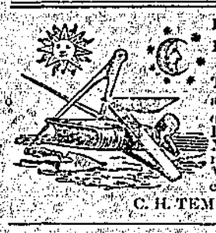
The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 1.—No. 28. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., OCTOBER 20, 1894. $2.00 a Year.

Reading Room
LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
OCT 23 1894
VICTORIA, B. C.

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 It is in your power to give us very material help by sending in scraps of mining news which would otherwise remain unpublished.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.



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.

C. H. TEMPLE, SECRETARY.

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. I. WOODROW, Sec.

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

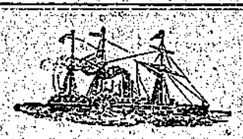
R. S. WILSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Revelstoke Station.
First-class Material kept in stock and First-class Workmen employed.

General Blacksmith
GEORGE TERRYBERRY,
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
Repairs to Wagons, &c.
Shoeing a Specialty.

J. K. WILSON & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS,
FRONT STREET, REVELSTOKE.
(One door west of Courthouse.)
—:o:—
REPAIRS NEATLY & PROMPTLY DONE.
PRICES MODERATE.

FURNITURE.
Doors, Sashes & Blinds.
R. HOWSON,
REVELSTOKE.
COFFINS CARRIED IN STOCK.
AGENT FOR SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

L. A. FRETZ,
BUILDER.
—o—
Will figure on all kinds of Buildings; all kinds of House, Store and Office Furniture repaired or made to order; all kinds of Shopwork in my line neatly and promptly executed by skilled and experienced hand.



Steamer ARROW
LEAVES
TOWN WHARF, REVELSTOKE,
Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m.
—:o:—
Leaves Nakusp Tuesdays and Saturdays
At 12.30 p.m.
CALLING AT HOT SPRINGS, THOMSON'S & HALL'S LANDING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE
TO AND FROM
All Eastern Points.
Through First Class Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleeping Cars to St. Paul, Montreal and Toronto without change.
REVELSTOKE TIME TABLE.
Atlantic Express arrives 9:15 daily.
Pacific " " 10:25 "
For full information as to rates, time, etc., apply to
I. T. Brewster,
Agent, Revelstoke.
GEO. MOL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

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 $1,000 cash.—Apply MAIL Office, Revelstoke, B.C. 2284w

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

SILVER CUP MINERAL CLAIM.

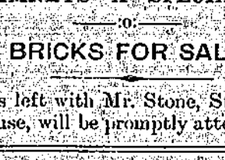
TAKE NOTICE that I, CHARLES HOLTEN, Agent for the above claim, free miner's certificate No. 10708, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant for the above claim.

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.

JOHN SHAW,
BRICKLAYER.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
—:o:—
CHIMNEYS A SPECIALTY.
—:o:—
BRICKS FOR SALE.
Orders left with Mr. Stone, Stockholm House, will be promptly attended to.

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.



All placer claims in this District legally held may be laid over from the 15th October, 1894, to the 1st June, 1895.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

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

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 Broadway.

W. A. JOWETT,
MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
NELSON, B. C.
Lardeau & Slocan Prospects Wanted.

A. McNEIL,
BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM,
Front Street, Revelstoke.
I am now offering 6 shaving tickets for $1.00. Haircut for 25c. And a bath for 25c.

REMINISCENCES OF 20 YEARS AGO.

An Old-Timer on Kootenay's Past and Future.

J. McB. Smith, who attends to the assessment work for Provincial taxes, spent some time in Kootenay last month on assessment business, and being an old-timer himself he observed many things that an ordinary visitor would not. Writing to the *Colonist* an account of his West Kootenay trip, Mr. Smith says:

"Many of these sturdy old-timers have passed away, but go where you will in the interior you will see some familiar faces. Years have, of course, made changes in their appearance. Some with worn-out constitutions and whitened locks; others apparently hale and vigorous, but with streaks of grey hair and wrinkles indicating that their days for the endurance of hardships are over, and that younger blood must take their places in the future development of the golden treasures of the mountains—In Kootenay I met several whom I had known for twenty years, but had not seen for nearly that time who extended me the friendly greeting of 'Hello! glad to see you. Where the d—— did you come from?' After a little conversation about old times, a remark was made by one, 'Well, it is so easy now to get into this country that I wouldn't wonder a bit any day to see the Prince of Wales in these mountains.'

