The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 1.—No. 27.— REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., OCTOBER 13, 1894. $2.00 a Year.

To Miners and Prospectors.

It is our desire to have the MAIL known far and wide as a reliable A 1 mining paper. To this end we ask the help of all prospectors and mining men who have the interest of the North Riding of West Kootenay at heart. It is in your power to give us very material help by sending in scraps of mining news which would otherwise remain unpublished. Every item, no matter how trivial it may appear to you, will be acceptable. If you have no pen, write with a pencil; if no paper, just tick it down on a piece of birch bark. If you are out of stamps send it all the same, we'll attend to that. Never mind grammatical compositions, flowing language, or elegant handwriting; just send us the facts; we'll do the rest. We ask only one thing: Do not exaggerate.

REVELSTOKE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

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

W. J. LEE, N.G. J. L. WOODROW, Sec.

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

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

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N. FITZSTUBBS, *Gold Commissioner.*

Dated at Nelson, B.C., 4th October, 1894.

CLIFF ACCIDENT AT BANFF.

An English Lady Terribly Injured While Searching for Specimens.

Miss Nellie Gladstone of London, Eng., a noted botanist and student of geology, who has been visiting at Banff with a party of friends, was found at the foot of a cliff in an unconscious condition, having fallen from above while reaching for a plant. Miss Gladstone, who is credited with possessing too much daring, got separated from her companions, who, accustomed to her acts in that way, thought little of it and returned to their rooms. Next morning the alarm was raised that she had not returned. A search party started out, and late in the afternoon a boy of the party found an inanimate heap at the foot of a cliff, the evidences surrounding it telling their own tale of daring and disaster. Miss Gladstone had apparently been leaning over the rock to secure a specimen when she fell. She was taken up for dead and conveyed to the nearest shelter a long way off. There it was found both legs were broken, the right arm twisted in the shoulder joint and a huge gash on the forehead, which fortunately the overnight frost had congealed and thus saved loss of blood. Restoratives of the handiest kind were applied and after a great deal of labor she opened her eyes, but still unconscious. Two days passed like this, when delirium set in. It was impossible to move her and the worst fears were entertained. Word was sent to her friends in Ottawa, Philadelphia and London. A point which at first raised suspicion was the fact that her specimen satchel, which she continually carried, could not be found anywhere, and foul play was spoken of, but the evidences of accident were too plain, and an examination of the plant she was still grasping showed that it was the stem of a root growing out of the face of the cliff over which she fell.

Safer Than Walking.

The railway car is now said to be the safest place. The increase of mileage is something astonishing. Previous to 1829 there was not a mile of railway in existence. To-day there are 370,323, and the capital invested amounts to $30,000,000,000. Its safe and successful operation is at the mercy of the slightest accident, such as a defective bolt or a negligent switchman; yet the accidents last year were only 81, or less than 1 person per million of the population, while four persons per million lost their lives through murder.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Thought She Would Surprise Him.

A tramcar conductor was on the night-turn last week, and did much of his sleeping in the daytime. When he woke up the other afternoon, his industrious little wife brought out for his admiration a lampshade made of colored tissue paper. She had made it with her own hands, and its scalloped border was perforated with innumerable little holes, through which the light of the parlour lamp would fall on the table.

"Tell me if you don,t think it pretty," she said, holding the shade out for the husband to inspect.

"It looks lovely," began the man; but as he looked at it more closely he turned pale, and said, "You made those holes with my bell-punch?"

"Yes, dear, while you were asleep. But what is the matter?" asked his wife.

"Oh, nothing," he murmured faintly; "you've only rung up enough fares on that lamp-shade to mortgage my year's salary. Every one of those holes will cost me five cents, *that's all!*"

JOHN SHAW,

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BRICKS FOR SALE.

Orders left with Mr. Stone, Stockholm House, will be promptly attended to.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

As this district is deeply interested in the silver question it will interest our readers to understand it as expounded by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, one of the leading American dailies. Needless to say, we do not altogether hold with the stand taken by our contemporary, as we think free coinage would not only put up the price of silver, but keep it up, if the ratio were fixed at, say, 16 to 1. The *Courier-Journal* says:

The purchasing power of the silver dollar, which is now equal to that of a gold dollar, would be reduced if the present policy of the Treasury were abandoned. Silver dollars would remain a legal tender, but that would not preserve their purchasing power. They would have the same debt-paying power as gold, but no debts would then be paid in gold. Silver or its equivalent would be exclusively used to pay debts, and would have for that purpose the same power as at present; but when used to purchase commodities its value would be reduced, because the prices of goods, in silver, would be raised. The purchasing power of a dollar at present is the same as that of 23.22 grains of fine gold, whether in bullion or gold coin. There are 371¼ grains of fine silver in a dollar, but it requires about twice that amount of silver bullion to purchase 23.22 grains of gold bullion. This simply means that we are using the gold standard. If we had the silver standard, the purchasing power of the dollar would be that of 371¼ grains of silver bullion, which at present is about fifty cents.

The ratio of 16 to 1 of gold to silver simply means that 16 ounces of silver are of equal value with one ounce of gold. Recently an ounce of gold has been selling for as much as 32 or 33 ounces of silver; as the exact ratio varies from day to day, we will call it 32 ounces. Now it is obvious that the dollar cannot be worth at the same time the value of the gold bullion which it contains and the value of the silver bullion, since these are in the ratio of 2 to 1. It may be either, but it cannot be both. At present it has the purchasing power of the gold bullion, and the different kinds of dollars are kept at a parity, that is, at equal purchasing power, by the policy of the Treasury Department, which gives to the citizen the sort of dollar he desires. A note which calls for coin is paid in either gold or silver at the option of the holder. This prevents gold coin from going to a premium. Free coinage means that the Government shall take 371¼ grains of silver, worth about 50 cents, and give a dollar for it. Whenever that happens it will be impossible for the Treasury to pay out gold and silver without distinction. Gold will then only be obtainable from private individuals and will go to a premium, while silver dollars will have the same purchasing power as 371¼ grains of silver bullion. Free coinage advocates say the price of bullion will rise. Possibly it might rise 10 per cent.; if so, the purchasing power of the dollar would be 55 per cent. of what it is now. If it rose 20 per cent. its purchasing power would be 60 per cent. of what it is now. In order for the dollar to retain its present purchasing power it would be necessary for silver bullion to rise 100 per cent., and this is extremely improbable. It is quite probable that the adoption of the silver standard would put up the price of silver bullion for a time. The passage of the Sherman Act put up the price of silver to $1.21 an ounce in about a month. Then it began to recede, and it is now about 64 cents. Probably something of the same sort would follow free coinage, but in the end the purchasing power of the dollar would probably not be materially higher than the present price of 371¼ grains of silver bullion. Our adoption of the silver standard would slightly increase the demand for silver, but it would not be equal to the demand which existed prior to 1873. Hence the need of an international agreement as to the use of silver and its ratio to gold.

A Mining Disaster 400 Years Ago.

