The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 3.—No. 5. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., MAY, 23, 1896. $2.00 a Year.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

A GENERAL AMNESTY FOR ALL RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

The Transvaal Prisoners—Irish-Liberal Split—Anglo-Egyptian Expedition—Venezuela pays the Indemnity—Cuban Affairs.

Moscow is *en fete* on account of the Czar's coronation. The royal houses of Europe and Asia are all represented. The scenes daily are of a most brilliant and military character, but are spoiled by persistent rain. A general amnesty is to be extended to all prisoners, and it is said to extend in part to even exiles in Siberia. The Czar also promises to grant gradually a large measure of religious liberty to all his subjects, including Catholics.

A private dispatch received from Pretoria says that Kruger has pardoned the 30 prisoners, one batch will be released immediately and another portion in three months. The sentences of death on the four leaders have been commuted to 15 years imprisonment, but even this is said to be a matter of form and not likely to be carried out. The sentence will be fully discussed next week.

The split between the Liberals and Irish members in the British House of Commons has been the leading topic of the week. The Liberals are very bitter against the Irish for supporting the government's Education Bill, and say it is a severe blow to Home Rule as it has alienated from it the sympathies of the Nonconformists. The *Daily News* and *Daily Chronicle*, both ardent Home Rule Liberal papers, declare this to be very serious, and has postponed Home Rule sine die.

The official celebration of the Queen's birthday took place on Thursday throughout England and the empire. The official celebration is always held the Thursday before the 24th.

A new attempt is to be made to reunite the contending Home Rule parties into one. A national convention of Irishmen from all over the world as proposed by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin is suggested.

The Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile is proceeding without the slightest hitch. It is reported that the Khalifa is prepared on the first serious reverse to bolt for the central Soudan.

The Napier and Salisbury columns have joined at Gwelo, Matabeleland. The neck of the revolution is broken.

A scene occurred in the British Commons on Friday. Several members were suspended.

The Venezuelan Government has decided to pay the $3,000 demanded by Great Britain on the Uruan incident (the arrest and imprisonment of a British police officer) on condition that it is considered simply as an indemnity for personal damages and not as affecting the boundary dispute. The Venezuelans have not apologized to Great Britain although counseled to do so by by the United States.

New complications between Venezuela and England have arisen over the the seizure of the schooner "New Day."

General Weyler has prohibited the exportation of tobacco from Cuba. This move is regarded as one to throw the cigar makers out of work, thereby cutting off so much revenue from the Cuban cause, which the cigar makers have contributed largely to.

It is reported that the Spanish Premier is about to ask the intervention of the European powers with regard to the interference of the United States in Cuban affairs.

The Arctic explorer, Lieut. Peary, is going north again. The object of the expedition is the securing of the 40 ton meteorite which he discovered last year.

The total loss of life and damage to property done by Sunday's storms in Kansas, is 28 killed, 50 injured, some fatally, and $1,000,000 worth of property damaged.

Last Sunday several thousand French people took part in a manifestation near the statue of Jeanne d'Arc, demanding the establishment of a national fete in her honor.

Quiet has been restored at Korea, and the King returns to his palace from the Russian legation.

The Czar and Czarina made their triumphal entry into Moscow, Thursday.

NOTICE.

THAT the one-quarter interest in the North Star placer mine, on McCulloch Creek, Big Bend, owned by Edward Sullivan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, at Revelstoke, the 23rd day of June, 1896, at 11 o'clock, a.m., to pay assessment, cost of advertising and expenses of sale, amounting to $35.

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

Dated at Revelstoke, this 19th day of May, 1896.

Big Bend Items.

The Columbia Hydraulic Mining Co's machinery is all up and being put in place; in a little over a week water will be turned on.

Tom Horne's boats arrived in Revelstoke Monday. They were 23½ working days on the up trip, and little less than a day coming down. Four of the crew remained with Prof. Nason.

Frisby and Reighly started Thursday to pack in supplies to their properties in Jordan basin. They will lay in a large stock as they intend to put in heavy and steady work this summer. They will make a camp in the Jordan, yet, they say.

Mark Hyatt, while working on the Columbia Hydraulic Co's ground, cut his foot with an axe. Fortunately it happened the day before Horne's boats arrived, so he was able to come down to town easily and quickly.

Trout Lake Budget.

The Great Northern is in 90 feet on its second tunnel. The main lead, it is expected, will soon be reached.

On the Abbott, 9 men are working on the tunnel trying to catch the lead. Small stringers of ore are being met, so the lead is not far off.

The Silver Cup is closed down as it is expected to change hands soon. Vancouver people are likely buyers and will work it with a big staff of men.

Nothing has been done on the American yet this season, but about the middle of next month the owners expect to start in and ship a few carloads of ore.

Quite a number of men have come in here, but as the season is backward they cannot start for a while. Prospecting will not open up for a month yet. Nevertheless, the prospects for the camp are good, money is being interested, and a large number of properties will open up. The new Government waggon road will also help to develop the district and employ a number of men.

Freighting has just begun, and the first four-horse team started today from Thomson's. There will now be a stage twice a week, at least, from Thomsons to Trout Lake City.

Considerable building is going on at the City. M. Matheson is erecting a building, H. McPherson, is making plans for a private residence, Albert Jamson Bros. are extending the Queen's Hotel, and Bourke Bros. are enlarging and refitting theirs.

C. B. Hume & Co. are arranging to enlarge their store building and stock of goods, and will then carry a complete line of mining and other supplies.

Not a Sugar Coated Pill.

EDITOR KOOTENAY MAIL:

I see in the last issue of the *Kootenaian*, an editorial in regard to the change in the mining division boundaries of Trout Lake and Alsgworth. The Editor rehashes the old story over again without any attempt to answer the facts produced by the MAIL, and attacks Messrs. Kellie and Graham in a most cowardly manner. The *Kootenaian* says the Kaslo petition was signed by 30 claim owners in the territory affected. This is not so, and the writer is either ignorant of the facts or tells—just what is not true.

As for the attack on Graham and Kellie, men who know both Graham and the editor of the *Kootenaian*, will know which is the more to be believed and this holds good even in Kaslo. As for Kellie, he is an old time prospector and knows the difference between 21 miles on a good trail, and 50 miles over no trail at all. It is only a matter of dollars and cents to a few people in Kaslo, in my opinion, but to the prospectors of Trout Lake it is one of time, money and convenience.

One of the representative claim owners at head of Hall Creek, when asked the other day why he signed the Kaslo petition said, "I did so, because I live there." I can name others, who haven't a dollars worth of property in the division of Trout Lake, and therefore allowed their names to be signed to a false petition.

Col. Baker said in a letter that he would consider the matter thoroughly before deciding. And this he evidently did, for some time later he wrote to the same party saying: "I find it is not advisable to make any change." Therefore, this wail arises, backed up by a pack of slanderous statements directed at men who are superior in every way to the editor of the *Kootenaian*, and not to be spoken of in the same day with him. PROSPECTOR.

