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Good Roads Association.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by the Executive of the Provincial Good Roads Association at the time of the holding of the Good Roads Convention in Kamloops last September, a general meeting of the Association will be held in Victoria during the annual session of the Farmers' Central Institute, which has been set for the 17th of December next. Steps have already been taken to organize the whole province through the several Vice-Presidents, so that there may be a thoroughly representative gathering at this meeting of the British Columbia Good Roads Association. Mr. F. J. Deane, the President of the Association, has caused to be circulated a letter to all Vice-Presidents urging upon them the necessity of at once taking up the matter of local organization, with a view to seeing the right kind of a gathering at Victoria next month.

In this connection Mr. Deane has been in correspondence with Mr. A. W. Campbell, M. Can. Soc. C. E., Ontario's Engineer of Highways and Colonization Roads, and the following suggestions from Mr. Campbell will be found very useful by those interesting themselves in the "Good Roads" movement.

"I am very glad indeed to know that your steps of organization have been so successful, and from the interest which in various ways has been aroused in your Province, I am sure that much good will result from the agitation you have commenced. As to how you can best get at the people throughout your Province, it is difficult to say without a full knowledge of your conditions and requirements. In Ontario, we formed no local associations, but once the Provincial organization was created, an arrangement was made with the Department of Agriculture to have the subject placed on the programme of Farmers Institutes and the more active ones in the road organization were placed on the government delegations, these largely covering the Province at the Government expense. Immediately it was discovered that the agitation was appreciated the Good Roads Association urged the Government to create the Department of Roads, of which I am now the official head. My first duty on taking office was to get into communication and enlist, as far as possible the sympathy and support of Municipal Councils, Boards of Trade, Dairy and all other Agricultural associations, and at the request of municipal councils at once commenced a tour for an inspection with them of the roads in their municipality, the system under which they were working, and, under the auspices of the councils addressed meetings of the rate-payers. This then made the question distinctly local, and while the suggestions were drawn largely from a general plan, yet they appeared to be dealing with that particular municipality, and suggestions made for the change of system and methods, appeared so pertinent and reasonable that in a very short time a few by-laws to bring about these changes were introduced and carried. These were then used to good advantage in urging others to follow, so that you can readily appreciate how comparatively easy it was, in this way, to reach the people and bring about the changes. I am inclined to think, however, that with your progress will be somewhat slower, on account of your not having so many organizations through which to work; and possibly it may be some little time before your Government will feel justified in creating a Department for this special work.

"It appears to me that your chief object should be to educate the people in how roads should be made and the economy of doing work so far as possible in a manner consistent with the requirements of travel; what kind of implements should be employed in doing the work easily, cheaply and well; how these should be operated;

and create a general interest in the question, and a sympathy in favor of improvement as rapidly as possible, consistent with other considerations.

"In order to do this, it would be well for you to make use of all the associations in the Province. You should have no difficulty in enlisting the active support of every organized body, commercial, industrial and agricultural. Your present Department of Government in charge of roads should be used not only to assist you in carrying on this work of education but should follow up the practical end, by giving exhibitions in the different parts of the province in practical road making. Short sections of a street in towns and villages, and short sections of roads in the more populous communities should be made and due notice of this work given in order that the people may be collected to see the work performed, and hear the different steps explained by the person in charge. These will serve as valuable object lessons and will do more than will speeches to influence the people in doing their part for good roads.

"In reaching your present organizations it will be necessary to enlist some of the more active members of your association who are qualified to try the matter before them. I have no doubt these bodies would pay the expenses of such delegates; if not the government should. The head of your present Provincial Roads Department should also be in a position to address a number of these meetings.

"Outside of this, you will have to rely upon local organizations composed of men sufficiently interested in the advancement of their locality to volunteer a little time for that purpose. One good live, active man, popular in the community, should be selected as organizer. He should call a local meeting, draw up a few of the faithful and elect officers. Their business should be to receive and study carefully all literature on the subject and wherever an opportunity presents, have a word to say in favor of better roads, and thus prepare the ground for the seeds that may be sown later on. They should arrange for a public meeting once a year in the locality, to be addressed by some authority on roads. They should collect the people to witness the building of sample pieces of road; organize the community for special appropriations and voluntary subscriptions of labor or money for improving roads in the locality, and generally to receive from and transmit to the central body, all information that may advance the cause. Your vice-presidents should organize these meetings, he will no doubt become the president, and with him should be a vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and a large committee of management as can be interested, in order to identify as many of the leading men as possible with the cause.

"The by-laws of these associations should be largely identical with those of the parent body from whom they should receive a liberal supply of the right kind of literature. I would be glad to let you have any literature which would be interesting to you.

Yours truly,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Provincial Highway Commissioner."

Everyone concerned in the Good Roads movement should take up this matter of local organization heartily at once. Any person can become a member of the British Columbia Good Roads Association upon application to the secretary, Mr. E. T. W. Pearce, of Kamloops, without fee of any kind.

No better time for holding a general meeting could well be fixed than during the session of the Farmers' Central Institute, coming as it does within a few weeks at most of the session of the Provincial Legislature.

It is to be hoped the matter will be taken up vigorously all over the province. Certainly the discussion of the road requirements of this province at a representative gathering of those concerned just before the meeting of the legislature cannot fail to be productive of good.

The good roads movement is a popular one; it has the endorsement of all classes of the community, and it is bound to effect many needed reforms. All that is required is for all interested to enter heartily into the movement, each in his own locality doing his utmost to spread the gospel of "Good Roads."

THE CHAMBER OF MINES.

It has Begun Advertising and has Issued a Circular Letter.

The Chamber of Mines has begun its active career by inserting advertisements, asking for correspondents, and by advertising for a secretary, whose salary shall be \$1,500 a year. The following circular letter has been printed and is being sent out all over the mining section of Southern British Columbia:

Rosland, B.C., Nov. 15, 1900.