A strange occurrence is reported from the district of Hsing Koochow. In the neighbouring province of Anhui, where there are extensive coal workings, a party of miners recently struck an ancient shaft where history records that a great catastrophe occurred 400 years ago, the records being preserved amongst the local archives. The miners on reopening this old shaft came upon upwards of 170 bodies of the former workers, lying where they had been overcome with foul gas four centuries back. The corpses were as if those of yesterday, quite fresh looking, and not decayed in any way. The faces were like those of men who had only just died. On an attempt being made to move them outside for burial they one and all crumbled away, leaving nothing but a pile of dust and the remnants of the stronger part of their clothing.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamers Lytton and Illecillewaet have just taken from Trail landing to Northport 75 tons of ore from Le Roy mine.

It is stated that the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Nav. Co. will deliver ore this winter at Waneta from Red Mountain for $3 per ton.

They have four feet of solid ore at the 300-level of the Le Roy, and work is progressing satisfactorily. The air compressor for the 10-drill plant is expected next Saturday.

Thirty-five men are at work on the wagon road from Northport to the Le Roy mine. Three miles on this end and two on the other is yet to be built. It is expected that the road will be completed by the end of October.

A party of mining men have been making a tour through the Slocan country under the guidance of Col. I. N. Peyton, of Trail Creek, and included John A. Finch of Gem, Dodd Ford and Henry Wake of Youngstown, O., and Trowbridge Barley of New York. They went through the LeRoy, Josie, War Eagle, O.K., I.X.L., Jumbo and other claims at Trail Creek, and then took the steamer for Nakusp. They are most favorably impressed with the Trout Creek camp, and say that the Slocan will be a wonderful ore producer.

Placer Mining on the Lower Columbia.

Placer mining along the Columbia River is receiving an impetus that promises to develop into settled mining operations. The scene of the present excitement is at Troy, 20 miles north of Wenatchee. The high water in June washed off many bars where Chinamen mined years ago. Now that the water has fallen these bars are exposed and the ground is found to be very rich. By a chemical process which they are operating there fully 90 per cent of the fine gold can be saved. James Henson and his two partners took out $15 worth of gold in half a day—the first run that was made. New camps are being made every day along the river, and that section promises new developments right along.

A Shark Killed at Vancouver.

Near Keefer's slip, Vancouver, on Wednesday morning, a huge fish was observed in the water. He was noticed moving about for some time and it was finally seen that he could not get away, having been left by the receding tide inside a line of boulders. One of the men, bolder than his fellows, took an axe and waded in towards the monster. For a time it appeared as if a miniature cyclone had struck that part of the waters, but the man stood his ground and got in a few blows with the axe on the shark's head which temporarily stunned it. He then got a sharp iron bar and stabbed it to the heart. It is 11ft. 4in. long, 2ft. 6in. across the back, and large in every other part in proportion. It has the peculiarly arranged rows of teeth and the minute osserous granules covering the skin which are peculiar to the shark tribe. This peculiar arrangement of the shark's skin makes it valuable for polishing hard woods, for which purpose it is in much demand. The capturer of the shark has put it on exhibition.

Long Distance House Moving.

A curious case of house moving was recently witnessed in Oregon: A man who owned a residence at Seattle, which cost him $5,000 to erect, removed to Olympia and did not have sufficient funds to build another house. He bought a lot and concluded to remove the building he owned at Seattle. Everyone laughed at him, but he persisted. Rolling the house down to the river, he loaded it upon a scow and it was soon at Olympia, a distance of about 60 miles. Then he had it rolled upon his lot and, strange to say, not a timber was strained nor even a piece of furniture broken, although he had not removed the contents before starting the house upon its unusual journey.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Eighteen inches of snow fell at Whitewood, Assa., last week, and snow storms are reported from North and South Dakota.

The Kingston, Ont., locomotive works have shipped an appliance for opening the lock gates of the Sault canal weighing over 20,000 pounds.

The corner stone of the new Masonic temple at Montreal was laid last Saturday by Grand Master Noyes. Over 700 Masons were present.

F. S. Hobbs, who opposed Meredith at the last provincial general election, will again contest the constituency. Mayor Essery (London) will probably oppose him.

Cattle shipments from the port of Montreal for the present year up to last Saturday are: 71,800 cattle, 97,248 sheep, as against 70,018 cattle, 620 sheep for the same period last year.

Mr. Thomas E. Nevins, of Orange, N. J., has bought a castle in Ireland from the Earl of Fingal, and has just made the first payment of $30,000. Many of us own "castles in Spain," but they cost nothing.

A Quebec local paper says that the Quebec, Montreal & Charlevoix railway is to be purchased by W. K. Vanderbilt and extended to the Labrador coast to make rapid connection with a fast line of steamships.

One hundred and seventy thousand acres of territory have been added to the Algonquin (Ontario) provincial park. Its total size is now over a million acres, making it, next to the Yellowstone park, the largest in the world.

Lord Aberdeen acted as engineer on the C. P. R. yard engine at Brandon last week, on the occasion of a fire on the outskirts of the city. The Governor-General asked the driver to allow him to ride on the engine, saying he was an engineer.

A despatch from Chicago, dated 8th Oct., says Joseph Humhal, the members of whose family were poisoned by eating toadstools by mistake for mushrooms, died last night from the effects of the poisoning. The entire family, comprising the parents and three children, have died.

It is said that the Rev. Mr. Binney, who has declined the office of Bishop for the Diocese of New Westminster, has, within a recent period, declined two other bishopries. He is spoken of as an exceptionally able man, and one who would do honor to the high office in any diocese of the Anglican Church.

A Buffalo dispatch says: Beatrice Von Dressden, the young lady balloonist, made an ascension on the Franklinville fair grounds last Saturday, and when over 1500 from the earth, she fell from the balloon and was instantly killed. She had a parachute attachment, and was either trying to loosen it and lost her balance or became unconscious.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, better known to the general public as the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," on account of a series of papers he contributed to the Atlantic Monthly in the early '60's, died at his residence, Beverly Farm, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, at the advanced age of 85. Dr. Holmes was author, poet, physician and professor.

W. R. Meredith, leader of the Conservative opposition in the Ontario Legislature has accepted an appointment to the chief justiceship of Common Pleas in that province. The vacancy was created by the resignation of Chief Justice Galt. Besides political leadership Mr. Meredith has resigned the solicitorship of the City of Toronto, which was worth $13,000 a year to him, in order to accept the position of Chief Justice, the salary for which is $6,000 a year.

The Demon Folding Bed.

Greely Johnson, aged 63, met his death last Saturday night while attempting to rescue Mrs. Abbie M. Grant from a folding bed in her residence, in Boston. Johnson heard cries in the room occupied by Mrs. Grant. He found her caught in the bed. After much effort he released the woman, but in doing so, he fell into the bed. Mrs Grant was unable to assist him, and he was smothered to death.

It Should Work Both Ways.

Gibbs—Ha! old fellow, how are you? Just heard that you had gone into the newspaper business.

Dibbs—Yes. Just bought a country paper.

Gibbs—That so? Why, you can give me an occasional puff, then.

Dibbs—Certainly; what are you busy with now?

Gibbs—I am in the clothing business—ready made clothing.

Dibbs—Ha! Then you can give me an occasional suit of clothes.

Gibbs—Well, dunno about that. It costs money to manufacture clothing, you know.