A skirmish between Japanese and Koreans occurred on Thursday. Peace is again restored.

American missionary buildings have been wrecked in Kinnaig Yen, Cuba.

A cyclone in Kansas on Wednesday demolished 50 houses in the town of Rooka, and injured 40 people.

The Abyssinians have handed over all their prisoners to the Italians.

C. P. R. NOT IN POLITICS.

Are the Pacific Division Officials Aware of the Fact.

Vice President Shaughnessy said, to a Winnipeg *Tribune* reporter on Wednesday: "The road will take no part in the elections whatever. It has no party leanings, connections or affiliations. All officers and men can vote as they choose. There will be entire freedom of opinion. In a word we do not wish to take any part in this election whatever."

Happy Now We've Got Him.

For some time past the Government Agent and this paper have been steadily advocating the appointment of an extra police officer for this town. Under the peculiar conditions existing here it was simply impossible that one man could do all the work required, and it was not only an injustice to him to be without an assistant, but to the people and their property as well.

This has now been recognized, and word is received to-day that William Vickers, more generally known as Billy, has been appointed to the position.

There is every reason to congratulate ourselves on this matter, as few better men could be found for the place, and it proves the efficacy of a sustained kick.

Around the World for Two Bits.

Do not miss seeing a trip round the world, on Monday night, at the Methodist church. Professor Crowley has given this entertainment at the leading churches and halls on the Pacific coast, and in Vancouver at the Grand Opera House.

From Down River Points.

ROSSLAND.

The W. A. Ritchie syndicate have purchased a two-third interest in the Mabel claim for $8,000 cash. The Mabel is situated near the Cliff and City of Spokane.

The properties on Murphy Creek are showing up well, and some good mines will yet be developed there.

The Nickel Plate is reported progressing favorably by W. A. McConnell.

One of the biggest sales ever negotiated in this camp was made by W. D. Williamson last week. He bonded, to an English syndicate, the City of Spokane mine for $65,000. The bond is to be paid up in nine months.

F. C. Loring has secured an option on the Hill-Top claim for $12,000.

The Jeff Davis and Free Coinage, on the east shore of the Columbia, have been secured by J. B. McArthur.

The Delaware has been incorporated.

ELKHORN.

The Slocan Star concentrator is complete and has been running at intervals.

John Finch's property, the Arlington, is producing native silver of very high grade.

A big strike has been made in the Black Fox mineral claim on the south fork of Kaslo river.

GENERAL.

The two political parties have organized associations at Rossland. There will be about twelve votes polled there.

Rossland has decided not to celebrate the Queen's birthday, but will keep gala time on Dominion day.

The Windsor Hotel, Rossland, has been sold for $1,000 cash.

Blackwood Bros., of Winnipeg, have purchased two lots at Trail, and will erect a large building thereon.

The pontoon ferry at Trail has been temporarily abandoned. A bridge will be put in to connect Trail with N. & F. S. Ry.

A miners' drilling contest will come off at Rossland on the 25th. The prizes will be a $250 bot or $150 cash for the winners, and $50 for the second best team.

An Oddfellows lodge has been instituted at Rossland.

Kaslo is going to have two days' demonstration on May 25th and 26th. All Kootenay and the United States is invited.

Dr. Hendryx, one of the pioneers of Kootenay, and who built the Pilot Bay smelter, has returned to the country on a visit.

G. O. Buchanan is proposing a telephone system for Kaslo.

W. J. Unwin, well and favorably known on the road, between Donald and Kamloops, and lately of the Dominion Hotel, in the latter town, died at Lewis Creek on Monday morning. He was buried Wednesday afternoon, the funeral being attended by a large number of acquaintances and fellow citizens.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Provincial Papers Comment on Matters of Interest to the Electors.

Vancouver *World*:—How is it that Barnard of Vancouver city district, with a voters' list double that of Victoria, and an area 54 times greater, has but one representative while Victoria has two; and how is it that the mainland has but one member for every 20,000, and in the Island it is one to 12,000.

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

Kaslo *Kootenaian*:—The true principle of good government is to make the burden of taxation rest as lightly as possible upon the people; not to oppress them by a robber tariff which enriches the rich and enslaves the poor. A tariff for revenue is the first kilt of every new born nation and it is sometimes good to return to paintry principles.

Victoria *Times*:—Sir Charles Tupper is opening his campaign very well. He has already promised seven lines of railway for Prince Edward Island, the Hudson's Bay railroad to Manitoba, and at Port Arthur yesterday he promised that the Ontario & Rainy River railway would be at once constructed. Before the campaign is over in Victoria it will probably be found that Sir Charles has heard about the British Pacific railway and will promise that it will be at once built. The prince of political cranks seems apparently believes that he can fool "all the people all the time." Judging from his past success in the art of humbugging, he has some slight ground for entertaining that belief, but it is likely he will experience a rude awakening about the middle of June.

Vancouver *World*:—Vancouver has contributed to the support of Ottawa since the 1st of July 1867. Since then the merchants, traders and consumers of this city, have contributed to the Federal treasury a sum aggregating $2,500,000. In return for so large a sum every elector has a perfect right to ask what have the taxpayers received. Beyond the postoffice building—costing in the vicinity of $50,000—the Dominion Government has expended nothing at this port. Possibly Hon. Col. Prior will be able to promise, like his master, the great stretcher, a railway from Vancouver to Alaska in the moon. The Federal treasury is indebted to this city to the extent of $2,000,000 at least. If this is not robbing the overburdened taxpayer we do not know by what name to call it. Yet strange to say, we have within our borders many who approve this policy, and applaud the Government's conduct. But the bread-winners will soon speak out, and in such a manner that they will be heard.

Province:—Canadian protectionists are ever fond of proclaiming their loyalty to the Mother Country, while they lose no opportunity of decrying her free trade policy, and painting pictures of "blue ruin" to which they declare she is approaching. Yet while protected Canada is in debt and danger, Free Trade England last year had a revenue of £101,574,000, being an increase of £7,270,000 over the receipts of the previous year, and £3,312,000 over the estimate of Sir William Harcourt. The National Debt was last year reduced by £5,131,000. Within the past thirty-nine years £100,000,000 of the debt have been redeemed, and £199,000,000 of this, or more than half, has been paid off within the past thirteen years.

Kamloops *Sentinel*:—During the past couple of weeks there have been abundant opportunities for Mr. Mara to address the electors at Kamloops; but he is so much afraid of challenging an expression of public opinion in his own town, that the impression is becoming more firmly fixed every day that he has learned the truth about Kamloops, namely, that it is strongly hostile to his candidature. His friends here claim that whether he shall poll a majority of the votes or not, he will at least have the support of the "richer" and "more respectable classes" of the community. This may be a satisfaction to him; but a poor man's vote, a workingman's vote, counts just as much on election day as the vote of the "richer" ones.

