter was taken over by Mr. J. Savage on Monday last. Mr. Woodside, the late proprietor, leaves in a few days for Kamloops.

It was the intention to have the Dramatic Club's programmes for Tuesday inserted in this issue but pressure on time wouldn't allow. Look out for them at the hall Tuesday night.

Are you bald-headed? If so obtain a pamphlet giving full particulars of Dr. White's New Hair Grower from the agents, The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., The Druggists, McCarty block, Revelstoke Station.

Saturday last Mr. Otto Abeling with his son-in-law Mr. M. P. Dalton and his wife went to Halcyon Hot Springs to welcome Mrs. Otto Abeling and family from Moscow, Idaho. They will remain at the springs at least a month and then visit friends in other parts of B. C. Mr. Abeling and Mr. Dalton returned to Revelstoke Monday.

New stock of prepared foods for infants and invalids at The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., The Druggists, McCarty block, Revelstoke Station.

GUY BARBER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Watches, Clocks
Repairing a Specialty.
C.P.R. Watch Inspector. Revelstoke, B. C.

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Bread and Confectionery.
Free Delivery Every Day.
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Hardware
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Seasonable Goods
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A Specialty: All the latest novelties in House Furnishings
W. M. LAWRENCE
REVELSTOKE STATION

The Fruit Season
Is beginning and everything in the market fresh and sound may be had of
Hutchison & Co.
Front St., Revelstoke.

Cycle Depot
REPAIRING
Done on short notice.
Bicycles for Hire.
Dealers in
Fresh Fruit now to hand. Cigars, tobaccos, cigarettes, soft drinks, cream soda, ice cream. Come in, hear the graphophone.
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Third Street, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

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Plain and Ornamental
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C. H. Archibald
Plasterer, General Mason
Lime For Sale
Revelstoke, B. C.

R. HOWSON & CO.....
Furniture and Undertaking.
Repairing and Upholstering Done.
Warehouse in connection for storage of family and other furniture, trunks, etc., at monthly or other rates.
Agents for Raymond Sewing Machines.
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Lembke Bros.,
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FIRST ST., REVELSTOKE STATION.

TO RENT.

A NINE ROOM HOUSE with bath room, toilets, hot and cold water, electric lighted and furnace heated. Newly finished and in good location. Apply at this office for terms.

Application for Liquor License.

TAKE NOTICE THAT I, the undersigned, intend to apply 30 days after date to the stipendiary magistrate for the North Riding of West Kootenay for license to sell liquor at the Bellaview Hotel, Stobart Lake, Trout Lake District, B. C.

E. A. BELL.

Stobart Lake, June 12th, 1899. 9-10

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Agents for Revelstoke and Trout Lake City townsites

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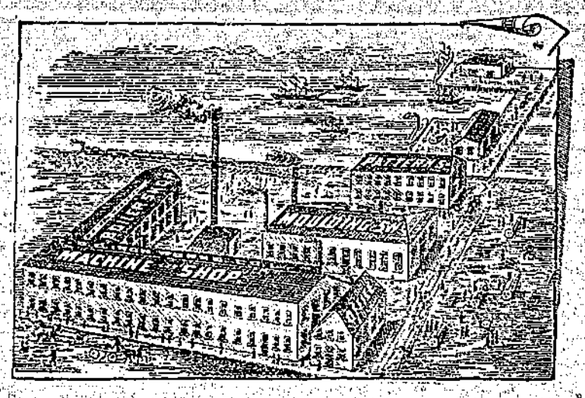

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AGENT FOR BAIN WAGONS, BUGGIES, ETC
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Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Blouses, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes. Groceries, Flour and Feed. Hardware, Tinware, Etc.
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Fall and winter suitings, Overcoatings. Good stock and stylish make. Order mades and ready mades.
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AT
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Manufacturers of Electric Mining Apparatus,
Hoists, Pumps, Blowers, Fans, Blasting Apparatus, Dynamos for Lighting and Power, Motors for all Purposes.
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Wholesale dealers in
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Agents for the Karn Pianos, and remember Karn is King.
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Cleveland and Brantford Bicycles.
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