Dibbs—That's true; and it costs nothing to manufacture a newspaper!

Then they parted.—*Tit-Bits.*

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The Interstate Fair at Tacoma.

Wednesday was Southwestern Washington day at the Interstate fair. Large numbers of people came from Olympia, Thurston county, Chehalis county, Gray's harbor, and Ocosta by special trains and excursions.

Tuesday next will be Swedish and Norwegian day.

Poultrymen's day at the fair will be the 22nd. On that date will begin the big bench and poultry show at the fair, which will last until the 27th.

Of the special days of the past week there have been two notable ones. They will stand in the history of the fair as remarkable in every way. Saturday last was Portland, Elks, Mystic Shriners, A.O.U.W. and Athletic clubs day. Two great excursions were run from Portland, arriving here Saturday morning. For the occasion the Northern Pacific railroad had made a rate of $3.50 for the round trip from Portland—a lower rate than ever before allowed—and it was taken advantage of by over 3,000.

What has been the pleasantest, the gayest and the most enjoyable celebration of the whole fair season was that of the Germans on Sunday. Nearly 20,000 were on the grounds.

Oregon's handsome exhibit in the agricultural and horticultural building has recently received another large addition, consisting of fresh fruits and vegetables of rare beauty and excellency. A 150 pound squash is one of the features.

Walla Walla county's magnificent display of apples is attracting deserved attention. It occupies a prominent place in the agricultural and horticultural building, and is arranged in a manner that catches the eye of the visitor immediately upon entering the hall.

THE FUR TRADE.

Messrs. James McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their September circular, say: "The receipts of furs are small, but this is as was expected, because it is now between seasons. We buy furs the year round, but have discontinued our quotations until the new season opens, when we will publish reliable quotations in our circular again. What few lots are coming in are poor in quality, and we figure them on a basis of our last quotations for furs. Have had quite a few letters in regard to the prices for furs during the coming season. We have replied that we would quote furs as soon as the season commenced, and have discouraged the early catching of furs; in fact, the only kinds that are of any value when taken during the early fall are bear, beaver, muskrat and skunk, and these all grade as unprime fall goods, with prices proportionate. Some bear killed during the summer are not worth much more than the transportation charges, but we can allow something for them when shipped with skins caught later. Skunk become prime earlier than any other kind of fur. The receipts of deer and antelope are still light, and they will be no heavier until cold weather."

Tippling Women.

Dr. Brennan, Catholic school commissioner for the province of Quebec, professor at Laval University and one of the ablest medical men in Montreal, made a statement in a paper which he read before the American Health Association that has created a tremendous uproar among the women of that city. The doctor states that from his medical experience he was in a position to say that in women the habit of tippling was far more prevalent and disastrous than is imagined. Within the last four months he had seen four women, each the mother of several children and moving in good society, die from the effects of alcoholism.

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The Kootenay Mail

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R. W. NORTHEY,
Manager & Editor,

To whom all communications should be addressed.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894.

ONCE MORE—THE RIVER BANK.

WE fancy some sort of apology is due to our readers for again touching on this threadbare question. Engineer Hamlin has been here during the week to have a look at the river on behalf of the Provincial Government. He thinks the best plan will be to throw the current across the waste of sand which was, not so very long ago, the bed of the river. This is exactly what was advocated by the *Kootenay Star* three years ago, and anyone who walks along the bank from the town to the smelter will see that it is the only plan that will be of any service in protecting the high bank from opposite the schoolhouse to the smelter wharf. This portion of the bank is over 50 feet high and is composed of the very finest of fine sand, while the water below is very deep, and greatly agitated with strong eddies which dig out the sand lying below the water mark and bring down huge slices of the powdery bank every hour of the day. It would only be a waste of money to attempt piling along this part of the river front, as, on account of the depth of water and the sandy foundation, the piles would have to be of extraordinary length to reach above high water level. If high water ever covered the piles how long would it take to wash out the backing and continue the process of eating away the bank as before, leaving the piles standing in the middle of the river. No, piling will be of no use for that portion of the bank.

The best thing to do will be to pile from the bridge nearly to the courthouse, or, perhaps, behind Coursier's store, where the shore end of a strong wing-dam should commence, running downward and outward with a very slight angle for a distance of at least 300 feet. This wing-dam, if built strong enough, will throw the current across the expanse of sand which the river has stolen from the eastern bank. With the current making a new channel for itself, the present one will silt up, and the eddies in the deep water at the spot mentioned will cease, because there will be no current running there to create eddies. Thus the undermining of the bank would also cease, and the smelter would be saved. The present condition of a wing-dam constructed last winter in the Narrows is a good example of what will take place here. In the still water behind the dam the mud, sand and gravel have silted up on a level with the top of the dam and offer a solid, substantial backing which no force of water can break through.

The wing-dam Mr. Hamlin intends (or expects) to build will have to be of more than ordinary strength, as the current from the bridge to the upper wharf is probably as swift as any portion of the river between here and the Arrow Lake. It will cost a great deal more than the amounts promised by the two Governments, that is, if it is to answer the purpose intended. It is understood that the preliminary work of getting out timber and rock will be commenced next week. This will take considerable time, and it may reasonably be expected that two or three feet of snow will cover the ground before actual operations can begin. Plenty of labor is to be had in the town. There will be no need to bring in men from outside to do the work. One thing we would impress on Mr. Hamlin's attention, and that is if the high water comes before the work is entirely finished, then good-bye to the whole business.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND FREE TRADE.

IT is evident that the next Dominion election will be fought on the lines of Free Trade *versus* Protection. That universal free trade would be a blessing to the whole world is not to be denied. In protected countries every article of commerce except labor is given a fictitious value, thus curtailing the working man's ability to save a portion of his earnings, even if his wages are higher than they would be under free trade. But it would on the face of it appear to be folly to throw open our market to the whole world without obtaining a like concession for the goods we have to sell. It is questionable whether a "tariff for revenue only," which is the nearest approach to free trade we can expect to have in this country, will have the effect of cheapening articles to any extent. But with genuine free trade British Columbia would benefit to an incalculable extent, while Ontario would lose her British Columbia trade.