FOR SALE.—An 8 room house, well finished; close to railway station. Apply at this office.

A Splendid Record.

The Nelson smelter was blown in last January, and although two stops have been made it has smelted over 8,000 tons of Silver King ore up to date, says the Nelson *Tribune*. It has done more. It has made a record that cannot be equalled by any other smelter of the same capacity in America, yes, in the world. The furnace is a Fraser & Chalmers water jacket, 42 by 160 inches at the tuyeres, and 12 feet high from tuyeres to feed floor. One day this week 210 charges were run through, or a total of 305,000 pounds of Silver King ore, 31,000 pounds of lime rock, 31,000 pounds of slag, and 51,000 pounds of coke. From the above it will be seen that 152 tons of ore were smelted by using 79½ tons of fluxes and fuel. The day before 150 tons of ore were smelted, and the day before that 143 tons. The average tonnage for the week was 145 tons of Silver King ore.

A Mara Protectionist.

Consistency has been termed a jewel, and is a virtue that might be expected at least from those who claim it. Is it not strange then, that people who say "buy your goods at home, and not away," should be the people most glaringly delinquent in this particular. The Vernon *News* is being used as a campaign sheet in the interests of Mr. Mara's candidature, and it is being circulated free for two months to a number of people in this district. Of course (?), it is only being sent as a sample. But it will probably add no new subscribers from this district to its lists until it learns to be consistent with its policy and prints its reading matter at home, thereby giving work to men who are idle. At present half its pages are printed in a sweating shop in Toronto where women are employed at starvation wages. Practice what you preach, *News*, and it is possible that their science may be placed in what you say. But until you do the people here will be content with a paper that is entirely printed at home.

Political Pointers.

In 45 Ontario constituencies, Conservative nominees are pledged against remedial legislation. In British Columbia the same ground is held by the Conservative candidates: Hutcherson, New Westminster; Haggart, Vancouver Island; and Bowser, Barrard; Col. Prior was called in to settle the dispute between Bowser and Cowan in Barrard. He recognized Cowan, it is said, but Bowser says he is out to stay.

Two Conservative candidates are also in the field in Vancouver Island district, Hasland and Haggart. Hasland was endorsed by a convention, 32 votes to 2. Haggart refuses to acknowledge the convention and has issued his address.

Aulay Morrison is progressing steadily in his campaign in New Westminster. Mr. Hutcherson has been laid up with fever but is now about to take the field. Morrison is conceded by many to be a winner.

The fight in Victoria is just commencing. Hon. E. G. Prior and T. Earle are putting up a good fight, with a powerful organization at their backs. The other party candidates, Templeman and Milne have also a very complete organization. The fight centres chiefly on Prior and Templeman, and is going to be a close one no matter who is elected. Knowing ones say that Prior and Templeman will be elected, and Earle and Milne left out. It is, however, too soon to say.

In Yale, our own district, both candidates are now addressing the electors. Bostock called a meeting at Kelowna, on the 13th, Mara present also; both candidates spoke on the tariff question and the remedial bill. The contest was continued at Lumby on the 15th, then Mr. Bostock went on to Ashcroft, speaking there on the 18th. Mr. Mara meanwhile went down river to South Kootenay, but held no meetings there. He speaks here to-night, and at Kamloops June 1st. Mr. Bostock is now canvassing Cariboo and will be in Kamloops, also, on the 1st, when his supporters will hold a demonstration.

Golden Locals.

Business is picking up all round.

Golden will send a team to the "shoot" at Donald.

Bicycles keep coming and going until you are reminded of Tennyson's brook.

"Betsy" has broken down. She could not stand the strain and is now undergoing repairs.

Peter McArthur, Q.C., of Calgary, a life long Conservative, addressed a public meeting here Thursday night in opposition to the government candidate. Though but a few hours notice was given a good audience followed. He stated for reasons for leaving the party and why others should do the same. He invited Mr. Mara's friends [illegible]

RAISED TO THE BENCH.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GETS A HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

The Episcopal Mandament Issued—Laurier Replies to Tupper—McCarthy and Wood Meet on the Same Platform.

It is understood that the appointment of Attorney-General Eberts of British Columbia, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench of this province, has been finally decided upon and will be shortly gazetted. Commenting on this news the Vancouver *World* says: "It may be considered in some quarters as overdoing the thing somewhat for two Attorneys-General, within the space of 11 months, to be elevated to the bench. The incident has certainly no parallel in either Canadian or any other history, so far as we know."

The bishops' mandament, read in the Catholic churches of Quebec last Sunday, declares the intention is not to side with any of the political parties, but pronounces in favor of returning separate schools to Manitoba. The document was only signed by the bishops of the ecclesiastical provinces of Ottaw, Montreal and Quebec. Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, in refusing to endorse the manifesto, urged that it would only occasion hostility to Catholics. The mandament, it is expected, will greatly assist the government in Quebec.

In his address at Hochelaga on the 19th the Hon. Mr. Laurier referred to Sir Charles Tupper's attempt, at Winnipeg to discredit him on account of his being a Frenchman and a Catholic. He said: "When Sir Charles Tupper dares to say I should not have been entrusted with power because I am French and a Catholic, I hurl back the words in his face as his greatest condemnation. I appeal to my fellow countrymen of British origin, because you belong to a race which has always been the champion of liberty." Tupper now denies the correctness of the *Free Press* report of the Winnipeg meeting, though that paper had three reporters present.

D'Alton McCarthy and Hon. J. F. Wood met on the platform at Frankville, May 20th. Wood spoke first and made various charges against McCarthy but did not use the epithets he indulged in before. McCarthy replied in a severe and sarcastic manner. Subsequently many of those present returned to Brockville, had fights, and blood flowed freely.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. T. M. Daly and Sanford Fleming left for England last week.

Speers, the Liberal candidate in Brandon, has retired in favor of D'Alton McCarthy.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

THE following extract from the "Health Act, 1893," is published for general information by direction of the Provincial Board of Health:—

"Sec. 69. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has the small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera, or typhoid fever, he shall (subject in case of refusal or neglect to the penalties provided by sub-section (2) of section 98) within 24 hours give notice thereof to the Local Board of Health," or to the Medical Health Officer of the District in which he resides, if there be one, and such notice shall be given either at the office of the Medical Health Officer or by communication addressed to him and duly mailed within the time above specified, and in case there is no Medical Health Officer, then to the Local Board of Health."

Sub-section (2) of section 98 provides a penalty of $100, or imprisonment for six months, for neglect to report as required.

"The Government Agent is the Local Board of Health in outlying districts.

A. T. WATT,
Secretary, Provincial Board of Health.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

14th May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the provisions of the "Official Scalers' Act, 1891," will take effect from and after the 24th day of June, next.

By Command,
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

The Kootenay Mail

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

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Address
THE KOOTENAY MAIL,
Revelstoke, B.C.

REVELSTOKE, MAY 23, 1896.