The mining industry in the various mining districts of Southern British Columbia has assumed such large proportions that it has been felt, by many of those interested, that soon concerted effort should be made to bring these various districts and their development to the notice of the principal financial centres of Great Britain, Continental Europe, the United States and Canada, with a view of interesting capital in their development. The great need of all mining districts is the employment of capital in a large way, and this is especially true in Southern British Columbia, where to properly develop the mines large capital is absolutely essential.

To induce capitalists to invest in mines, their attention must be directed to them, and correct and reliable information must be put before them from time to time, in regard to the development going on in the mines—the tonnage produced, shipped and treated, the smelters erected or in course of erection, and generally such information as will induce men owning or controlling capital to make investigation into the matters laid before them.

To this end an Association is known as "The Chamber of Mines of Southern British Columbia" (Kootenay and Yale) has already been formed.

The undersigned have been appointed to formulate the objects of the Chamber of Mines and to invite the active and earnest co-operation of all transportation, mining and smelting companies and individuals interested and operating in the districts known as East and West Kootenay and Yale to more effectively carry out its objects and purposes.

The objects of this Chamber of Mines will be:

1. To obtain accurate and reliable information of the development work and the installation of machinery in each of the mines or claims in all camps in Southern British Columbia and to put it in an attractive form before mining investors in these large financial centres.

2. To obtain weekly the shipments of ore from each mine in these camps; the estimated value, the smelter to which the same has been shipped, whether in Canada or the United States or elsewhere; the tonnage that may be milled or concentrated, and values; the tonnage of concentrates shipped and value, also the tonnage shipped and value, also the tonnage treated by the cyanide or other processes, and value.

3. This information will be tabulated by the officers of the Chamber of Mines and cabled through the press agencies to London, Berlin and Paris, and by Associated and Canadian press dispatches to the daily papers of the United States and Canada.

4. To publish such information by a series of letters from its secretary to the leading financial and mining papers in the various centres of Great Britain, Europe, United States and Canada.

5. To bring to the notice of mining investors any new camps which may be discovered, and also to aid in directing the attention of the public to camps already established, but which have been neglected.

6. To present to the transportation companies operating in the district the information thus obtained.

7. To promote tariff and other legislation which will be of advantage to the mining and smelting industries of the Province and to aid the Dominion and Provincial governments in their efforts to promote these interests.

The undersigned and those associ-

ated with them in the formation of this Chamber of Mines are very anxious to enlist the co-operation of all mining transportation, smelting and milling companies and their representatives, also all Boards of Trade in Southern British Columbia, and individuals in aiding them to the utmost of their power in carrying out the objects of this Chamber of Mines.

We earnestly ask you, therefore, to give the Chamber of Mines your hearty and active support in the carrying out of its objects.

There will be no paid officials of this chamber except the secretary, and all moneys secured will be devoted to the successful carrying out of its objects.

BURRARD'S LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

George R. Maxwell Speaks at the Vancouver Rally.

At the Liberal rally in Vancouver Saturday evening Geo. R. Maxwell was greeted with cheers on rising to speak. He was pleased to see that the brass band had not attracted all the people to the cold storage rooms. (Laughter.) He had heard that the man who was to knock the jelly out of him had arrived. It was a great compliment to him and the Liberal labor party that the Conservative party had secured their ablest, but badly defeated, man to help them in the fight. The ancient man is foxey. (Great laughter.) He had been raising the race cry to-night, and had a great faculty of jumbling up and misstating facts. Hence the old fox had to be watched. He did not know what he said nor did he mean all he said. The worst traitor to our country was the one who attempted to raise up strife among the different races of a country. (Cheers.) When Sir Charles Tupper, or any one else, got up and attempted to make the people of this Province believe that they were unpatriotic, he or they were simply traitors and demagogues. There were hundreds of thousands of hearts in Canada who were 100,000 times more loyal than was Sir Charles Tupper, or those who endorsed his views on the racial question. In a few days he said he would give them the whole record of what the Liberal Government had done for this country. He challenged F. Carter Cotton to publish in his paper the record of both parties and then would be seen which government had done the most for Vancouver and Burrard. Mr. Maxwell said the importation of the Japanese question was a plot to cast ridicule on the government of this country. He asked what interest Mr. Cotton had in asking that the Japs should vote. That gentleman had repeatedly opposed it. Who were defending the Japanese today? asked Mr. Maxwell. Harris and Bell, and there is a "Bell" in the chin shop somewhere. (Roons of laughter.) When the bill to allow Japs to vote came up in the House Sir Charles Tupper, Col. Prior and and other leading Conservatives were present, but not one of them had opened his mouth. Mr. Cotton may be a very cute and tricky politician, but when Carter Cotton was put before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, well, there is no comparison. (Great laughter.) Mr. Maxwell said he would deal with this question later. He closed with a word of warning to the electors, that no greater mistake could be made than for Vancouver to elect an oppositionist to the Laurier government. He urged them to rise and say this must not be. It should and would be Liberalism, progress, good and prosperous times, Laurier, Maxwell and the mint all the time. Great cheering followed Mr. Maxwell as he resumed his seat.

There will be a meeting of the supporters of Mr. W. A. Gallifer, the liberal candidate, in the community room, Taylor block, Mackenzie ave., on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. J. H. Hawthornwaite will contest Nanaimo riding for the provincial legislature in the bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ralph Smith, as a labor candidate.

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The Municipal Council.

The city council met on Friday evening with Mayor Smith, Aldermen Kilpatrick, McMahan and Abrahamson present.

Chief Bain reported having made inquiries into impounding of Mr. Baker's horse being shown locality at which animal was found by boy's on Third street. Decided that council in view of boy's statement cannot refund the money.

In another communication Mr. Bain reported false fire alarms in both halls on the 13th and 19th inst. Referred to fire, water and light committee.