"Prior to the completion of the C.P.R. a journey from Victoria to the nearest points in Kootenay would occupy about twenty days. The only means of getting there after leaving the steamer at Hope was by pack trail, and you had a choice of either walking or horseback travel. Now, the Kootenays from Victoria may be reached in 32 hours in all the luxuries of first-class steamers and Pullman cars, without touching foreign territory.

"Without easy access by rail through our own territory into the Kootenay country development of its resources in a business point of view would not be of such great importance to the province, as the geographical position of the rich silver mines recently discovered points plainly to a new avenue to the various markets in American territory, thus depriving British Columbia of the trade which properly belongs to it. The situation of the silver mines in Kootenay is indeed a most favorable one for the mine owner.

"No such a thing as a monopoly in the transport of shipments can ever exist. With the strong corporation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. contiguous to them on this side, and two corporations—the Great Northern and Northern Pacific—bordering on the other side, the owners of the mines in a great measure 'hold the fort.' All they have to do is to produce the supply.

"The competition of our respected American neighbors for the trade of Kootenay will no doubt be keen and spirited. The indomitable enterprising Americans will not be satisfied without a portion, and will not feel fully content without it all—if they can get it. I have already pointed out in respect to the facilities for trade, according to the geographical position of Kootenay, that "honors are easy," but we hold the trump card on the tariff on imports. Canada can produce or furnish everything required in Kootenay; in this respect we have an even show, and must fight for the trade. There is this difference, the Americans have competitive lines of railway while we have only one. The trade with Kootenay will therefore in a great measure depend on the policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway in respect to the rates in drawing the traffic within our borders.

"Many of the mines are owned by Americans, who, naturally, will favor their own country; it is only reasonable that their patriotism should lean that way, but if patriotism affects the pocket it ceases to be a factor in the consideration of a business transaction. The shrewd American is just the same as an Englishman or a Canadian; if he can drive a better bargain on this side of the line he will do so, and at the same time whistle the Star Spangled Banner; he is here to make money and he will undoubtedly deal where he gets the most for it. By these conditions the problems of trade will be solved and not by any other. The race will be a keen one. British Columbia should therefore go into training, and the Dominion Government should guard well her commerce on the borders of the international boundary."

GENERAL NEWS.

Wheat shipments from Winnipeg over the C.P.R. still continue heavy. On Friday 308 cars were sent east; on Saturday 312, and on Sunday 300.

A writ for civil libel was served this week on the proprietors of the Winnipeg *Tribune* by Campbell & Crawford, solicitors for City Engineer Ruttan.

The extremely low water in the Ohio river has given an impetus to pearl fishing among the mussels in that river, and large numbers of valuable ones have been found.

Two carloads of sealskins left Seattle Saturday night by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The skins were consigned through the bank of British Columbia and are worth $30,000.

The steamship Arawa arrived at Vancouver from Sydney, Aus., on Sunday. This is her last trip, as the Miowera is now on her way to Australia to take her place on the Canadian run. The Arawa is said, to be a slow boat.

Captain Fitzstubbs has given Mr. Easton instructions to prepare plans for the erection of a lock-up and constable's quarters at Three Forks. The estimates passed at the last sitting of the House provide $1,000 for this purpose.

Notices have been posted to the registered holders of lots in the government townsite at New Denver, that unless the deferred payments, with interest, are paid on or before the 31st December the original contracts will be cancelled.

The "finest" of New York had a little recreation last week in clubbing the participants in the cloak-makers parade in Rutgers Square, composed mainly of women and children. They had to do something to show the public that they had not degenerated as a police force.