THE electors should crowd Peterson's Hall to-night, to hear J. A. Mara and others discuss matters at issue at the coming elections. It is the intention of Mr. Mara, no doubt, to explain his votes and actions in the Commons since he has represented this constituency, as this is said to be the first time he has called a public meeting of the electors in all those years. Since he has been our representative, matters of local interest have arisen from time to time which, it is alleged, have not met with the same attention from him which he displays on subjects of interest to himself. If this is so, if he has neglected matters of public interest, this is the time and place at which these grevinces should be ventilated and explained. An opportunity to do this will doubtless be given.

As Mr. Bostock and his friends have been invited to attend, the electors will now have an opportunity of hearing both sides of the case, and a careful hearing should be given the various speakers.

THIS week three cases of theft, or attempted theft, have been reported. It is only the beginning of a nuisance that may, if not promptly checked, assume dangerous proportions. The peace and safety of this town cannot be secured by the present police protection. Indeed, there is, properly speaking, none; and the people of this town and their property are endangered thereby. The Government Agent here, has done all he could to obtain an assistant, but so far the Government has denied his requests. Some public expression is necessary to shew the authorities the injustice of our position. The Donald office has three provincial officers; Revelstoke but one, and he has to act so many parts that to describe his various positions would exhaust all the capital letters in our stock.

FOR some time past the Kaslo *Claim* has advocated the return to the old boundaries of the mining divisions of Trout Lake and Ainsworth, and a petition signed by some 30 persons was forwarded to the Minister of Mines asking for a change. Despite its interest in the claim holders the *Claim* laid down its mantle, and the *Kootenaian* picked it up. The petition was refused by the minister, and now the *Kootenaian*, like a spoiled child that cannot get a toy it desires, begins to indulge in hysterics and wild abuse. It says: "No more remarkable piece of flagrant injustice than this (refusal of petition) is recorded in the history of Kootenay * * * and Minister Baker justifies himself by placing the whole matter upon the shoulders of Graham and Kellie. When such men as Kellie and Graham will prostitute their offices in order to benefit a few friends and possibly themselves, to the direct loss and inconvenience of the many it is quite enough to drive claim owners to the conclusion that they are left without protection."

As has been already pointed out in these columns, of the 30 petitioners for a change some were not in the division of Trout Lake at all, and not affected; some, it was stated, were only desirous of a change because of benefit to Kaslo and themselves, having homes and businesses thereat; and others again were mentioned as having approved of their being enrolled in Trout Lake and not in Kaslo at an earlier date and signed a memorial to that effect. This statement was never, because it could not be, refuted by the *Claim* or the *Kootenaian* and the minister was perfectly right in refusing the petition as it was not a genuine one.

Having failed, however, to dupe the minister the *Kootenaian* can now find no solace, except in abusing Messrs. Kellie and Graham, and charging them with prostitution of their offices in order to benefit their friends or "possibly themselves." While this is not our funeral, so to speak, the MAIL cannot allow such a scandalous, scurrilous and totally unwarranted attack to be made on these gentlemen without entering a protest against it. Mr. Kellie represents the North Riding and not Kaslo, and acted as he was requested by his constituents. He is permitted surely to do this, and in this particular matter his constituents are well content. With regard to Mr. Graham, the *Kootenaian* should know that he is denied the privilege of replying through the press, therefore this personal attack upon his character is most cowardly and deserves chastisement. Mr. Graham has not a single interest in Trout Lake but has near and in Kaslo, and if personal interests influenced him he would naturally incline to Kaslo. Anyone who has been in Kootenay for the past few years will bear witness to Mr. Graham's integrity, and it is well within the knowledge of many Kaslo'ts that when he was leaving there he was not only urged to remain, but presented with a purse of money and expressions of regret at his removal. Yet all this is either unknown or forgotten by the ignorant or slanderous scribe, who infers that Mr. Graham was instrumental in getting the divisional line changed for his own personal benefit.

It may be that it is the custom for officials to "prostitute" their offices where the genius who evolved the name "Kootenaian" hails from, or that he judges Mr. Graham by the same motives which influence himself, or that he is entirely ignorant—and it is more generous to think so—of the esteem in which Mr. Graham is held by many people, not only in Kaslo but throughout Kootenay.

When Mr. Graham is found wanting in that honesty and integrity which has hitherto marked his conduct, the MAIL will join the *Kootenaian* in "jumping on him with both feet," but until then, and without proofs to the contrary, it believes him an honest man, undeserving of the despicable innuendo suggested by the *Kootenaian*.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

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

Arrowhead, 12th day of May, 1896.
Witness: GEO. T. NEWMAN. 4-1

NOTICE

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

JOHN GENELLE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-5

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a mile timber and acre block of land situated on west side of Slocan River, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post at north-east corner where the Little Slocan River empties into the Slocan, running west 80 chains, south 20 chains, east 80 chains, north 20 chains, to initial post 160 acres more or less.

JOSEPH RAYNE.

Nakusp, March, 1896. 4-6

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a mile timber and acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District, about 12 miles northwest from where the Columbia & Kootenay Railway crosses the Slocan River. Commencing at a post at the north-west corner, running east 80 chains, south 120 chains, west 80 chains, north 120 chains, to initial post, containing 960 acres more or less.

DANIEL M. GENELLE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-7

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a mile timber and acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District, commencing at a post at north-west corner about 12 miles north from where the Columbia & Kootenay Railway crosses the Slocan River, running north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 160 chains, west 40 chains to initial post, containing 1000 acres more or less.

STANLEY McHADDEN.

Nakusp May 6th, 1896. 4-8

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a mile timber and acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post at north-west corner about 2 miles south from where the Columbia & Kootenay Railway crosses the Slocan River, running south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains to initial post, containing 1000 acres more or less.

JAMES E. PETTYGREW.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-9

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a mile timber and acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District, about 12 miles northwest from where the Columbia & Kootenay Railway crosses the Slocan River, running south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains to initial post, containing 1000 acres more or less.

JAMES E. GENELLE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-10

THE TRADE QUESTION.

A LIBERAL LEADER ON THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

The First Principles in Framing a Tariff—Revenue Only—Duties on Luxuries, Not on Necessaries—Free Raw Materials—England's Readjustment, Not Revolution.

The following is from a speech recently delivered at Orangeville by the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Ontario's Minister of Education.

In the course of his speech Mr. Ross, in referring to the tariff, said: "The Liberals declare, without any reservation, that in framing a tariff the first consideration should be the raising of a revenue. To use the words of the Duke of Wellington, "the Queen's Government must go on," and for that purpose money is required. Now, what are the self-evident principles which should govern us in framing a tariff? I think we may lay down as a first and cardinal principle that taxes should be levied according to the income or the resources of the taxpayer. This is the basis of all municipal taxation. Every man's property is rated presumably according to its value, and in that way the rich man with houses and lands is required, as he ought to be, to pay more for the maintenance of municipal government than the poor man who lives in a humble cottage. A similar principle pervades the law regarding income taxes and successions duties. A tariff should be framed upon the same principle. The goods consumed by the masses, whether it be clothing, implements of labor or food supplies, should be taxed as lightly as the necessities of the State would permit. That is, those who can afford to buy only cheap goods should be taxed moderately. Let the man who can afford to buy expensive goods pay more heavily."