The fire commissioner reported having located all hydrants and street lights in city, finding 27 hydrants and 55 lights. A list showing locations has been handed to city clerk.

F. J. Deane, secretary to the commission, requested for use of the Royal Commission to enquire into the subject of Chinese and Japanese immigration into British Columbia, information as follows: The number of Chinese and Japanese now resident within the city limits. Increase, if any, within the past twelve months of this class of residents. Revenue obtained by the city from Chinese and Japanese sources of said revenue, and amount thereof up to September 30th ult. Occupations of Chinese and Japanese resident within the city limits. Special reports from the city medical health officer and city sanitary inspector regarding conditions of Chinese and Japanese within the city limits. Such other information as in the opinion of the city council may be of service to the Royal Commission.

Geo. S. McCarter, city solicitor, wrote as follows: With reference to the letter of Mr. R. Samson, referred to me for opinion by the city council at the last meeting. I beg to say that as the court has held that the sheep in question were illegally impounded and the fees collected from Burns & Co., without any color of right, it is but proper that the amount received by the city, viz., \$19.50 should be refunded to Mr. Samson. Mr. Samson has been held to have exceeded his power as pound keeper in impounding these sheep and therefore he has no moral or legal claim upon the city to be repaid for the costs which he has been called upon to pay for his lack of judgment and inability to properly construe the meaning of a by-law which is quite clear in its requirements and free from ambiguity. Any money appropriated by the city for any such purpose would be illegally spent and the members of the council voting for such an expenditure would render themselves personally liable to refund such money to the city. As to the costs of an appeal I do not think the council need bother their heads about that matter as Mr. Samson has already settled the claim and costs with Burns & Co. and as between them the matter is at an end. The by-law in question is quite in accord with the powers of the council as defined by the Municipal Clauses Act and is the same as other pound by-laws in British Columbia, and as stated by the judge at the trial of this case, all that is required is a little sense to be exercised in the administration of it and it will be found to be no burden on anyone.

Fire Brigade No. 2 submitted a request for a hot water tank in fire hall to have water for washing hose, floor etc. in winter season. Also a sleigh, "which we must have at once" for hauling the hose in winter, as the old one given by Bourne Bros. has practically fallen to pieces. To look into the matters of ladders for the brigades. Referred to fire, water and light committee.

Moved and seconded by Ald. Kilpatrick and Abrahamson that the city assessor's time for returning the assessment roll of the city of Revelstoke to this council be extended two weeks.

Carried.

A by-law to amend by-law No. 11, of the city of Revelstoke, entitled "Fire By-law No. 11, 1891," received three readings and was passed.

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AT
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

BY
H. R. CAMPBELL

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

Subscription Price, \$2.00 per annum

ADVERTISING RATES, quoted on application.

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Address

THE KOOTENAY MAIL

Revelstoke, B.C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

REALIZING the hopelessness of his chances for occupying a seat in the Dominion House as representative for Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay, Mr. A. H. MacNeill, the standard bearer of the Conservative party, on Thursday last announced his intention of withdrawing from the contest. At first it was thought that the fight would be left to Messrs. Galihue and Edey, but on Friday word was received that Mr. John McKane of Rossland had consented to stand in the Conservative interests filling the vacancy caused at the eleventh hour. Mr. McKane is but little known outside of Rossland riding, which he contested in opposition to Mr. J. M. Martin in the election of representatives for the provincial House during the summer of 1893, but he is now taking full advantage of the time at his disposal and is hot on the trail of his opponents by commencing his canvass along the main line.

IN VIEW of the time for the general meeting of the Good Roads Association being so close at hand would it not be advisable for those in this district who are directly interested in the cause to become members of the British Columbia Good Roads Association by forwarding applications to the secretary that they may be entitled to a voice in the proceedings. This could be taken as a preparatory step towards the formation of a local branch of the organization. See the letter of the provincial highway commissioner for Ontario which is published in another column.

THE COMING LAND is the title of a publication received this week. It is a well illustrated ninety-six page book descriptive of the mining and other interests of British Columbia, and contains writers of the various camps and sections of the province which should be of interest not only to the people of that province but to readers abroad who are desirous of becoming better acquainted with the natural resources of this country. Copies of the publication will be forwarded by post for \$1.00 each to those addressing The Captain, Limited, 536 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

As a result of the nomination held Monday the ballot papers for use in Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay constituency on December 6th will contain the names of William Alfred Galihue, of Nelson, barrister; Christopher Foley, of Rossland, miner; and John McKane, of Rossland, mine owner.

A subscriber called at the office the other day desirous of knowing how much he was in arrears, as his wife had been reminding him of it for some time. What a pity it is there are not more of these thoughtful wives in this country.

All for Six Votes.

Messrs. Robert Stevens and Frank Turner, Prince Albert, are in town today returning from High Portage, a polling division in Saskatchewan, five hundred miles from Prince Albert,

says a Regina paper. Six votes were cast, four for Davis and two for Spence. Mr. Stevens left Prince Albert on October 17 as enumerator, and Mr. Turner, returning officer, on the 1st inst. The latter had to travel night and day to get there on time. The mode of travel was by canoe to High Portage down the Saskatchewan river, thence on foot to Lake Winnipegosis where steamer was taken to make connection with the Canadian Northern, and homeward over C. P. R. main line and Prince Albert branch. Of course mileage counts only by the most direct route, but it was much easier to go on down the river and return by rail than to stem the Saskatchewan homeward. Altogether Messrs. Stevens and Turner travelled 1,600 miles to get the six votes. They expected many more, but as High Portage is near the Manitoba boundary it is suspected that the extra voters were induced by the Conservatives to cross over into Marquette to increase Dr. Roche's majority. Messrs. Turner and Stevens go north to-morrow, carrying with them the big tin box and two to one for Davis.

Smith Curtis Interviewed.