It is stated that great numbers of negroes are flocking to England. The steamship companies confirm this statement, and add that nearly all the wealthy colored folks are sending their sons to study law, art or medicine in London. Most of these people are West Indian negroes and not Afro-Americans.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Including the men working at the flume there are now about 70 men employed by the Hall mines on Toad Mountain.

The masonry work on Capt. Moore's concentrator near Three Forks has been completed, but no further advance can be made until the lumber can be delivered by the railroad.

Platinum, which is about half the value of gold, has been discovered at Leadville, but the yield is only an ounce to the ton and less than two ounces does not pay to work.

In a letter just received in Victoria from a mining man now in Australia, it is said that Fremantle, Western Australia, is, without exception, the the richest gold-bearing quartz district in the world.

A contract has been entered into for shipping 1,000 tons of ore from the Slocan Star to the N. & S. Railway station at Three Forks by the 1st of January, 1895. Shipping will commence as soon as sleighing is possible.

Lord Swansea in B.C.

Lord Swansea, of Singleton, Swansea, and his daughter, Hon. Violet Vivian, are at Hotel Vancouver. Lord Swansea is better known as Sir Hussey Vivian, Liberal representative in the Imperial Parliament for the Swansea district, where at the last general election he defeated Mr. Herbert Monger, Conservative, by 5,959 votes to 933. He is in British Columbia on business connected with his mining interests in the Kootenay country. He will visit West Kootenay shortly, in company with Mr. W. Pellew Harvey, who is agent for the smelting firm of Vivian & Sons, of Swansea.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

I've received a hint to take a back street when Mr. Cadman is about, as he is looking for me with a gun. That's all right. I know Tom. He never carried a gun in his life. He steps higher now than he has for many years, is twelve inches taller, has shaken the kinks out of his glossy, auburn beard, and discharged the small boy he used to carry between his shoulders. Tom's all right.

***

I was also told last Monday that Judge Walkem was after my scalp, on account of the little raking over I gave the revising barrister for his negligence in the matter of the Dominion voters' list. Now Judge Walkem happens to be the revising barrister. It seems that the judge is a busy man, and has been on circuit for several weeks past. That is why he could not attend to the voters' list. But all the same, I think in such an important matter, if he could not attend to it himself he should have relegated it to a deputy, that is, if the law allows. In the case of such a neglectful class of people as we have here it would probably be beyond the efforts of even a judge to "walk 'em" up to register. However, voters in the North Riding may rest easy. Their names will be placed on the Dominion voters' list without any effort on their part. The Provincial list, with a few changes, has been adopted, as the qualifications are similar, or nearly so.

***

I hear some of our prominent citizens have thoughts of resuscitating the defunct library. Now, I never had very much love for the old library, or rather the way in which it was managed, and thought it no great loss when it died. But, after all, there is a great deal to be said for a free library, provided it is not run in the interests of a clique. It would be a boon to many young men in town who are not partial to sitting around a barroom stove. Moreover, a library is an educating medium, and is always a great influence for pence and sobriety, as opposed to rowdyism and drunkenness. By all means let us have a library. Let it be a place where all can feel on an equality—where no one can be made to feel an intruder. Let the subscription fee be as small as possible, as there is no occasion to heap up a fund. Perhaps some public-hearted citizens will donate a volume or two as a nucleus. But if it is to be of use this winter there is no time to be lost.

***

While perambulating in the vicinity of the head of Front street last Saturday night I was startled by a tremendous racket, as if a mob were battering in somebody's door with rocks. This is just what *was* going on; only instead of a mob, there were three or four lads, from 15 to 18 years old, throwing stones at the door of the last house on the west side of the street. On my approach they skedaddled, but not before I had identified the whole of them. The house in question has been roughly used before. It is not so very long ago that the boot of a steamboat man demolished the door. The police should extend their beat that far.