NECESSARIES AND LUXURIES.

A second and equally obvious principle of taxation is that the necessaries of life should be more lightly taxed than the luxuries of life. That the State owes every man a living may not be true in the sense in which the maxim is usually employed, but that the State should interfere as little as possible with the privilege of living is a maxim which we all admit. The man who works with his hands and who barely earns his dollar a day, and the household of seamstresses who scarcely earn half that amount, are as much entitled to be considered by the Government of the country as the man who can count his income by the thousands or by the score of thousands.

The Liberals say that for nearly 20 years this principle has been ignored and the burdens of taxation have been unequally distributed and that, although some of the admitted necessaries of life, such as tea and coffee, are free of duty, the burden of taxation falls far too heavily upon the consumer with moderate income, as compared with the man to whom the necessaries of life are of no concern, and who has a sufficient margin to enjoy luxuries far beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen. Let me give one or two simple illustrations of the way the tariff discriminates against the great mass of consumers. For instance, cotton knitted goods (including knitted underwear) are charged 35 per cent; socks and stockings, 10 cents per dozen pairs and 35 per cent. additional; and mitts, 35 per cent., whereas silk velvets are only charged 30 per cent., and silk circulars lined with fur 32½ per cent., unless than the mitts and stockings which everybody finds necessary in this climate. Edge tools of all kinds, hammers, lawn mowers, pitchforks and hoes are charged a duty of 35 per cent., and plains the same. Nails of all descriptions are charged an average duty of, say 24 per cent., while necklaces of gold and silver are only charged 25 per cent. Reaping machines, horse rakes, 20 per cent; revolvers and rifles, 20 per cent; axes, 25 per cent; gold pens 25 per cent; weights, tuns and freight, 25 per cent; walking sticks and canes, 25 per cent; wax dolls, 35 per cent; hatchets and hay knives the same. Now, I quote these figures to show that although the tariff may not be susceptible of great reduction on some of the articles referred to, it might with advantage to the revenue and in justice to consumers be readjusted in many particulars.

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

The third principle to be considered in framing a tariff is that the raw material entering into the great industries of the country should be free of duty. The principle has been admitted by the Government in regard to iron, wood, dyes, machinery, and a large number of other articles required for manufacturing purposes. But there are still many articles which, although not raw material in the ordinary sense of the term, are so closely related to the industries of the country as to be entitled to consideration in framing a tariff. Take the case of a carpenter as an illustration. At first sight one would say that his raw material was the lumber which his industry, transforms into furniture, or into dwelling houses, at so much per day. But in order to do this he has to supply himself with various tools and implements. Without these he can find no employment. To him the implements of his trade are as much a necessary of life as his daily bread. Is it not reasonable then, that the tools the workingman employs should not be overtaxed? Free lumber, and by that I may safely say cheap lumber, is an encouragement to the capitalist to give employment to labor, but if that labor is handicapped by excessive charges upon the implements of labor, either capital or labor must suffer, and unfortunately when capital and labor come into competition, the laborer, as the weaker party, is generally the greater sufferer. Now, is it reasonable that the edge tools of the carpenter, which, to him, are a necessary of life, should be taxed 35 per cent., while the silks, satins and jewellery of those who are wealthy should in some instances be taxed as low as 20 per cent., although none of these articles are necessaries of life in the same sense of the term? Take the case of the farmer as another illustration. The raw material of the agriculturist is the soil and the climate.

(Continued on page 3.)

W. B. McKECHNIE, (C.M.R., M.D.C.M.) PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, REVELSTOKE B.C. OFFICE in R. Sanderson's house (next Presbyterian Church). Calls by Telephone or Telegraph promptly attended to.

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

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

THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY. JUST RECEIVED FOR THE Spring Cleaning. Fresh Insect Powder, Chloride of Lime, Etc., Etc. Try Lactated Food for the Babies. T & B CIGARS FOR ALL. THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.

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

Application for Liquor License.

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

Revelstoke, May 8, 1896. 3-1

COLUMBIA HOUSE, Revelstoke, B.C. Largest Hotel in Town, Centrally Located, Best Accommodation, Free Bus, Rates $1 per day. BROWN & CLARK, Proprietors. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Draught Beer always on tap.

LEON HOT SPRINGS, Upper Arrow Lake, B.C. Under same Management. 2-51-12m

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

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

W. COWAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Stockholm House. J. ALBERT STONE, PROPRIETOR. The Dining Room is furnished with the best the Market affords. THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL. ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS. First-class Table + Good Beds + Fire-proof Safe. Telephone + Bus Meets all Trains. REVELSTOKE, B.C.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL. ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS. Everything new and First-class in all Respects. The House is stocked with the Finest Wines and Cigars in the Market. TROUT LAKE CITY, B.C.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

W. G. Paxton. Agent for Revelstoke and District

THE BIG BEND.

There are two famous places in this great North-West bearing the name of Big Bend. One, in the State of Washington, is famous for its wheat and agricultural products. The other, in West Kootenay, B. C., is famous for its gold product—pure gold from deep placers and benches. This northern Big Bend is worth writing about. It takes its name from the conformation of the Columbia River, which flows north from Donald, a station on the C. P. R., for about a hundred miles, and then making a rather sharp turn through a pass in the Selkirk Range, flows directly south, till at Revelstoke it again meets the railway, which has crossed the Selkirks by way of Roger's Pass and the Illecillewaet canyon, thus forming the base of a huge triangle, of which the northernmost turn of the river is the apex. All the territory lying north of the C. P. R., between the river flowing north and the river flowing south is filled with snow-capped mountains, numerous creeks, and one or two larger streams flowing into the Columbia on both the eastern and western slopes, with here and there a pleasant valley and fertile beaver meadows. It is on these western tributaries, as well as the Columbia itself, that the rich placer ground has been worked at intervals since 1865.

Thirty years ago Big Bend was a busy place, a population, variously estimated at from eight to ten thousand miners and prospectors, being busily engaged in extracting the precious metal from its ancient bed. And many of them were successful, as it is stated that between four and five million dollars worth of gold was taken out by placer miners in 1865 and 1866. Only placer claims were worked. No one thought of looking for gold in the benches or in quartz. Besides the methods of hydraulicing in those days were crude and unsatisfactory. Placer claims that did not pan out more than $10 a day per man were unprofitable. Provisions were dear and the scenes enacted in the old Cariboo days—so often published—were applicable to Big Bend.