Here in the mountains it is more a question of freight rates than free trade. With the tariff taken off American goods we would save most of the money we are now compelled to pay in the shape of freight rates to the monster monopoly that now squeezes all it possibly can out of us. The tariff duties compel us to buy in Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver. In either case the goods have to be carried by the C.P.R., and the freight rates are killing. Take off the duty, and every man doing business in this town, aye, in the whole of West Kootenay, would buy at Spokane, with which city we have communication entirely independent of the C.P.R., and if the present steamboat company's carrying charges were too high it would be an easy matter for West Kootenay business men to organise a company and run their own boats. It would pay. Montreal and Toronto would lose our trade—no small affair, either—the C. P. R. would carry no more goods for us, and Spokane would be built up by West Kootenay trade because the monopoly exercised by the C.P.R. was exasperatingly unbearable. We could live then. Now we are merely existing under the grip of a corporation that discriminates against us in a shameful manner, carrying freight through this town and 400 miles beyond at a much cheaper rate than it will drop it off here. West Kootenay should vote for the Liberals and free trade, or partial free trade, or anything that will help us to get out of the clutches of the C.P.R.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

We have an "artful dodger" in our midst, and his name is Thomas Cadman. Thomas was cut out for greater things than a mere factotum in the back yard of a government office. The assessment of lots in Revelstoke came as a great surprise to nineteen-twentieths of our citizens. But it need not have been, as the whole thing had been in preparation for some time past. It will be remembered that about two months (or perhaps less) ago, Mr. Cadman visited several lot-owners with the plausible tale of wanting to buy a lot for a client who wished to build. He wanted a corner lot in a commanding position; in fact, the best in the townsite, and asked the owner to put his own price upon it. In some cases $200 was asked, in others $500, and in one or two cases the owner would not sell at all, although the wily Thomas made an offer of $200. His position as a retired real estate dealer, of course, lent color to the genuineness of his efforts to buy a lot. But the whole thing was a "plant." It was a put up job to get at the assessment value of the lots, in view of the coming *coup d'état*, of which the citizens were in blissful ignorance. Although I believe the instigator of the little scheme was none other than our indefatigable Government Agent and Chief Constable, yet I must compliment Mr. Cadman on the skilful manner in which he carried out the plans of his chief without creating a suspicion of his real aim. Had any of the lot-owners closed with Thomas's offer of $200, he would have managed somehow to let the deal fall through. Such smartness and ability as he has shown in valuing lots should certainly meet with some reward. The Government should appoint him permanent assessor of the city of Revelstoke.

* * *

In the matter of getting one's name on the Dominion voter's list, the arrangements are disgraceful. No notification has been received in this town from the revising barrister or any of his agents (if he has any) as to the time the list closes, how to get on, where to apply for forms, or anything else. In fact, no information has been vouchsafed to any newspaper or individual, and it seems as if the Dominion authorities wished to overlook this district entirely. If the revising barrister was above doing this work, what was the matter with Mr. Mara, our member? Why did he not send some sort of information to the papers in West Kootenay on this important matter? Was he also afraid that the Opposition vote would be augmented thereby? It is nothing less than gross negligence. And when an editor writes to the revising barrister for information and gets no reply, it is worse than negligence. It is supposed that the list closes on the 15th inst. What are we going to do about it? Nearly every citizen in town is eligible to vote, but how are we to get on the list?

* * *

What a contrast is this state of things to the Provincial Government's action in the late election! It was brought to the attention of voters in every town and camp in the province. Every newspaper published advertisements and notices of the dates and places; forms could be obtained almost anywhere, and no one could say that he knew nothing about it. But even then there were many who did not go on the list. In this district we have no political associations to look after their voters. If a man wishes to get on the list he has to see to it himself. But the difficulties placed in the way by those who are responsible for the Dominion list make it very improbable that half the voters in *this* district, at least, will be able to vote at the forthcoming general election.

* * *

In the light of recent events at the public school, it would seem that the time has come when the girls and boys should be in separate rooms and separate play-grounds. One or two girls have already been kept at home on account of improper conduct on the part of two boys at least. The teacher has investigated the matter, and the outcome is that the said two boys have received a flagellation at his hands. One of the urchins is of such tender age that he must have had the example of his elders. Parents will think twice before sending their girls to a school where such things are possible, and for my part I think if a lady were to open a private school here she would have quite a number of pupils.

* * *

I wonder how the news of any public works going on gets around the country so rapidly? If it leaks out that the Government will spend a few thousand dollars on roads, trails, bridges, or even river banks, look out for an influx of bums, tie-walkers, fresh-air merchants, card-sharpers, &c.; in fact, the whole wandering population of the Pacific slope seems to gather like carrion crows to banquet on a dead horse. There are two factions of this motley crowd of immigrants which hunt together—the tin-horn gamblers and the demi-monde. Like the jackal which lures the game to the lion's covert, these daughters of Eve attract the foolish and the unwary, and then the victim is handed over to the tender mercies of the "silent partner," who soon shuffles the money out of the pockets of the visitor, whether "old-timer" or "tenderfoot." Now this combination of fascination and gambling is rather too much for a place of this size, and on my nocturnal trips around town the light of my lantern exposes many "little games" unknown and undreamt of by the police. I think, though, in the cause of decency, if not of morality, that these partnerships should be broken up, and the gamblers run out of town. The red curtain should not be allowed to screen a gambler's outfit, after it has been *supposed* to be suppressed in all the hotels. The police will be justified in looking into this thing.

* * *

Why is it that the people of Lower Kootenay exhibit so much scorn of everything pertaining to Revelstoke and Revelstokians? When Laurier was here it was expected that the ardent Liberals in the lower country would come up to hear him. But the only one to do so was Mr. W. Thomlinson, of New Denver, an old Revelstokian himself. The *Slocan Prospector* said there were many in the district who would like to hear Laurier, but they would not go to Revelstoke! The same generosity towards Revelstoke prevails in Nelson, where for years *the* newspaper throve and waxed fat by publishing contemptuous articles on the town at the head of navigation on the Columbia; and there are still men in business there who laid the foundations of their fortunes here, who will get jumping mad if any one tells them Revelstoke is progressing. What is the reason of it all? Is it envy, jealousy, or pure cussedness? It is not so very long ago that Revelstoke was the only town in West Kootenay. With the discoveries on Toad Mountain there sprung up a mining camp which was called Nelson, and some Revelstoke merchants started branch businesses there. The camp prospered, became a town, and the whilom Revelstoke merchants became permanent traders in the new place, closing out their establishments here. So far so good and no harm done. But to-day these very merchants are foremost in disparaging the town in which they started business, and some say in which they made money. O, gratitude, thou art a myth!

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE.

HEALTHY young strawberry plants of the Big Bonanza and Wilson varieties for sale at $1 a hundred.—Apply X. Y., MAIL office, Revelstoke.

40 PIGS FOR SALE.

PIGS from six weeks old up, from an imported Berkshire pedigreed boar. A rare chance to secure good stock for future use.
FRED. FRASER, Revelstoke.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

SILVER CUP MINERAL CLAIM.

TAKE NOTICE that I, CHARLES HOLTES, Agent for the above claim, free miner's certificate No. 46708, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant for the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1894.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the year 1894.

FALL ASSIZES.

*Nelson	Monday	10th September
*Donald	Monday	17th September
Clinton	Thursday	20th September
Richfield	Monday	24th September
Kamloops	Monday	1st October
Vernon	Monday	8th October
Lytton	Friday	12th October
New Westminster	Tuesday	6th November
Vancouver	Monday	12th November
Victoria	Tuesday	20th November
Nanaimo	Tuesday	27th November

*Special Assizes adjourned from the Spring by Mr. Justice Walkem and now fixed for these dates.

DOCTORS DIFFER

Occasionally, but never on the question of "HEALTH" BRAND"

Combinations being absolutely the best thing for women and children to wear.

Every first-class dry goods house keeps them. Look for the word "Health" on silk label at neck.

Buy no imitations.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

The Revelstoke Bakery.

BREAD, CAKE, PASTRY, ETC.,
Delivered Daily to any part of the City.

Wedding Cake to order. Caterers for Suppers, Balls, Parties, etc.