***

There is a story told at the station of a certain citizen, who is the possessor of a very "large" head, brought on by an over supply of ambition. Otherwise he is an estimable, hardworking man. There are those who take advantage of this one little failing, and by various processes of "stuffing," endeavor to swell the aforesaid head to still larger dimensions. It is said that on the morning of Mr. Laurier's departure he was approached by a man in the garb of a workman who introduced himself as "probably the next member to represent this district in the Dominion Parliament." Mr. Laurier hid his astonishment behind a most affable smile and at once held out his hand to the "coming" member for Yale-Kootenay. After a few minutes' conversation the Liberal leader, having reached bedrock in the mental works of his new-found friend, began to look around for some avenue of escape. Fortunately a gentleman belonging to Mr. Laurier's party was not far off. Calling him over, the hon. gentleman introduced him to the prospective member of Parliament and then "slid out." Very soon this gentleman began to show symptoms of distress, and embraced the first opportunity of "slipping out" by introducing a friend to listen to the loquacious rustic who would one day represent this district in the House of Commons. And so the joke went round till nearly all the members of Mr. Laurier's party had taken a hand in it. The local politician is full of praise for the courtesy and affability shown him by the Liberal leaders, and is now undecided as to which side he will support when he takes his seat in the House.

(Continued on page 3.)

Unveiling the Macdonald Statue in Queen's Park, Toronto.

Last Saturday afternoon the monument erected to the late Sir John A. Macdonald in Queen's Park, Toronto, was unveiled with imposing ceremony in the presence of an enormous assemblage, which included notables from all parts of the Dominion. The program opened with an address by the Minister of Militia, Hon. J. C. Patterson, to the school children of the city, who were gathered to the right of the monument. Mr. E. F. Clark, ex-M.P.P., and chairman of the memorial committee, then made a few remarks, after which Sir John Thompson pulled the rope and the veil which covered the statue fell to the ground. The Premier then delivered an address eulogistic of the late chieftain, at the conclusion of which speeches were made by the following gentlemen: Hon. M. Bowell, Hon. G. W. Ross, Sir A. P. Caron and Sir Charles H. Tupper. Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, the sculptor, was then introduced, and made a few remarks, after which the statue was formally handed over to the city.

Terrible Experience on a Cattle Ship.

The cattle ship Europe which left New York Sept. 2nd, with 584 cattle and 599 sheep, had a terrific passage. She lay in the trough of the sea for 12 hours and a pitiless slaughter of the animals took place. All the decks were flooded. The bedding was washed from beneath the feet of the cattle and the flooring became so slippery that they could not stand. The ship labored terribly and the crew got some oil bags overboard to prevent the seas breaking over her. Before morning the pens on the port side gave away and the cattle were washed overboard. Dead cattle lay about all over the ship. A sheep pen on the port side also gave away and many of the animals were crushed to death. In some instances plunging bullocks were thrown into the sheep pen and struggled there until they died. The crew was small and although the wind abated there was a heavy sea running in the morning. It was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that the steering gear was repaired and the steamer got under way. Then the sailors proceeded to clean the decks. They threw overboard 233 cattle and 187 sheep. Others were subsequently killed.

[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.

VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

RUPTURED & DEFORMED PEOPLE

CHAS. CLUTZE, of 184 King St. West, Toronto, will make his 5th annual visit to British Columbia. Defects 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

The Kootenay Mail

SUBSCRIPTION.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	0 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Inch, per month	1 50
Two Inches, per month	2 00
Six " "	6 00

Special contracts for large advertisements.
All bills for advertising due the 1st of each month.
Quack and cure-all advertisements not wanted.
The MAIL is printed every Saturday Morning for the Revelstoke Printing & Publishing Co. Limited, by

R. W. NORTHEY,
Manager & Editor,
To whom all communications should be addressed.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1894.

CUT DOWN OR QUIT.