A steamer, the 49, was fitted out at the Little Dalles with a cargo of supplies and some passengers, made what must then have been a memorable voyage up the river as far as Laporte, where further progress was barred by Priest Rapids and the terrible Death Rapids, 50 miles north of Revelstoke—as far north as ever steamer went on the Columbia. The '49 afterwards came to grief on a sunken rock in what is now known as Steamboat Rapids, just below Downie Creek.

The gold-seekers in the Bend, too impatient and perhaps too impecunious (with provisions at famine prices) to try the deep diggings, began to hear rumors of rich gold finds in other parts of the world, chiefly in Australia, and then there was an exodus, only a small percentage of the population being left to continue scratching the surface gravel here and there, mostly on McCulloch and French Creeks, tributaries of Goldstream, which empties into the Columbia about 54 miles north of Revelstoke.

It would occupy a great deal of space to enumerate the various placer claims which have been staked during the past ten years, active operations having been recommenced in the Bend in 1886. The Consolation gold mine, on French Creek, has been a large producer of placer gold for the past five years, averaging, some seasons, $100 a day per man, but a great deal of this profitable work has been neutralized by expenses in repairing damages from high water. The gold from this mine is as pure as it is possible for the crude metal to be, and fetches $18.50 per ounce at the San Francisco mints. The average season's output, with four or five men at work, has been about $20,000 in round numbers. The output for the last four months amounted to $1,000. Some big nuggets have been found in this mine. John Sweeney, who came down to Revelstoke on a holiday lately, brought with him a fine showing of Consolation gold, the largest nugget being worth $50, another $43, while $20 and $10 nuggets were quite plentiful. The mine at present is looking better than ever before in its history, and the owners expect large returns this summer, as the gold is getting coarser all the time.

There are other placer claims in the Bend with a similar history; the Gold Hill, lately sold by Vandall & Beaton for a big sum, being one of the best producers of the past two or three years. Placer mining is the poor man's mining. There is no expensive machinery required, no hauling or smelting of ore. The miner can carry his output in his strong chamois leather bag, and the only expense entailed after he has secured his ore is the sending of it to the mint. Numbers of men are engaged in this industry in Big Bend who have no capital but their labor, and most of them expect to strike it rich when they reach bedrock.

It goes without saying that where the shallow ground is rich in fine gold and small nuggets the heavier nuggets will be found on bed rock, *i. e.*, the rocky bottom of the bed of the ancient stream which brought the gold from its original resting place—trundled the big nuggets along in its swift waters till they caught fast in some crevice, to remain there till in the course of millions of years the whole channel silted up with sand, gravel, and lighter gold, and eventually the stream sought another channel and formed another bed, to continue the same process of eroding the gold from the mother rock and depositing it safely in some nook below.

That this process is still going on is evidenced by the fact that sometimes large nuggets are seen on the rocky bed of some swift flowing stream, so swift flowing that it is seldom an effort to land such nuggets with a long-handled shovel is successful, the current washing it off the shovel before it can be brought above the surface of the water.

But I am digressing. Great attention is being paid to hydraulic mining in Big Bend just now, and there are several outfits engaged in washing the benches, not only on the smaller creeks, but also on Goldstream and the Columbia itself. The Columbia River Hydraulic Company, who are operating on the Columbia just above Smith Creek, are about to go in largely for this kind of mining, having faith in their location, through the report of Prof. Nason, an American expert, who spent the whole of last summer prospecting the ground, and who has now returned to superintend the erection of an up-to-date plant.

Besides placer and hydraulic mines, rich quartz has been discovered in the Bend, and several claims located. For several years it has been known that there was considerable gold quartz in the mountains near the source of the larger creeks, but the expense of getting up milling machinery has been too great to permit of its being worked by poor prospectors, and even capitalists have been dismayed at the cost of packing machinery 75 miles on horseback. But recently, Gus Lund, who located two quartz claims—the Jenny Lind and Ole Bull—some four or five years ago, has been fortunate enough to dispose of one of them, at a good figure, I believe, and some samples of quartz from this claim (the Ole Bull) were exhibited in Spokane last fall by one of the purchasers, and were said to be worth over $600 per ton. Mr. Lund has already taken up a small mill, and proved that it would pay to mine gold quartz even in Big Bend.

There can be little doubt that the mother lode, or original ledge or whatever you please to call it, from whence the gold was eroded in ages past (with the process probably still going on) is somewhere in that district, and while it may be in a given and scattered condition, it will, when found, be the richest piece of ground brought to light on this continent. The only thing that prevents Big Bend from ranking with Cariboo as a placer and hydraulic camp is the costliness of getting up anything heavy, such as machinery. Cariboo has a wagon road, while Big Bend has only a pack trail, and for two or three months in the year, the river as far as Laporte. But some means will yet be found to overcome this impediment to the district's prosperity. A light railway or tramway from Revelstoke would be the best means for opening up Big Bend, but probably a steamboat specially built to run to Laporte and a tramway from there would be the cheaper plan.

Not only is the Bend rich in gold but large deposits of galena, copper, iron, and some bismuth have been found; the galena being similar in appearance to the products of the Slocan and Lardeau, with perhaps a smaller percentage of lead. Ledges of mineral have also been discovered, bearing the iron cap so common in the Trail Creek District, which, as is well known among mining men, generally denotes the presence of copper and usually gold in the hard pyrites.

When the mines in the southern portion of West Kootenay have all passed from the prospector to the capitalist, Big Bend will have its day. The mineral hunters will push farther north, where the mountains are equally as rich as those lying between the 49th and 51st parallels, and it will not take so long to open up that region as it has the Slocan, Lardeau and Trail Creek Districts, because within the next decade there will be unlimited capital in Kootenay; capital that will be on the look-out for good things close at hand. It will not need to be coaxed from the far East—it will be on the spot. I do not mean to say that Big Bend will have to wait ten years for the commencement of its prosperity, because the stampede of prospectors to that gold country is already noticeable and capital is beginning to look with favor on its vast possibilities.

Those who live nearest and see most of its products—the people of Revelstoke—have unlimited faith in Big Bend and its future, and though they have been living on hope for the last ten years, they are still confident that their mines are yet to cut a big figure in the world's gold production.

I have not been able to crowd in this article what I started out to do—particularize the various mines, companies, and syndicates operating in Big Bend, but I hope to find time at no distant date, to supply the defects I mention, as, by the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Graham, Government Agent at Revelstoke, I am promised access to the old records dating from 1865.—R. W. Northey in the *B. C. Mining Record.*

THE TRADE QUESTION.

(Continued from page 2.)

with which a good Providence has favored us in this country. But soil and climate without agricultural implements and skilled labor would not maintain the farmer and his family very long. To him the agricultural implements are as necessary to his existence as the product of his farm and dairy, and if Canada is to develop her agricultural wealth the use of the best appliances on the farm is of the first importance to the country. In the last 20 years the area of agricultural competition has greatly widened. The western territories of the United States, the Argentine Republic, India and the plains of Australia now produce millions of bushels where formerly the buffalo and the kangaroo roamed supreme. Is it a reasonable thing, or is it consistent with the best interest of the State, that the agriculturist should have added to his burdens the increased cost of what to him is the raw material of his industry?