"Well, Mr. Smith Curtis, and what do you think of Yale Cariboo-Kootenay now?" queried a Province reporter. He showed the working arm of the opposition in the provincial legislature the report from Rossland that Mr. A. H. MacNeill, the conservative candidate for that riding had grown weary in the race and handed over the party mantle to Mr. John McKane. Mr. Curtis was much surprised. "The Conservatives," he said, "doubtless chose the strongest man they could find for the post, and the fact that he has given it up seems to indicate most clearly that the chances looked slim. As to Mr. McKane, he is fairly well known in Kootenay, and gave Mr. J. M. Martin a good run there in the provincial election of 1893, being beaten by only a hundred or so. But the dominion riding is a large one, and its interests much diversified, so that a man popular in Rossland might easily be beaten out in that huge constituency. On the whole," concluded Mr. Smith Curtis, "the change cannot be said to strengthen that cause of which you tell me. Sir Charles Tupper said last evening that it never was in better condition."

Dutch Philosophy.

A Dutchman addressing his dog said:

"Ma dog, you have a schap. You was only a dog and I'm a man, but I wish dat I was you. Effey vay you baf der pest of ir. Ven you vant to go mit der ped in, you just durms round tree times und lays down. Und ven I go mit der ped in I hat to lock oup der blace, und vind oup der clock und dress mine self und mine vife vakes oup und scholds me. Daude pat y cries und I hat to walk him oup und down und paupy ven I shust get to sleep, it is time to get on again. Ven you gets oup you stretch yourself a couple of times und you are oup. I half to dress mine self und light the fire und put the kittle on, scrap some mit, mine vife already und maybe I gets some breakfast then. You blay topt al day und haf plenty uv fun, I haf to work hard effy day und haf plenty trouble. Ven you die you still haf der pest of me, you shust lay still, ven I die I hat to go to hell yet."

The British Cabinet.

The authority attached in England to simple custom or usage cannot be better illustrated than in the fact that, although the cabinet has existed as the real executive power in the government for more than a century and a half, it is an institution entirely unknown to the law, never having been recognized by any act of parliament. There is no official announcement of the names of its members and no official record of its meetings.

The Debutante.

They paraded before the hundred girls
With pride and joy,
And under a green canopy rare old love
Was born,
They took a lasting amber trembling bracelet
And a gold ring,
And on her feet she clipp'd down before
In blossoms green,
About her arms the glistening bracelets show
Of long ago,
Beneath a coronet, so old and rare,
They fit her hair,
And under all this crowd of past days
These softly play,
A girlish heart that daily yearns to be
Forever true,
And love is there and beauty within her eyes
And form at once.
"Ah, heart! Our time will surely come at last,
When this is past,
The world looks only at the men you wear;
"My heart! Take care!"
—Monks & J. Moses in Life.

HIGH LIVING.

Three Remarkable Weeks of It In the Petersburg Trenches.

"Speaking of delicacies," said an old veteran of one of the Louisiana regiments the other afternoon, "the highest living that ever fell to my lot was during three weeks in the winter and spring of 1863 that I spent in the trenches at Petersburg. I don't mean to say that the bill of fare would greatly appeal to me now, but at the time of which I speak I thought I was living in royal style."

The reporter to whom he was talking remarked at this point that, while he had not been there at the time, he had always understood from those who had that the trenches of Petersburg did not afford much scope for the gourmet. Then the veteran continued:

"It came about in this way: There were eight of us in our mess; and all of us except one had managed to get through the winter with some sort of covering for our feet. We called them 'shoes' then, but I don't suppose that the term would be used by many people of the present generation who are used to patent leather, vic kid and tan shoes. The eighth man, however, had gone barefooted from November, 1864, until the middle of February, 1865. I don't know how it came about, but he was finally issued a pair of new shoes. The day the shoes were given we all gathered about him and examined them with curiosity, and it must be confessed, a rather envious interest. Our messmate looked at the shoes, then at his bare feet and then at us, as if debating a serious problem. Then he said: 'I'll tell you what we'll do. I've gone barefooted for so long that I reckon I can stand it now until summer. If two of you fellows will take these shoes and trade 'em off for something to eat, I'll make a contribution to the bill of fare of the mess.'

"That night two of us slipped out from the trenches, got through the Yankee lines and went 20 miles out in Dinwiddie county to a gristmill. We succeeded in trading the shoes for two bushels of cornmeal and bare it back in triumph. Well, sir, for two weeks our mess lived like lords. Three times a day we had cornmeal, coffee, cornmeal cakes and cornmeal gravy, and I reckon when we surrendered at Appomattox we were the eight fittest Confederates Grant ever got hold of."

SAILORS AS SWIMMERS.

Why Jack Tar Drowns When He Falls Overboard.

"In the Star recently," said a captain in the United States navy, "I saw a dispatch which recounted the death by drowning of seven men in a single day in the waters surrounding New York, of whom two were sailors, one a petty officer on a yacht.

"To a landsman it appears strange that all sailors are not swimmers, but the converse of the proposition is more apt to be true, and men ashore, especially those who live near water, can usually swim.

"Jack afloat does not take kindly to water, and though he spends his life upon it, he seldom gets in it, and when he does he is apt to go down. I explain the incongruity by advancing another 'one' which is, that they do not have the opportunity to learn, and they are, as a rule, disinclined to do so in any event. Throw a man overboard, and if he has not learned to swim he sinks. All of the lower animals swim naturally, from an elephant to a kitten or a puppy. Man has the same sustaining power, but the mental influence of the fear of death is so overpowering that he flounders, his mouth and lungs fill with water, and he sinks.

"Deep water sailors, always on ship board, cannot learn as a man may ashore. The latter learns when a boy or goes to the beach or river and picks it up stroke by stroke, but there is initially a bottom upon which his feet may rest. No such opportunity is offered on board of ship with the fathomless ocean beneath the keel.