It will be seen that the MAIL does not present such a nice appearance as formerly. This is on account of our being compelled to follow the example of a great number of our contemporaries, and use plate matter in order to save the expense of setting up type. The public will surely not expect us to continue to produce a first-class paper, all home print, for the mere honor of it. The newspaper is just as much a business venture as the store or manufactory, and the first thing to do when the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger is to cut down expenses. The past season has not been a good one for newspapers in this province, and although several have been born, more have died. It does not require much of a prophet to predict that before the dark days of winter have given place to genial spring more than one paper in Kootenay will have dropped out of existence. Mine-owners do not sufficiently recognize the important service rendered them by the local newspaper, and the prospector who sells a claim seldom gives a thought to the medium which brought it to the notice of the buyer. But we can hardly complain. Where population is sparse it can only be expected that a newspaper will pick up a hand-to-mouth living, and until silver goes up a few notches and better times prevail throughout the district we must be content to leave the head of the procession for a position further in the rear. The MAIL will pass the winter in the same dress that it puts on to-day for the first time; with, if possible, some improvement by the use of better quality plate, but with a strong belief that next summer will bring the great desideratum for which we have been vainly looking during the past—the rehabilitation of silver—and the consequent revival of every branch of business, newspapers included.

IMMIGRANTS FOR B. C.

The Pacific Express last evening—to which was attached the Governor-General's private cars—was a very long train, having on board about 100 Norwegian farmers who are *en route* to Bella Coola Valley, 300 miles north of Victoria, where they intend to establish an agricultural and industrial colony. They are led by Rev. Mr. Sangstad, an energetic and devoted clergyman, who has selected the site for the colony after visiting all the favorite farming districts of Oregon and Washington, fixing on Bella Coola Valley because of its attractions and promising agricultural and other resources. It is the intention of the colonists to clear some land and erect houses during the coming winter, getting their places ready for the reception of their families by spring, when it is expected the original number will be more than doubled by others who are now farming in the Red River Valley. A number of the colonists have worked in the Wisconsin pineries, consequently they are inured to the hardships incidental to pioneering in a forest region, and are well prepared to face the work ahead of them in Bella Coola Valley.

The colonists are to be given land at a nominal price by the Provincial Government, providing they reside on it for five years and make certain improvements. Each colonist must have a certain sum of money to be eligible for the privileges of the arrangement.

Expected Death of the Czar.

Yesterday's despatches from Livadia announce that the Czar's death may be expected at any moment. The receipt of this news in St. Petersburg caused a general paralysis of political and financial business. All his relatives have been summoned to Livadia, and the preparations for the marriage of the Czarewitch to Princess Alix of Hesse are being hurried in anticipation that the end is near, and the Czar expressly desires to witness the ceremony. The London *Times* correspondent says the Czar's complaint is cancer of the kidneys. A rumor was current this week that the Czar was suffering from poison, but there was no confirmation of it.

Voters' List Revision.

Judge Walkem was in town on Monday and left for Nelson on Tuesday morning, where he goes on business connected with the Dominion voters' list revision. He spent Monday at the court house here in going over the Provincial list, which he has adopted as the basis of the Dominion list. Very few alterations were made. The judge has extended the time for receiving names until his return. Applications made through the Government Agent here will receive his attention.

THE ALPINE CHASSEURS

A PICTURESQUE CORPS TRAINED FOR MOUNTAIN FIGHTING.

A Training Peculiarly Their Own Undergone—Book Rules at a Discount—A Hazardous Service That Has a Picturesque Abandon About It.

There is scarcely a body of troops in any army whose duties are more striking to the imagination than the French chasseurs, who guard the long line of the Alps. His cap hanging lightly over his ear, his rifle strapped across his knap-sack, his open tunic showing his sunburned neck, his waist encircled by his wide blue sash, and his muscular calves swathed in the woolen bands, the Alpine chasseur, careless of the weight of his heavy marching equipments, picks his way easily along the rocky cliff, treading solidly over the rock from which the iron of his alpenstock strikes out sparks, and gazes far down into the ravines with the deep eye of a mountaineer. Perhaps he dreams while he keeps guard, for the life is one favorable to contemplation as well as hardihood, and very likely this touch of sentiment attracts the recruits who come to the famous corps from the great cities, though these men are in a minority, for most of the men are recruited among the mighty mountains which they guard.