BRITAIN'S TRADE POLICY.

True legislation is never revolutionary. Take the example of England as an illustration. In 1811, over 50 years ago, England began that tariff reform which within the present generation has improved immensely the condition of her working men and secured to her manufactures the markets of the world. She began by reducing the sugar duty in 1811; in 1814 she gave her manufacturers free wool; in 1846 she gave her people free bread by repealing the Corn Laws, and the same year gave her cotton manufacturers free cotton. In 1851 the duty on timber was reduced; in 1872 the duty on tea was placed at a shilling a pound; in 1860 cheese; in 1861 the paper duty was abolished, thus encouraging cheaper literature; in 1871 she gave her people free butter and free timber; in 1874 sugar duties were entirely abolished. Now in considering the policy of the Liberal party in Canada, whose example is it proposed to follow? Is it not the example of such men as Peel and Lord John Russell and Cobden and Bright and Beaconsfield and Palmerston and Gladstone and Lords Rosebery and Salisbury—statesmen whose names will live as long as the name of England appears in the chronicles of time. Although free traders, according to the strictest meaning of the term, yet as statesmen they considered the exigencies of business and the conditions of the industries with which they had to deal, and so duties were reduced or abolished only when it was seen that the necessities of the revenue and of business amply justified the proposed change. They gave the capitalist and the laborer time to adapt themselves to the new conditions which it was proposed to introduce, and who will say that the commercial prosperity of England has suffered because of the policy which they pursued? A trade policy that gave England last year a surplus revenue of over $20,000,000 and enabled her to pay off £100,000,000 of her national debt in 13 years is not a bad trade policy for England, and could not hurt Canada, judiciously applied.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

In the readjustment of our tariff it will also be necessary for us to consider our commercial relations with the American Republic. Along our southern border we have 70,000,000 of people always alert and aggressive commercially as well as otherwise. By means of bounties, combines and trusts the manufacturers of the United States practically control the industrial markets of the country, and even arrogantly assert their power in the halls of Congress. What they have done to their own people they would, had they the power and the privilege, do to us, and one of the most difficult tasks of a Government will be to save the manufacturers and workingmen of Canada from the overflow of a market unduly stimulated by the methods I have indicated. Canada must not be the dumping ground for the overproduction of the foreign monopolist, any more than it should be made the happy hunting ground of the native monopolist, and it will be the duty of the Canadian statesman so to adjust the tariff as to prevent either of these extremes. I want to put this matter squarely before you, because from every Conservative platform I know it will be proclaimed that if the Liberals get into power our factories will be closed and our workingmen thrown out of employment. The Liberal party has no designs either on the manufacturer or the workingman. Quite the contrary. I believe the advent of the Liberal party to power would demonstrate to the people by actual experience that the real industries of the country will not only be not destroyed or injured, and that instead of the distrust which designing politicians consider it their interest to foster, all the industries of the country would become more stable and self-reliant. I have unbounded faith in the ability of the Canadian to hold his own against the world in any pursuit or calling. Wherever he has competed with other peoples, whether in education or in manufactures or in farm products, he has held his own. It will be the business and the duty of the Liberal party to see that in every field of competition he is not handicapped by false advisers at home or dishonest rivalry abroad.

Cut This Out.

MAIN LINE TRAINS.

East Bound (No. 2) arrives daily	9:15 a.m
West " (No. 1) " "	4:25 p.m

ARROW LAKE BRANCH TRAINS.

Arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays	2:30 p.m
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MAILS.

REVELSTOKE P.O.

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

REVELSTOKE STATION P.O.

Close for the west		1:00 p.m
" " east		9:00 a.m
" " south, Tue., Thurs., Sat.		9:00 a.m
" " Revelstoke	9 a.m.,	1:00 p.m
Due from the west		9:30 a.m
" " east		4:30 p.m
" " south, Wed., Fri. Mon.		9:30 a.m
" " Revelstoke	9:30 a.m.,	4:30 p.m

ASSAYS.

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All assays and analytical work done in duplicate with
Scrupulous personal care and dispatch.
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EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, May 4th, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Friday, July 3rd, 1896, at 9 a.m.:—

Victoria....In South Park School Building.
Vancouver....In High School Building.
Kamloops....In Public School Building.

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All candidates for First Class, Grade A, Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 14th and 15th instants, and to undergo the required oral examinations.

S. D. POPE,
3-46 *Superintendent of Education.*

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days from date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Fish Creek, Lardeau County, West Kootenay:

Commencing at the south-east corner of Mike Post, adjoining Geo. D. Scott's claim on the west; thence north ½ of a mile; thence west 1 mile; thence south ½ of a mile; thence east 1 mile, to the point of commencement, containing 320 acres.

Also commencing one quarter of a mile north of H. Mike Post's adjoining Nels Scott's claim on the west; thence north ½ mile; thence west 1 mile; thence south ½ mile; thence east 1 mile, containing 320 acres.

GEO. T. GOW.

Vancouver, B. C., April 4, 1896. 4-6

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

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

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

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

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

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PASSENGERS FOR
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—SHOULD TAKE THE—
STEAMER NAKUSP
Leaves Arrowhead for Nakusp and Robson, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 p.m.
Leaves Robson for Nakusp, Arrowhead and Canadian Pacific Railway points east and west on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p.m.
Connection is made at Robson with C. & K. R'y for Nelson and all points on Kootenay lake and with steamer "Lytton" for Trail and Northport.
For local time card of the Company's steamers on Kootenay Lake apply to the purser on board.
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Through First Class Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleeping Cars to St. Paul, Montreal and Toronto without change.
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CASTLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the year 1896.

Nanaimo	Tuesday	5th May.	
New Westminster	Tuesday	12th May.	
Vancouver	Monday	18th May.	
Clinton	Monday	25th May.	
Victoria	Monday	1st June.	
Kamloops	Monday	8th June.	
Vernon	Monday	22nd June.	
Nelson	Monday	29th June.	
Golden	Monday	6th July.	
Cranbrook	Monday	13th July.	
Fernie	Monday	20th July.	
Grand Forks	Monday	27th July.	
Rossland	Monday	22nd June.	

J. D. GRAHAM,
Registrar.
51-3c

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.

H. E. SMYTHE, Secretary.

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

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

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

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1655.

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

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

LOCAL AND PERSONAL BRIEFS

C. B. Hume made a trip to Trout Lake this week.

J. S. Clute, Inspector of Customs, went through Monady.

Conductor Hopgood is back at the post of duty again.

Jas. McCulley, of Trout Lake, is in town. Come in again Jim.

W. P. Harvey passed through to the coast from Nelson, on Tuesday.

Geo. Alexander, of the Kootenay reclamation works went South, Sunday.