"In the United States and other navies swimming is a compulsory part of a seaman's education. Our landsmen are trained by expert swimmers. They are placed in slings in the first lessons and dropped from the boom into the ocean where they are taught the stroke. Some of our jacks have no aptitude and at best make indifferent swimmers, while others take to the water like ducks.

"Swimming ought to be made, were it possible, a part of the curriculum of every school. If one can sustain himself even for a minute or two and make a dozen strokes to an unturned boat or life-line, it may mean preservation from a watery grave."

Swimming ought to be made, were it possible, a part of the curriculum of every school. If one can sustain himself even for a minute or two and make a dozen strokes to an unturned boat or life-line, it may mean preservation from a watery grave."

"Isn't it strange," said Mr. Burton with such a comical face, "how discoveries are made? Of course that is a general statement, but in the case in question, I wear glasses as you know, but I found great trouble in keeping them on. They were continually following the laws of gravity, and falling to the floor. The trouble was that I did not have a bridge of size, and I spent money and time experimenting with different kinds of springs and clasps and nose pieces, but all proved failures."

"Now, the other night I had an idea. That's all right, I am guilty of an idea once in a while that if I would put some powdered resin on my nose that would hold them for a while, so I accordingly hunted up my friend, the violinist, and getting some resin, made the test."

"Was it a success? Why I can turn a handspring backward and those glasses are still doing business at the old stand!"

"It is a success?"

THE KOOTENAY MAIL

A TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.

Story of the Matabele
Rising In South Africa.

By Colonel R. S. Baden-Powell,
the Hero of Mafeking.

We had been out on a two days' reconnoissance. George Gabet and I, and were making the best of our way to rejoin the Fort Salisbury column, which we calculated to find at the upper drift of the little Inyangi river. But our horses were pretty well done and we were not able to make the progress we had hoped.

Evening was already drawing on when we found ourselves still some 12 or 15 miles from our point. And on that open, rolling veldt, with nothing but the slight track to guide one, we had agreed that the safest way was not to try and push ahead in the dark; so, twilight being but a short cut here in Africa, George and I were already beginning to look for a suitable spot to make our bivouac for the night.

Suddenly he exclaimed: "Heavens! There they are."

I saw nothing, but he had eyes like a hawk, and I always trusted him to see things, while I received his reports with an invincible calmness, which I flattered myself counterbalanced his usual impetuosity, eager haste.

On this occasion I merely remarked, "It's rather a case for 'hurrah' than 'heavens,' I think."

"You idiot!" he replied. "It's not the column that I see; it's a lot of niggers hailing them! Right in our path, too, waiting for us. Here, we had better get out of this."

And as we wheeled our horses sharply round several Matabele heads popped up among the grass and boulders of the rough ground over which we were then traveling much nearer to us than the first that he had seen. We could even recognize the nature of their headresses, of which there were two or three varieties, and hence we gleaned that several regiments lay close by.

And so we cantered off with the idea of making a wide detour, to work round their flank and regain our road, if possible, beyond them.

But in the meantime we meant to ascertain all we could about their strength and probable intentions.

There is something of delight in the shock of surprise in coming suddenly upon an enemy. It is in its way not unlike a plunge into cold water and its invigorating after effects. For a moment, the heart tightens, and then from a tired, dragging creature you are suddenly transformed into a man endowed with a fresh flow of life and keenness. And in acting men against men, there is an excitement such as transcends anything one feels when contending with a mere wild animal, for against you you have allied all the cruelty and cunning of the beast, coupled with the human intelligence and an aptitude for fighting as great as if not greater than your own.

So it was with George and me. Put on our mettle, our fatigues were forgotten, and we proceeded with alacrity to investigate more nearly the enemy's disposition. But in doing so we soon saw enough to make us consult our own present safety. At one point if deed we nearly ran into a party of them, who had crept rapidly down a donga with the intention of cutting us off, but just in time we viewed them, and as we wheeled about and galloped off we were saluted by a shower of assaigas. Luckily for us, we were just beyond their range, but the ringing grante and clatter as they fell among the stones had an ugly sound, more so even than the banging of the few rifle shots whose bullets whistled high and harmless overhead. And, dodging in and out among the stones, we cantered off, laughing at our escape while still the same dropping shots were fired as in salute.

I was riding slightly in advance when suddenly I heard a crash behind me and, turning, saw poor George's horse pitch heavily forward on its head, half rolling over on its rider. The final parting shot had struck it. Through the twilight I could see the agony in poor George's face and eyes, and as the horse, in its convulsion, rolled back off him he tried to raise himself upon his hands, but dropped down flat, insensible.

I turned back to him, slid from the saddle, and, flinging the reins over old TonTon's head, in a moment I was on my knees beside him. He was evidently in a bad plight—his horse dead, shot through the neck as it had turned to pass an ant heap, and poor George himself injured to an extent which I only discovered when, on passing my arm between his legs to raise him on to my shoulders, I found him bleeding from a crushed and broken thigh.

As I approached my horse with my burden the old brute tossed up his head and, not liking my appearance, began, for the first time in his life, to work anxiously away from me. For a moment it looked as if he would break into a trot, and then into a wild, senseless career, and my heart sank within me, but luckily the dragging reins caught under his feet and jerked him back to reason and obedience. Shouldering my poor friend on to the pommel of the saddle so that he lay face down across the wallets, I mounted and headed away into the friendly darkness which was now gathering over the veldt. In spite of the horror of the situation I could not help for the moment comparing it all to the fun-known-as-the-Zerbera-race" Gymkhana sports.

A few shots were fired as we cantered laboriously away, and within a minute I could hear the bloodthirsty "chinga" cry of the Matabele as they went to work on the dead horse with their stabbing assegais. This, like a carcass thrown to wolves, most luckily delayed them; and gave me just the start I wanted, and not

many minutes later we were well beyond pursuit.