The Alpine Chasseur undergoes a training all his own. The first thing taught to the young recruit or to the young officer fresh from the academy is that his new life demands of him special obligations. The youth's morale must be carefully cultivated, for he is in constant danger of vertigo, slips and false steps; all trace of timidity must be eradicated. As for falls, there are numerous mortal accidents every year. A stone turns beneath the foot, a crevasse opens in the snow, a peg rolls across the precipice, against such catastrophies there is no guarding. It is so with the landeli es, which happen in every season of the year from the rains. Three years ago in the valley of the Tinee three chasseurs of the rear guard of the Twenty-third Battalion were thus swept away, their companions escaping by but a few seconds. And the avalanches! and the deadly vertigo, which will suddenly seize on the hardiest men! and the foolhardy feats undertaken from bravado! Truly it is a life of constant peril.

There are no book rules for the special tactics of marches and conflicts, but a body of tradition based on the experience of past wars and the annual maneuvers is the guide. These are early taught to the chasseur and he is made free of a valuable lesson, that the sun, the stars and a pocket ful of compasses are of no earthly use to him; what he needs to know is the lay of the land and the trend of the mountains and valleys and ranges.

The chasseurs leave winter quarters at the beginning of summer for three months campaigning in the mountains. That is the time to see them at their best—gay, alert, and enduring, marching night and day over terrible roads, drenched with rain or with perspiration, heavily laden, but always keeping the *unalterable gaiety* of the French soldier, and what lessons they learn during the maneuvres of the tricks that the mountains have in store for them. You hear an infernal fusillade, a fearful thunder, a roll of musketry close beside you surely the attack is being made just there, around that point of rocks. The point of rocks is turned, when suddenly the noise dies down and is heard far behind you. It was an echo, and the battle is raging in the rear. And now again, what is that gentle murmur that whispers among the branches, a distant rolling sound, whose muffled hum does not hush the ripple of the book? There is fighting in the valley across the range. The column advances undisturbed, and scarcely has it gone a hundred paces higher than the din breaks out with intolerable force and the projecting rocks hurl it pitilessly in your ears. The advanced guard is engaged and you already smell powder. The mountain has deceived you again.

And what difficult fighting it is! The battalion comes on in Indian file and spreads out in open order among the rocks, firing as it advances in broken, irregular front. All at once the enemy appears in force. A retreat is hastily ordered and the column makes the best of its way back again in Indian file once more. Suddenly there is a halt. What has happened on the rear guard? A piece has fallen or a landslide has blocked the way. The engineers go hastily to work, and soon is heard the explosion of a dynamite cartridge, and the way is clear again. Nor is the chasseur battling only against man, but with the elements, with the terrible snow storms which blind him, the whirlwinds of winter, and in summer the furnace-like ravines where no air stirs, and whose rocks have been blanched by the pitiless sun. Fortunately for him these very dangers will diminish the occasions for combat between himself and his hardy rival on the Italian side if war breaks out between the two countries, for men can not fight each other when nature has decided to make war with them. Between the French and the Italian chasseurs, by the way, there is great emulation and respect. They sometimes meet on the frontier line during manœuvers, and it has frequently happened that they have sat down to a meal together at a table whose legs are carefully planted two in France and two in Italy, with the simple soldier dishes and the country wine in the middle.

The Meaning of Sympathy.

It was a clever Frenchwoman who said: "Those who have suffered much are like those who know many languages. They have learned to understand and to be understood by many. It is an impossibility to fully sympathize with another's experience unless it has been at some time one's own. In trouble or grief we turn instinctively to some one whom we know has been through the same experience. It is the old human longing for companionship that shows itself. The feeling is strong within us that 'she will feel and know with me.' Therein lies the meaning of sympathy."

DRESSMAKERS DIFFER

About fashions in dresses, but everyone agrees that the best foundation for any costume is the

"HEALTH BRAND,"

Black tights, which allow the figure to be shewn to perfection and do away with overstockings, bloomers, and unnecessary skirts.