Presbyterian church: Service tomorrow evening at 7:30; Mr. Geddes, missionary.

G. W. Baldwin bought up Hasking & Townsend's furs for $1200. They were a splendid lot.

Alaska and the Yukon, also the home of the Esquimo will be illustrated on Monday night.

Rev. Father Peytavin will celebrate mass in the Catholic church at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Get an Interior cigar, La Morena, or Pride of Kamloops and you'll never smoke any other.

The Kamloops Gun Club have decided to send a team to compete with Donald on the 25th.

Church of England: Services at the usual hours in the new church building tomorrow; Rev. F. Yolland.

Send in your orders for cigars to Borthwick & Co., Kamloops. Best home made cigars in the country.

Mr. Redpath, of Savona, is in town. He needs no introduction being very well known to all old timers in the district.

The Rev. J. Woodsworth, Superintendent of Missions in B.C., will preach in the Methodist church tomorrow.

The McNeill Anthracite Company is reported to have secured a contract for 40,000 tons of coal to the Trail smelter.

On Sunday last Tom Gillespie fell down off the dump of the river bridge and got a bad shaking up. He is all right again.

A good cigar after dinner is the height of enjoyment. Smoke Borthwick's Interior, La Morena or Pride of Kamloops cigar.

While George Caldwell was putting a large shell into a small rifle, at Arrowhead, Thursday, it exploded and the powder severely burnt his face.

The supporters of Mr. Bostock have organized committees. Their rooms are in the MAIL building and McCarty's building. F. B. Wrong, secretary.

The new bus imported by Messrs. Abrahamson, of the Central Hotel, is a dandy. It will comfortably hold 14 passengers and is well upholstered and fitted throughout.

The volcano of Hawaii is the most marvellous of earth's wonders. It is nine miles around, and thousands go from all parts yearly to see it. See the diorama of it on Monday night.

A dispute between A. McLeod and C. H. Lankkin, about a grub stake, was satisfactorily settled on Thursday, at 10 a.m. before F. Fraser, J. P. The matter resolved itself into a civil case.

Tom Taylor is up from Trout Lake and leaves to-morrow for Kaslo to copy the records of the claims in Trout Lake division, which are now included in Ainsworth. Tom will have lots of fun.

Revelstoke Gun Club will send the following team to Donald to compete for the cup: G. W. Baldwin, H. A. Brown, J. Edwards, J. J. Woodrow and E. L. Kinman. Extra, Geo. Newman.

B. Wehrfritz, of the Imperial Brewery, Kamloops, will also turn out, in the future, soda water, ginger ale, etc. It is also rumored that a considerable sum of money has been left him by some relative.

Dr. McLean went up to Banff Friday morning, where he was called in consultation. Mrs. McLean, who accompanied him, will remain there for some weeks. The doctor expects to return by Sunday's train.

The Methodist Sunday School annual picnic will be held Monday afternoon next, the 25th, at the base ball ground. Everybody welcome. Ladies are requested to bring baskets. A real good time is expected, so come prepared to enjoy yourself.

Dr. McKechnie went to Nakusp on business early this week.

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

On Sunday last, C. P. R. officials Ker, Beswpich, Brown, Marpole, and McDonnell arrived from the West accompanied by J. A. Mara, ex-M.P. They were met here by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney and the whole party went down South same day.

The following officers were installed on Tuesday evening at the I. O. G. T.: C. T., B. R. Campbell; V. T., Mrs. Lewis; Sec., — Geddes; Asst. Sec., Miss Chase; F. Sec., M. Bennison; Treas., Miss E. M. Lewis; Chap., Miss E. Bailey; Marshal, Miss H. Lee; Deputy Marshal, E. O. Lewis; Guard, Miss L. Hamilton; Sentinel, S. Needham.

Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of Kootenay holden at Donald, No. 19 of 1896.

In the matter of John McSorley, deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrator's Act, dated fourth day of May, A.D. 1896.

UPON reading the affidavits of Thomas Patrick and James F. Armstrong, it is ordered, that James F. Armstrong, Official Administrator, for the County Court District of Kootenay, shall be Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of John McSorley deceased, and that this order be published in the KOOTENAY MAIL newspaper for the period of thirty days.

(Signed) CLEMENT J. CORNWALL, C.C.J.

The creditors of John McSorley, late of Revelstoke in the district of West Kootenay, bridge carpenter, are required, within thirty days of this date to forward by registered letter addressed to the undersigned full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them. After the expiration of the said thirty days the Administrator will proceed with the distribution of the estate, having regard to those claims only of which he shall have had notice.

Dated at Donald, B.C., this 7th day of May, 1896.

J. F. ARMSTRONG, Official Administrator, Donald, B.C.

3-1t

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THE LEADING TAILOR.

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Call Early and Avoid Rush.

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WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, Hay.

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A. H. DUTARIE,

NOTARY PUBLIC, REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker and General Commission Agent.

[illegible]

Representative of the Kootenay Shipping & Trading Syndicate.

[illegible]

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, will on the 15th day of June next, apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay for a license to sell liquors at Revelstoke.

FRANK VANDALL.
ANGUS BEATON.

Revelstoke, May 8, 1896. 2-1t

Dissolution of Partnership.

TAKE NOTICE that partnership of Foley and Peter Arena, Hotel keepers, Arrowhead, B.C., have this 14th day of May, 1896, dissolved partnership.

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

Signed D. J. FOLEY.
PETER ARENA.

Arrowhead, 14th day of May, 1896.
Witness: GEO. T. NEWMAN. 4-1t

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post at northeast corner, about 6½ miles south from Slocan City rapids; west 80 chains, south 125 chains, east 80 chains, north to initial post 160 chains, containing 1000 acres more or less.

JOHN GENELLE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-1t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand acre block of land situated on west side of Slocan River, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post at north-east corner where the Little Slocan River empties into the Slocan, running west 80 chains, south 125 chains, east 80 chains, north to initial post 160 chains, containing 1000 acres more or less.

JOSEPH PAYNE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-1t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date I will apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on a one thousand acre block of land situated on east side of Slocan River, Kootenay District, about 11 miles north-west from where the Columbia & Kootenay railroad crosses the Slocan River. Commencing at a post at north-west corner, running east 80 chains, south 120 chains, west 120 chains, north (making close the boundary) 120 chains to initial post, containing 1000 acres more or less.

DANIEL M. GENELLE.

Nakusp, May 6th, 1896. 4-1t

Bourne Bros.

—GENERAL MERCHANTS—

REVELSTOKE STATION.

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ESPECIAL ATTENTION Is called to our stock of Dress Goods and Prints. All are New and Stylish and of the very best quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Agents for the Celebrated Ram Lal's Tea. Revelstoke Station

—H. N. COURSIER.—

Has just opened up a beautiful lot of

Spring Dress Goods and Trimmings,

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

And also a splendid range of the famous

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