LEWIS BROS., THE STATION.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-class Table. Good Beds.
Telephone.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

UNION HOTEL,

REVELSTOKE STATION, B.C.

Conveniently situated between Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing.

Best Table in the Interior.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE. FREE BUS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. RATES, $1.50 AND $2.00 PER DAY.

H. A. BROWN, Prop'r.

Stockholm House.

JOHN STONE, PROPRIETOR.

The Dining Room is furnished with the best the Market affords.

THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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

ADVERTISE IN

THE KOOTENAY MAIL.

The MAIL is published in Revelstoke, which is the coming city of this rich mining district.

REVELSTOKE

IS SITUATED AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER,

AND

IS THE SUPPLY POINT

FOR THE

BIG BEND & LARDEAU MINING CAMPS.

IF YOU WANT

JOB PRINTING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

AND AT HONEST PRICES

Try THE "KOOTENAY MAIL."

Revelstoke Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

ROUGH & CLEAR FINISHING LUMBER.

MOULDINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SHINGLES AND LATHS.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

Points of Interest to All Sorts and Conditions of People.

Paganini would never let anyone hear him run his violin, and it is believed that many of the extremely peculiar effects he produced were obtained by his tuning his instrument half a tone lower or higher than the ordinary pitch.

Over fifty kinds of bark are now used in the manufacture of paper. Even banana skins, pea vines, cocoanut fibres, hay straw, water weeds, leaves, shavings, corn husks and hop plants are used for the same purpose.

The edible dogs of china are known by their bluish tongues. They never bark and are very taciturn. Four and a half millions are slaughtered annually to titillate the palates of the celestials.

An old album of stamps collected thirty years ago in Savannah and recently discovered by an heir of the collector, has revealed a number of valuable issues, some of them worth $1,500.

Herat, in Afghanistan, is the city which has been most often destroyed. Fifty-six times have its walls been laid in ruins, and the same number of times have they been erected again.

Fishhooks are precisely the same in shape to-day as they were twenty centuries ago. The only difference is the material; then they were made of bronze, now they are made of steel.

In twelve months no fewer than 21,389 persons died in India from snake-bite, and more than half a million of snakes were destroyed during that period.

The highest lakes in the world are on the Himalayas in Thibet, where there are some bodies of water as high as 20,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Through a pneumatic tube, 700 miles in length, letters are whirled between Paris and Berlin at the speed of twenty miles a minute.

The Bon Marche of Paris has the largest kitchen in the world. There are fifty frying pans; each large enough to hold 300 outlets at a time.

The sweepings of the Denver mint, which have been accumulating for years, were washed recently and yielded $3,000 worth of gold.

Trolley cars in New York city are often chartered by special parties, who traverse the route for pleasure.

A farmer of Conway, Ky., 78 years old, was recently married to a 13-year-old girl of the same place.

Wooden goods were first manufactured in England in the fourth century.

A single hair will bear a weight of 1,150 grains.

THE AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Romantic Origin of a Handsome and Popular Rose.

There is an interesting story about the origin of the American Beauty. It was first grown in Washington, and here it attained its renown. The late Hon. George Bancroft, besides being a historian and scholar, was one of the first amateur rose growers in America. Every year he imported cuttings from the leading flower growers of Europe. The King of Prussia—when old Kaiser Wilhelm was king—allowed the American historian to have a slip of whatever he might fancy in the royal conservatories. Mr. Bancroft's gardener used to cultivate some of his roses in an old house away out on F, or perhaps it was G street, about Twenty second street, in the west end of the city. Mrs. Grant had a florist named Field in charge of the White House conservatory. He was a rose grower of rare merit and skill in his artistic work. One day he happened into the old building where Mr. Bancroft's gardener potted his plants and budded his roses. Over in a corner he observed a rose of a variety utterly unknown to him, and of wonderful size and perfection in form and odor. "Where did this come from?" he carelessly inquired of his rose-growing confrere. "Oh, it is an offshoot from some cuttings we imported from Germany," the man replied. It was evident to Mr. Field that the other did not in the least comprehend the value of the new plant. After some talk Mr. Field bought the cuttings he had seen for $5. A year thereafter, when he had propagated his new purchase, and become convinced that he had a new and very valuable variety of rose, which he named the American Beauty, he sold his find for $5,000, the most wonderful result of the investment of $5 on record. Fields invested his easily-earned $5,000 in lands near the city, which in a little less than three years were sold for $50,000. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. In this instance it certainly was.—Washington Post.

The Peasant Emperor.

M. de Blowitz tells a story of the Czar, who lately discussed with his courtiers the title by which he might afterward be known in history. His father had been called Alexander the Liberator and Alexander the Martyr. What should the son be called?

"Alexander the Just," suggested one.

"Oh, no," replied the Czar. "I am, and shall remain, the 'Peasant Emperor.' So some of my nobility have styled me in derision, scoffing at my affection for the moujik. But I accept the title as an honor. I have tried to procure for the humble the means of livelihood, and this, I think, is the best and only means of keeping the world going.

"Henry IV. dreamed of giving every peasant a fowl in the pot, and my greatest ambition is to save the Russian peasant from dying of hunger. For, when people begin to understand that they run no danger of starvation, they begin to bless God, and end by loving the sovereign who represents Him on earth. My greatest ambition is to deserve to bear to the last the title of the 'Peasant Emperor.'"

Extraordinary Adulteration.

Wood pulp has been put to many uses, but the most extraordinary is in adulterating woolen yarn. A way of spinning the pulp has been discovered, and the product can be combined with wool in making yarn, in the proportion of one part of wood to two parts of wool. Much of the composite yarn said to have been made into hosiery, and few complaints as to wear have been received.

THE PLACE TO GET
MINERS' SUPPLIES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE
AND
General Merchandise
IS AT
H. N. COURSIER'S.

LOCAL ITEMS.

It is said there are over 200,000 tons of ore in sight on the Slocan Star.

Miss Maud Hatherly of Salmon Arm, is visiting at Mrs. Thomas Steed's.

Doering & Marstrand's Iced Lager on draught at the Union Hotel.

Mr. George Bunyan, of Salmon Arm, spent Thursday in town.

Mr. J. Robinson's family left for Tappen Siding on Thursday.

C. B. Hume & Co. are erecting a barn at the rear of their store.

The 'bus belonging to the Omnibus Co. would look better for a washing.

Mr. Peter Wilson's family left on the Lytton yesterday morning for Robson.

For a large glass of Doering & Marstrand's Lager call at the Union Hotel.

The steamer Lytton is to be lengthened 20 feet and will have a thorough overhauling.

Fifty thousand feet of lumber has been shipped from Nakusp to Trail Creek this season.

The Idaho mine, in the Slocan, has 250 tons of ore ready for shipment, valued at $30,000.

The MAIL returns thanks for the receipt of a press admission ticket to the New Westminster Royal Exhibition.

The Revelstoke Lumber Co. have sold to Mr. Law Wilkinson the cottage at present occupied by Mr. Geo. Burton.

On Friday evening, October 26th, the local lodge I.O.O.F. will give a concert in Bourne's Hall. Particulars next week.