For an hour or more I steadily pressed along, keeping a straight course away from the enemy, and then, turning in the direction of the Southern Cross, which now was beginning bright athwart the sky, once more I headed toward the probable line of our main force.

All this time poor George had practically remained unconscious. Now and again he would rouse himself and then, with a quivering cry, fall back into limp insensibility.

I had reined into a walk and had got him more comfortably rested in my arms when consciousness at length returned to him, but his anguish was evidently unbearable. His former sick insensibility was better far than this later train of torture, spasms mixed with deep groaned curses. At first he held out manfully and gnawing the end of my wallet strap between his teeth he faced the pain, but nature could not stand it long, and finally he begged me just to drop him where we were.

At first I refused to dismount and pointed out to him the danger that our foes might still be hunting on our track, and hurried once more he swooned away. But it did not last long. Once more he woke to consciousness and pain, and this time he ordered me so earnestly to lay him down that, coming to a rocky donga in which a small sprout gurgled invitingly, I halted there and, dismounting, lowered him gently as I could upon the ground. I gave him a sup of whisky and water from my flask, and after knee haltering TonTon lit a small fire in the hollow of the rocks and put the billy on to boil some soup.

And then I turned on George to try to dress his hurt. Poor chap! His eyes were open, but evidently without intelligence, and quick drawn sobs showed how the pain was racked him. Ripping up his blood-soaked breeches, I saw by the feeble glint of firelight enough of the mangled thigh to show how hopeless was his case. I poured him out a stiff dose of whisky mixed with chlorodyne and waited miserably watching till he should awake. What could I do? Those jagged ends of bone could never be so bound as to stand the move and jolting of the horse. We could not rest here long away from food and friends and close beside the enemy. His ghastly pain put such a thought into my head as made my better mind recoil in horror and yet—

Just then he spoke, but in a voice I hardly knew for his.

"It's no good, James," he said. "I'm done for this time, old chap! And I couldn't have dreaded more pain about it than I'm getting now. I want you, old boy, to be my good old pal to the last—and help me out!"

I shuddered that he had almost read my thought, and he gripped my hand.

"I've not had a gaudy time in this world, and I don't suppose I should ever have improved on it much. I suppose it was partly my own fault. I feel no desire to carry it on. My people expected and wanted me to do great things. I preferred the veldt. That is my only regret—not the veldt, nor there, I have been happy, but my selfishness—that's what hurts me now. I wish I had done a bit more for other chaps in my time. Only see now, when it is too late, what a useless lump I've been. But it's too late to cry over spilt milk now. Only to end this as soon as I can. Now, old friend, just get your revolver. I'm longing for it. Oh, for God's sake!" He groaned and again dropped into a swoon.

Ah, the miserable tension of my indecision! Though he had praved me for it, I could not bring myself to do the thing he wanted. I reflected how, even if he were found by friends within the next few hours, which was more than improbable, it would not necessarily mean the saving of his life, and meantime he would have to drag on in this awful agony. And even as I pondered his pain writhing had given a sickening twist to the limb. I waited no more.

I kicked up the life for a better light. I put the muzzle to his temple, steeled my heart, and in a moment his pains were ended by the hand that would have given itself to save him.

Happily no time was given me for reflection, for my horse, standing on the donga bank, at this moment gave a snort of alarm—not at the pistol shot; he was too old a campaigner to notice that—and he stood silhouetted against the stars staring into the darkness beyond the fire. There was a feeling rather than a sound of movement on the veldt beyond. In a few seconds I was beside him, and while I yanked his knee holster and tightened his gun belt I could hear the rattle of the wounded needles and the gun-powder flasks of armed men running. A moment more and I was on his back and lying for my life. The Matabele had either followed closely on our tracks or a new party had been attracted by our fire.

London Mail.—

THE CHORISTERS.

There's a little band of singers.
Every evening comes and lingers.
Neath the window of my cottage in the trees,
And with dark they raise their voices.

While the gathering night rejoices,
And the leaves join in the chorus with the breeze.
Then the twinkling stars come out.

To enjoy the merry rout,
And the squirrels range themselves upon a log,
And the beetles furnish light.

That they real their notes aright—
The Latydid, the cricket and the frog.

All the night I hear them singing;
Through my head their tunes are ringing—

Strains of music straight from Mother Nature's

heart;

Now the katydid and cricket,

From the deep of yonder thicket,

Then the croaking frog off yonder drowns his part.

By and by the moon appears,

As the midnight hour nears,

And her smile dispels the towering mist and fog;

Till the morn is at its height;

And the plow the night—

The katydid, the cricket and the frog.

Atlanta Constitution.

THE KOOTENAY MAIL

Calendars

If you have not already ordered your Calendars for 1901 now is the time to do it. We have on hand a large assortment of samples in handsome designs. Call and see them.

Job Printing

We are prepared to do all kinds of job printing at reasonable prices. We carry a complete stock of paper for all classes of commercial work. Give us a trial.

The Kootenay Mail,

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CANADIAN PACIFIC AND SOO LINE.

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Daily
Service
Between
Atlantic
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First class sleepers on all trains.

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Pass Revelstoke, Daily for St. Paul, Fridays for Montreal and Boston, Sundays and Wednesdays for Toronto.

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To and from Kootenay Points.

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E. J. COYLE, W. F. ANDERSON.

A. G. P. A., T. P. A.,

Vancouver, B.C., Nelson, B.C.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company

Limited

Operating Kaslo & Skeena Railway, International Navigation & Trading Company.

Schedule of Time—Pacific Standard Time

Effective Feb. 1st, 1900.

Kasco & Skeena Railway

Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8 a.m.; daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1.15 p.m., arriving at Kaslo 3.35 p.m.