During September 1151 tons of ore, of the value of $102,825, were shipped from the mines of South Kootenay.—*Slocan Times.*

Mr. J. O. Piper, of Bourne Bros.' Nakusp branch, spent a few days in town this week and left on the steamer yesterday morning.

In mentioning Mr. T. Needham's approaching marriage last week, the name of the young lady should have been Miss Nellie Clary.

James McMahon moved into George Terryberry's house this week. He will carry on the blacksmithing during Mr. Terryberry's absence.

It is stated that the *Ledge* is about to leave Nakusp for New Denver, so as to be better able to deliver the "knock out" blow to the *Times*.

Some work has been done this week on the well at the schoolhouse, but as yet it is not in a condition to supply water for school purposes.

The Nakusp *Ledge* says it is very probable that the C. & K. Nav. Co. will build a new steamer at that place this winter in place of the Columbia.

Mr. Breeze, of Vancouver, provincial agent of the Confederation Life Association, has been in town this week, and reports a very good business in the line of life assurance. Mr. T. L. Haig is the local agent.

Mr. A. H. Holdich, assayer, who has been carrying on business in Revelstoke for the past two years, left on Tuesday morning for Pilot Bay, where he will in all likelihood fill a position at the new smelter.

Bicycles are becoming a usual sight on our streets. The latest cycler is Alex. Cummings, recently of Donald, who is a good rider on the rough. Dave Lyttle is getting a pneumatic tire from Donald.

Kamloops has decided to hold an annual exhibition of its own, and a committee consisting of Messrs. J. R. Hull, W. J. Roper and J. T. Edwards has been appointed to take steps towards securing incorporation.

Rev. J. F. Betts, of Kamloops, will preach dedicatory sermons in the Methodist church, on Sunday, Nov. 4th. On the following day there will be a public tea in the afternoon and a musical programme in the evening.

Mrs. Moxley and family left here on Thursday for Notch Hill, where Mr. Moxley has taken up land. They were compelled to leave Hall's Landing, where they had an excellent ranch, on account of their land being entirely under water during the late floods. Several other families who suffered by the inundation down river have located at Notch Hill.

As will be seen in an advertisement in this issue, all placer claims in this district legally held may be laid over from the 15th October to the 1st of June next.

Mr. Chas. Cluthe, the eminent surgical machinist, of Toronto, will be in Revelstoke on Wednesday, Oct. 31st. Anyone having deformed children will do well to consult him.

Miss Ella Miller, who left Revelstoke about a year ago, has been residing with relatives at Lucknow, Ont. From a late number of the *Lucknow Sentinel*, we see that Miss Miller has left that town for a course of study at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The young lady was well known here as a good musician.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, member of the Legislature for the North Riding, left here on Tuesday for the Big Bend country, for the purpose of gathering data and posting himself on the needs of the district, for use in the coming session when the subject of appropriations comes up. He returned to town last night, and will likely go into the Lardeau next week on a similiar mission.

Judge Walkem passed through for Donald yesterday and will return here to-night or to-morrow night. He is going down river Tuesday morning, and will be here on Monday to receive names for the Dominion voter's list. As the list is supposed to close on the 15th (Monday) and Judge Walkem is going to the lower Kootenay towns after that date, it is not improbable that the time for closing the list has been extended for this district.

Mr. Noah Abrahamson, recently from California, has bought the Royal Hotel, Trout Lake City, from the assignee of Cooke & Hamilton at 80 cents on the dollar. Mr. Abrahamson will carry on business there this winter, but he says it will be something of an experiment to see whether he can stand a British Columbia winter after so many years in a warmer climate. He took down about $200 worth of stock on the str. Arrow this week.

The big potato has put in an appearance. Two and three pounders have been dug from gardens here, but we are entirely eclipsed by monster vegetables from Salmon Arm. Two of these were shown in the MAIL office this week, each measuring more than a man's shoe—28 inches by 13 inches in circumference, and these were not the largest from the Arm, several finer ones having been sent to the exhibition. Apples from the Arm, grown on the McGuire farm, weighed 1¼ lbs.

The Lilliputian Dramatic Club came to an abrupt termination last night. The members had met for practice, but one or two began to object to the character assigned to them in the cast. Disparaging remarks were made, hot words bandied about, slurs thrown on the histrionic abilities of certain members; then recriminations; then the whole crowd got mad, and the club came to an inglorious end without the public having a chance to recognize the latent talents of its erstwhile members.

Mr. Robert Howson, a partner in the Carne's Creek Mining Co., returned from an inspection of the property last Friday. The prospects of a good return when bedrock is reached are very encouraging, several nuggets having been met with and the dirt shows several colors to the pan even now. The high water has been a great drawback this summer, but a good start has been made and the work will go right along through the winter. The recent heavy rains caused the creeks to rise and delayed operations.

W. F. Luxton to Leave the Nor'-Wester.

A late dispatch from Winnipeg says: "Changes are impending in the staff of the *Nor'-Wester*, organized by W. F. Luxton last spring. Luxton is to leave the paper at the end of this week, and his editorial writer, D. J. Beaton, has already resigned, as well as the business manager and some of the reporters. Col. Scoble is at present in editorial charge and it is said will run the paper as a Conservative organ. The paper has not been a financial success."

PROTECTING THE RIVER BANK.

The Provincial Government has at last made a move in the matter of the river bank protection. Mr. L. B. Hamlin, C.E., arrived here on Tuesday and spent two days inspecting the site of the proposed work. In conversation he said he believed piling and cribwork would afford the necessary protection for some distance immediately below the railway bridge, and he thought the bank opposite the schoolhouse, and in that neighborhood generally, could be saved from further erosion by turning the water back into its former channel, this side of the first island. He thought this could be done for the amount of the appropriation, but it would be his endeavor to make the work of a lasting character rather than try to cover the whole river front. However, he would have to report the result of his investigation to the Government, for which purpose he left for Victoria on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Hamlin said he expected to return next week, when he will immediately proceed to get out the necessary timber for piling and stone for cribbing. It is to be hoped, now that the Provincial Government has taken the initiative in this matter, the Dominion Government will show itself equally willing to make a start. No more time should be lost.

Downie Creek Bridge Carried Away.

Joe O'Connor, who runs Laforme's cayuse train, arrived down on Thursday after being held up for five days at the crossing of Downie Creek. On arriving at the creek last Friday he discovered the bridge gone—shoved off by a slide which had carried almost the whole mountain side down. The structure had to all appearances been built on a solid rock foundation, but the rock must have rested on a bed of quicksand or some such shifting strata and the heavy rains recently no doubt caused the trouble. However, Joe started in to devise a plan to get his train over and first tried a raft which proved a failure. He then gathered what assistance he could and commenced the erection of a temporary bridge. While thus engaged, A. N. Beaton arrived up with his pack train and he was pressed into the service. Work was progressing favorably when on Tuesday Tom Downs and a trail gang arrived on the scene. They had been sent along the trail to clear out slides and repair bridges and arrived just in time to lend a hand to the volunteer force. The new bridge, which is located 600 feet above the old structure, has a span of 68 feet, and by Wednesday was far enough advanced to permit a resumption of traffic, when the volunteers took their various ways, and left Mr. Downs and his men to complete the work.

B. C. MINING BUREAU.

Mr. W. R. Grahame, of Victoria, writing to the *Colonist* says: "I would like to call attention to the following extract from the circular of a leading London mining broker as showing the need of such institutions in mining countries:

"What my clients have to avoid is subscribing to fresh issues until they have the best authority that the properties are all the prospectuses and reports would have them think they are. Many a wildcat has been floated in London by making lies look like truth, and many others by printed statements of irresponsible people, who could not be found for prosecution when the utter untruth of the statements was discovered."

OF GREAT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

In the matter of passenger rates eastward, Revelstoke is now on an equal footing with Pacific Coast Terminals, the rates being the same as from Vancouver. It will be of great interest to our readers to know that it will not be necessary to go to Vancouver to purchase a ticket to eastern points, as it can be obtained at precisely the same price here.

The agent at Revelstoke station is now in a position to sell tickets for European points at the cheapest rates obtainable anywhere. These concessions are quite a long step in the right direction, but we hope more will follow.

A New Lands and Works Commissioner.

Mr. George Bohun Martin has received the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for B. C. to fill the position heretofore occupied by Hon. F. G. Vernon, who failed of election. Mr. Martin has had an experience in public affairs extending over twelve years, during which time he has without interruption been one of the members for Yale. The nomination for the election caused by Mr. Martin's promotion will take place Oct. 17th at Kamloops, and if an election is necessary it will be held Oct. 24th. The appointment of Mr. Martin is a deserved recognition of the importance of his long public service. It would be a graceful thing to elect him by acclamation; it is said however that Mr. John T. Edwards will be run in opposition.

Qualifications for the Federal Franchise.

The qualifications for persons to be put on the Dominion voters' lists are as follows:

All applicants must be of the full age of 21 years and British subjects, and may qualify under:

1. Owner.
2. Tenant.
3. Occupant.
4. Income.
5. Farmer's son.
6. Owner's son.

The qualifications are defined as follows:

1. Owner—In a city, real property worth at least $300. In a town, worth at least $200; or in a place other than a city or a town, worth at least $150.

2. Tenant—Tenant of real property at a monthly rental of at least $2, or a quarterly rental of at least $6, or a half-yearly rental of at least $12, or an annual rental of at least $20, and in possession thereof as such tenant for at least one year prior to date of application, and has bona fide paid one year's rent for such real property.

3. Occupant—Occupant of real property in a city, worth at least $300; or in a town, worth at least $200; or in any place other than a town or city, worth at least $150. Must have been in occupation of such real property for at least a year before date of application.

4. Income—If a resident within electoral district and derives an income annually from his earnings in money or money's worth, or from some investment in Canada, of at least $300, and has so derived such income and been a resident of Canada for one year next before date of application.

5. Farmer's son—If father is living—Is and has been a resident for one year next before date of application with his father. Father's land must be sufficient in value to qualify himself and his sons. If not, older sons to have preference.

If father is dead—Is and has been a resident for one year next before date of application with mother or part of time with mother and part with father.

6. Owner's son—Same as in case of farmer's son.

Another Balloon Fatality.

Prof. Ray made an ascent with his balloon at the fair grounds, New Westminster, on Wednesday. He reached a considerable height and went through a trapeze performance. It was noticed that he was being carried out over the Fraser, and it appeared as if he had lost all control of the parachute, which should have been detached from the balloon. Very soon the aeronaut, still holding on to the parachute, fell into the river, with the balloon but a short distance away. A boat was at once put out to his assistance, but too late to save his life.

Silver Prices for the Week.

Last Friday silver took an upward turn, closing at 63¾ cents an ounce, or ¼ cent better than the day before. Next day (Saturday) it went to 64c. an ounce, and on Monday the gain was still further increased, the market closing at 64¼c. Tuesday saw a downward tendency, and the closing price was 64c. The fall continued on Wednesday, the price being 63½c., but on Thursday it rose ½ to 63¾c. an ounce. In London the price was 29½d.

Judge Walkem an Optimist.

In his charge to the grand jury at the Kamloops assizes Mr. Justice Walkem dwelt at some length on the progress made by that city and the interior of the province. He spoke of his trip to Cariboo and the hopefulness of the people there. He referred to the difficulties which had been encountered by the pioneers and said that if valuable quartz claims cannot be found in Cariboo, it would be the only exception of a placer country without quartz on the face of the globe. Speaking of some of the enterprises under way he said he could not but think that permanent mining will be commenced again in Cariboo, and that Humboldt's prophecy, made so many years ago, when he first saw these mountains, that they would yet yield gold and silver by the ton, would be fulfilled. With the revival of mining every part of the province would prosper, and there was no cause for a despondent view of things in British Columbia.

Kaslo Will Soon be Heard From Again.

A correspondent on Kootenay Lake writes that Kaslo is going ahead in a steady, progressive manner, "boomers" and sharps being warned off. There are five good buildings under way at the present time, viz.:

A. T. Garland, store	80 by 25	feet.
Fletcher & Fletcher, hotel	35 " 50	"
H. Geigerich, warehouse	25 " 40	"
A. Carney, store and dwelling	25 " 60	"
D. C. McGregor, store & offices	25 " 50	"

At Pilot Bay the smelter is being pushed rapidly to completion and Mr. Hendryx expects to be at work running Blue Bell ore in a few weeks, and it will soon be known whether the Pilot Bay smelter will rank in the history of smelting in B. C. as the fourth failure or the first success. Mr. Hendryx says he will add a new stack every 60 days if the business is as remunerative as it is expected to be.

A lady's kid glove found. The owner can have it by calling at this office.

A GREAT BARGAIN!
FOR SALE,
THAT FINE, WELL-BUILT, COMMODIOUS HOTEL, KNOWN AS
THE LARDEAU HOTEL,
situated on the Northeast Arm, Upper Arrow Lake, built last year at a cost of $3,500; also all the first-class FURNITURE contained in the building and purchased last year in Vancouver at a cost of $1,700; and the LOTS on which the premises stand, for which the sum of $475 was paid; the total value offered being $5,075. The owner will sell for $4,000 cash.—Apply MAIL Office, Revelstoke, B.C. 2284w

VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

RUPTURED & DEFORMED PEOPLE—
CHAS. CLUTHE, of 184 King St. West, Toronto, will make his 5th annual visit to British Columbia. Defies any Rupture he cannot hold with ease. Patentee of 27 Patents on appliances for cure of Club Feet and all Deformities. Recommended by Physicians everywhere. Will visit personally,
VERNON, B.C., Coldstream Hotel, Mon. & Tues., Oct. 29 and 30.
REVELSTOKE, B.C., Victoria Hotel, Wednesday, Oct. 31st.
ESTABLISHED 1871

[L.S.] E. DEWDNEY.
CANADA.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General.* WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Twelfth day of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this Twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety four, and in the fifty-eighth year of Our reign.

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

TO
Anyone Wanting
Horses
Cattle
Beef Cattle
Hogs
Wheat
Oats
Hay
Potatoes
HARDWARE OILS
STOVES GUNS
PAINTS RIFLES
OR AMMUNITION
SEND TO ME
I make no charge for my trouble, but TERMS ARE CASH.
APPLY TO
W. J. ARMSTRONG,
VERNON, B.C.,
or W. COWAN, Revelstoke, B.C.