International Navigation and Trading Company

Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S.S. INTERNATIONAL leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a.m. daily except Sunday; returning, leaves Nelson at 4.30 p.m., calling at Ladysmith, Port Alberni, and all way points connects with S. P. & N. train to and from Spokane at Five Mile Point.

Ladro-Skeena Division

AMER. ALBERTA.

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

Stearns call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signaled.

Tickets sold in all points in Canada and the United States.

To ascertain rates and full information address:

ROBERT IRVING,

Manager, Kaslo, B.C.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Stearns for Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway leave Victoria

Every Wednesday at 6 p.m.

and Vancouver

Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

Stearns for Northern British Columbia ports leave Victoria and Vancouver weekly.

Rates, etc., on application to

C. S. BAXTER,

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22

Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Apply to nearest railway or steamship agent or to

T. W. BRADSHAW, Agent, Revelstoke.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

In the Estate of the Kootenay Lumber Company, Limited Liability.

Pursuant to the "Creditor's Trust Deeds Act" and Amending Act, notice is given that the Kootenay Lumber Company, Limited Liability, whose places of business are at the city of Victoria and Comox, B. C., has by deed dated 3rd day of October, 1900, assigned all their personal estate, credits and effects, which may be seized and sold under execution, and all their real estate in the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to \$1,000,000 for the general benefit of their creditors, which deed was executed by the said Kootenay Lumber Company, Limited Liability, on the 3rd day of October, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., in the office of John Frederic Hartman, Notary Public, 211 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

THE KOOTENAY MAIL

DO NOT FORGET

that if you want to get a first class assortment of

PERFUMES TOILET WATERS BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS

and all toilet articles. You can get the very best at the

Canada Drug & Book Co.

Revelstoke Station

LOCAL AND PERSONAL BRIEFS

Skate straps, all sizes, at Canada Drug & Book Co's.

G. C. Knowlton, of Golden, is in town.

Mrs. W. J. Law came in from Vernon Sunday.

Harry Watkins has taken a position in the Elite barber shop.

G. E. Manuel of Donald, was in town the early part of the week.

Miss Anthony, of Golden, is visiting in Revelstoke this week.

Morley Pettipiece came up from Trout Lake Tuesday evening.

F. G. Fanquier made a flying visit to Arrowhead on Tuesday.

A. MacGregor, bridge foreman, came in from Golden last evening.

M. Carlin of the Columbia River Lumber Co., was in town last evening.

T. V. Downing returned Sunday from a visit to the Okanagan district.

Hockey sticks, shin guards, and hockey gloves, etc., at Canada Drug and Book Co's.

The new rink was opened last evening and a large number of skaters enjoyed their first skate of the season.

A meeting of those interested in curling is called for this evening at Brown's tobacco store, 8 o'clock sharp.

While Prof. Harvey is at J. Guy Barber's you can have spectacles fitted that are absolutely correct and sold under a positive guarantee.

Rev. Edwyn S. W. Pontreath, D. D., Archdeacon of Columbia, instituted Rev. C. A. Picunier, M. A., into St. Peter's parish last evening.

A court of revision and appeal under the Assessment Act will be held in the court house, Revelstoke, on Monday the 10th Dec.

If you want the illustrated numbers of the Xmas paper leave your orders at the Canada Drug & Book Co. They will be beautiful this year and only 50 cents each.

M. Miller, of Vancouver, collector of British Columbia, in-pector of the city this

R. M. Smythe has a case of three persons view which will be given as a prize in a shooting competition commencing to-morrow and lasting two days.

A magic lantern service will be given by Ensign Staiger, of Spokane, in the Salvation Army Barracks this evening entitled "Jesus' First Prayer." Admission 15c. A special meeting will be held on Saturday the 24th inst. when an enrollment of recruits and

commissioning of local officers will take place. Coffee and cake will be served. Tickets for admission 25c.

G. H. Brock, wife and family, arrived from Golden Monday evening. Mr. Brock has secured a position with Messrs. Taylor and George of "The Leading Store."

Syrup of white pine and tar for severe colds is only twenty-five cents at the Canada Drug & Book Co.'s. Don't forget the name, Syrup of white pine and tar.

The Labor party have decided to get the bulletin on the night of election at the City hotel, R. Caley having kindly donated the use of his sitting room for a committee room on that occasion.

C. M. Field made a business trip to Golden last week. He says the residents of that town are anxiously inquiring as to the dates for Revelstoke's bonspiel that they may have an opportunity of competing in the events.

Ed. Hillman came up from Thomson's Landing Tuesday evening in search of bidders for the moving of ore from the Nettie L. mine. He reports the Trout Lake road in splendid condition for sleighing and says that the first load of ore arrived at the Landing Monday evening.

Arrangements have been made by the Labor party to have Ralph Smith and Arthur Pattee speak in this district in a few days. Both gentlemen have signified their desire to come. Mr. Smith will work east and Mr. Pattee west. The itinerary has not yet been prepared.

When we stop to reflect how every letter on a printed page, as well as every object on the street or in our houses that we become cognizant of by the sense of sight requires a perfect adjustment of the complicated muscular apparatus that so regulates the eyes as to enable us to see with both and yet perceive but a single image and the total aggregate of such visual perceptions during the sixteen hours of each day that we use the eyes is enormous and means a proportionate number of accurately performed adjustments of the two eyes upon a single object, performed with marvelous rapidity, and involving a complete change of combinations in the eye muscles that are successively brought into play. It is an easy matter to understand why defects of vision cause such painful headaches and a loss of nerve force of the entire system, Prof. W. J. Harvey, F. O. M. C. I., is giving a free consultation to any person suffering from defects of vision at J. Guy Barber's until Saturday, Dec. 8th.

Revelstoke Hockey Club.

The hockeyists met last evening in No. 2 fire hall and re-organized for the season under the name of Revelstoke Hockey Club. G. R. McDonald was voted to the chair and election of officers proceeded with, resulting as follows:

President—J. M. Scott.
Vice-President—W. Cowan.
Manager—B. R. Campbell.
Secretary—E. Edwards.