Coffee Growing in Hawaii.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

HILO, Hawaii, Sept. 8, 1894.

Now that the elections are over some of your readers may be interested in reading some brief items on coffee culture. I may state that the coffee districts on Hawaii are three, viz: Kona, Puna and Olaa, the latter district, in which I lived for a few months, is comparatively new to coffee raising and will furnish the data for the following account:

CROWN LANDS, LEASES, CONDITIONS, &C.—The lands of Olaa are Crown lands and are now leased out by the Government for 30 years to parties who take upon themselves the responsibility of planting said lands in coffee and fruit trees, to a certain extent, *i. e.*, within the first year not less than two per cent. of said lands; within the first two years not less than three per cent. of said lands; and within three years not less than five per cent. of said lands; and during the term of said lease to properly "and in good and husbandlike manner care for and cultivate the same." The rental is from $1.50 to $2.00 per acre according to location and if lessee is a settler or not on the land.

The first three years are free from all rent, and the first ten years from date of law, which gives about 9 years now, free from taxes. Most all of the leases are taken up by people who intend to use the land almost exclusively for the culture of coffee, fruit and fiber plants, all of which grow exceedingly well in Olaa. The settlers are looking anxiously to the accomplishment of the anticipated change in the crown land law by the present Government, which is to adopt a modified system, similar to the New Zealand land system—giving an opportunity to purchase the land outright.

SOIL, CLASS, NATURAL DRAINAGE, MOISTURE, SOUR LAND, &C.—The soil is a rich chocolate-colored, sandy loam, from 4 to 6 feet deep, beneath which lies a strata of *a a*, or loose yellow lava, which permits a very free percolation of the surface water, thereby keeping the surface perfectly drained; in fact, during the heaviest downpour we seldom have water standing on the surface. Nursery beds have been made right along, rain or shine; the rain does not trouble the worker, for the earth is mellow and free from any tendency to stick and hinder working on it with tools. As all Olaa is very heavily timbered, and covered with a dense growth of under-brush, ferns, &c., the land when first cleared is exceedingly sour, and needs quite a few months' sunning and airing before it is in a proper condition for planting, for most of it has been for hundreds of years, without ever receiving a single ray of sunshine, so thickly overgrown is it.

CLEARING LAND, LABOUR, COST, &C.—All this timber and underbrush must be cleared off to be able to properly plant and raise coffee in Olaa, on account of the cloudy and rainy weather, as the more the sun can be brought to bear on the plants the better they will be able to bring the berry to maturity when they bear. The timber is mostly "ohia" trees, each of which, as a rule, is thickly covered with ia-ie vine, making the clearing rather expensive; the cost per acre is, on an average, about $35 to $38 cleared and ready for staking out and planting. The clearing is generally done by contract, so much per acre; the largest contractors are Chinamen, who do very thorough work and well earn what they get for their contract. The general labourers are Portuguese, natives and Japanese, their wages ranging in order about $24, $20, $18 and $15 per month, they feeding themselves. Japanese labour is the cheapest, and they are very good workers as a rule.

MODE OF PLANTING, NURSERY, &C.—The mode of planting in Olaa is generally the "equilateral triangle" system, though many plant square, about 8 feet apart; some plant 9 feet, but the majority plant 8 feet. The first thing to be done is to select a house-site, build, and plant in a nursery of 100,000 to 150,000 seeds. It takes the coffee seeds from 4 to 6 weeks to come up, and in about 7 to 9 months they will be ready to set out. This is the most satisfactory way as the plants are then almost all exactly alike in size and age, making a more uniform lot.

Wild coffee trees bearing, wild stumps make good trees. All through the district are to be found many wild coffee trees, *i. e.*, trees planted hap-hazard by the natives many years ago; in fact, so long ago that no one knows when they were planted. These old trees continue bearing and many of the planters hunt up the wild plants just when the leaves have sprouted, to plant in their nurseries, in preference to seeding. The wild stumps make excellent trees, and many that have been so planted are in bloom and are only one and a-half years old.

The climate of Olaa is very even and in every respect with one exception—the rain—delightful. The altitude of Olaa ranges from 1300 to 2400 feet above sea level. In the wet season, or winter, it rains almost every day, with occasional showers during the summer, or dry season. The rain is warm and does not chill, as in other climates; one very seldom takes cold, although during the working hours a person is more or less wet; in fact, the most healthy weather is during the most copious rains—so the "old settlers" say.

A. E. SUTTON.

John D. Sibbald,

SUCCESSOR TO

THE WESTERN MILLING CO'Y. (LT'D.)

REVELSTOKE BRANCH

DEALER IN

FLOUR	ROLLED OATS
SHORTS	CORN MEAL
BRAN	BACON
OATS	BUTTER
FEED WHEAT	EGGS
HAY	POTATOES

FRUITS, and VEGETABLES of all kinds.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

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BRANCH STORES: THOMSON'S LANDING & TROUT LAKE CITY

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OF SWANSEA AMD WIGAN,

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Accurate assays made of all kinds of minerals, water, milk, etc.

W. COWAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

THOSE WHO USED

TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER

For the Fly Pest last year will be glad to learn that it can be Procured again this Season at

THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.

THE SEASON FOR

HIRES' ROOT BEER

Is again at hand. 25 cts. makes 5 gallons.

NEW STOCK OF PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

HULL BROS.,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PURVEYORS OF HIGH-CLASS MEATS.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

T. L. HAIG,

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Mining and Real Estate Broker and General Commission Agent.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Representative of the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate.

AGENT FOR TROUT LAKE CITY, EVANSPORT, KASLO & NAKUSP

GILKER & WELLS,

POST-OFFICE STORE.

Gents' Furnishings,

Stationery,

Patent Medicines

And TOILET ARTICLES of every description.

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Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

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DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

REVELSTOKE STATION

We have a complete stock of PAINTS, ready mixed and ground in oil. Dry Paints. White Lead in 12 1-2, 25 and 50 lb. Irons. Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil. Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany Stains. Fireproof Paint for Roofs, &c. Carriage, Furniture and Elastic Oak Varnish. Copal, Japan Dryers, &c., &c.

WINDOW GLASS ANY SIZE UP TO 36x48.

GIANT POWDER, FUSE AND CAPS

JOWETT STEEL, BAR AND FLAT IRON ALL SIZES.

STORES AT NEW DENVER AND NAKUSP.

Trout Lake City

MUST go ahead! - - Why?

BECAUSE it is the metropolis of a district whose mines, besides being fabulously rich in Silver, carry a larger percentage of GOLD than any silver-lead mines on the American continent.

BECAUSE nearly all the mines are within a 12-mile radius of the townsite, and the routes to them all converge in Trout Lake City.

BECAUSE during last winter several of the Lardeau mines were being steadily developed in spite of the slump in silver, and large quantities of GOLD were taken out of Lardeau Creek within the limits of the townsite.

Price of Lots—Corners, $150; Insides, $100.

APPLY TO H. ASHBY & Co., Kaslo, or

T. L. HAIG, Revelstoke.