Captain—W. Sawyer.

Management Committee—K. D. J. C.

Johnson, W. McDonald and W. Haunt

to act together with officers.

The officers then assumed their duties and general business was proceeded with. It was decided to place the membership fee at \$1.00. After considerable discussion on the question of making arrangements with the rink management as to use of rink for practices and matches the committee was given full power to complete arrangements at a meeting to be held this afternoon.

During the winter matches will be arranged with several outside hockey teams to take place in Revelstoke, the first of which will probably be played at an early date.

A Guess as to the Result.

The election returns from this province, so far, show that the cities are Liberal and the country villages and districts Conservative. Victoria, while it gave Colonel Prior, who is personally popular, 79 votes more than Mr. Drury, one of the Liberal candidates. Drury had three votes more than Mr. Earle, the second Conservative candidate. In the country, the Conservative candidates had majorities in every polling place. Ralph Smith got the

majority that elected him in Nanaimo. Captain Volley, the Conservative candidate, carrying the country districts. In Westminster, Aulay Morrison had 235 majority in Westminster City, but only carried the riding by 145. The country villages and districts voted for Dewdney, the Conservative candidate. Yale-Cariboo is a large district, and has no less than 140 polling places, exclusive of the 10 incorporated cities. The 10 incorporated cities will poll not less than 5000. Will these places follow the lead of the country polling places in Victoria, Westminster, and Nanaimo districts? If they do, John McKane, the Conservative candidate will come to the cities with a majority that W. A. Galliher may not be able to overcome. Sandon will give candidate Foley a majority, and McKane will get more votes than Galliher. Kaslo will give Galliher a majority. Nelson will probably do the same, as it is Galliher's home town. Rossland will break even between McKane and Foley. Grand Forks will give Galliher a majority; so will Greenwood. Phoenix will give Foley a majority, and split even on Galliher and McKane. Vernon will give McKane a majority. Kamloops will give Galliher a small majority, as will also Revelstoke. McKane will poll 2000 votes in the country and 1350 in the cities, or a total of 3350 votes. Galliher will get 1800 votes in the country and 1500 in the cities, or a total of 3300. Foley will get 1200 votes in the country and 1150 in the cities, or a total of 2350. With the prestige of party success, can the Liberals win over enough independents to elect their candidate?—Nelson Tribune.

BEE BUZZES.

To obtain the greatest amount of honey swarming must be controlled.

All danger of bees absconding may be prevented by clipping the queen's wings.

Desirable results in honey production cannot be obtained by allowing too much increase.

Dividing may be continued safely as long as the honey flow lasts, and if afterward more increase is desired it may be secured by feeding.

Much success is obtained in securing straight combs by the use of foundations, either by using full sheets or even starters of the same.

The first thing necessary after having a swarm of bees in a frame hive is to adjust the frames to their proper places.

One and a half inches is the proper distance.

Combs in which bees have died should be put in a hive of bees as they are, and the bees will clean them up readily and thoroughly in a short time. Empty combs are too valuable to be thrown away.

The wiring of frames and the imbedding of the foundation undoubtedly make the most substantial job. The wire running through the base of the comb does it no perceptible injury, while such frames will stand shipment better than otherwise.—St. Louis Republic.

THE WRITERS.

The late R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," was a famous chess player, and his name appeared in the list of champions in many a match.

Frank L. Stanton, the newspaper poet, began earning his living when most boys begin going to school by serving as office boy for Joel Chandler Harris on the Savannah News.

William Dean Howells, the novelist, does all his own writing. He has little faith in the typewriter at first hand, but all his manuscript is carefully copied out by one of these machines before it goes to the publisher. The original manuscript Mr. Howells keeps himself.

The late Stephen Crane was never remarkable for his attention to textbooks and lectures at Lafayette college. On the contrary, the Center square of Easton was his favorite post. He would stand there for hours alone and idle except for the continuous smoking of cigarettes.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Winter suspends the activity of certain microbes, but does not destroy their life.

All material substances have weight. Even hydrogen, the lightest known gas, has weight.

The number of waves required to produce the sensation of red as they break upon the eye must be 39,000 in an inch and 447,000,000,000,000 in a second.

If the whole envelope of air were the same in character, it would reach only about five miles above the earth; but, as it becomes rarefied as we ascend, it probably extends to a height of 80 or 90 miles.

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In the country, the Conservative candidates had majorities in every polling place. Ralph Smith got the

THE LEADING STORE. GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOTHING—Men's All Wool Tweek Suits, Regular Price \$8, \$10, \$16; Cut Price, \$4, \$6, \$8.

PANTS—Men's All Wool, Serge, and Tweed Pants, Regular Prices, \$2, \$3, \$4; Cut to \$1, \$1.50, and \$2.

NECK WEAR—Men's Beautiful Silk Ties, Regular Prices, 50c., 60c., 75c., and \$1; Cut to 20c. each.

HATS—Regular Prices \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.75, \$4; Cut to \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.25.

We are also giving a Cash Discount of 20 per cent. on all our Boots & Shoes.

TAYLOR AND GEORGE, (Late James Gill & Co.)

W. J. Harvey, F.O.M.C.I.

Professor of Ophthalmology,
Doctor of Optics and Scientific Optician,

is giving a free consultation to all people suffering from visual defects, at J. GUY BARBER'S until Dec. 8th. Hours—9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., evenings by appointment.



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

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

H. J. PRATT SECRETARY.

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

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

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

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

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

P. HOOLEY, N.G. W. MATHIE, SEC.

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

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

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TIME TABLE

S. S. "Larneau."

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

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

Leave Thomson's Landing and Comptix for Arrowhead at 17k. daily, connecting with all C. P. R. trains and boats.

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

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