All ladies in Montreal wore them last fall and winter, and during the coming season nothing else will be considered, they were such a success.

Send for our illustrated catalogue, free by post, if your own dealer has not got them.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS CO., 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.

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.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED.

Agent for—Waterous Engine Company. - - - - Speight Wagon Company

C. B. HUME & Co.

BRANCH STORES:—THOMSON'S LANDING & TROUT LAKE CITY

A. H. HOLDICH,

OF SWANSEA AMD WIGAN,

Analytical Chemist and Assayer,

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.,

BUTCHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PURVEYORS OF HIGH-CLASS MEATS.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

T. L. HAIG,

NOTARY PUBLIC - - REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker and General Commission Agent.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Representative of the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate.

AGENT FOR TROUT LAKE CITY, EVANSPORT, KASLO & NAKUSP

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

Over fifty men will winter in Big Bend.

There will be a sitting of the County Court on the 23rd November.

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

Hugh Ross, superintendent of roads in this district, is in town.

G. H. Williams, formerly of Revelstoke, has opened a drug store at Three Forks.

H. Donnelly has returned from a two months' prospecting trip in the Big Bend.

The dining car Sandringham, having been taken off the run for repairs, the Buckingham is now runing in its stead.

Mr. Jas. Punch, ex-M.P.P., was in town for a few days this week. He reports a decided improvement in business on the coast.

Tom Downs and his trail gang returned from Big Bend on Wednesday, after completing the temporary bridge at Downie Creek.

A wheel of the 'bus passed over Wm. Haley's foot on Tuesday, bruising it considerably. He continued driving, however.

At the Consolation mine, on French Creek, they are going over some ground already worked, where the gold still pans out well.

The packtrains running between here and Big Bend are hurrying up just now, as there will probably be only one more trip this season.

Mr. D. A. McDougald, of the Leland House, Nakusp, was a passenger for Honolulu by the steamer Arawa, which sailed this week.

A. P. Abrahamson's pre-emption at Trout Lake has been surveyed and the plan filed with the Government Agent here. Adverse claims must be entered within 00 days.

On Tuesday three immense log jams across the river were fired and burned brightly for some hours, but by the next morning two of them were extinguished.

Dr. Tunstall, of Vancouver, who has been spending a week or two at his old home in Kamloops, returned to the coast this week, much improved by his holiday.

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.

Another discovery of coal is said to have been made on Boulder Creek, about 61 miles from Kamloops and two miles east of the North Thompson River.

Mr. D. McGillivray, contractor of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway arrived from the coast this week and left on the Lytton from Nakusp. His contract there is approaching completion.

Angus McKay, an old-timer, who was mentioned as a probable Independent candidate in the late Provincial election, is in town getting his winter's supplies.

Last Sunday a special train went through for the west. It was occupied exclusively by Chinese, who are going home to the flowery kingdom to spend the new year's holiday—not to fight.

The Lytton made her last trip for the season to this port on Thursday. She took down supplies from the steamboat company's warehouse here which will be used in making repairs to their boats this winter.

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

The C.P.R. has recently made some concessions to the residents along the railway in the interior. Tickets can now be obtained for eastern points at the same rates as from the terminus at Vancouver, so that it will not now be profitable to go to Vancouver to purchase a ticket for the east. Mr. I. T. Brewster is now in a position to supply steamship passenger tickets to and from the old country at as low a rate as can be obtained anywhere.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., who is filling himself up with data on which to expound his constituency's requirements at the forthcoming session of the Provincial Legislature, returned from Big Bend last week and is now making a trip through the southern portion of the riding.

The Government has reserved, until further notice, the land on the north bank of the Columbia one mile east of the mouth of Canoe River, Big Bend, and from this point extending due north two miles, west two miles, south two miles, east to the Columbia and following the north bank to the starting point.

A party left here this morning on horseback for Big Bend, under the guidance of Wm. Kirkup. Among the party were J. Atkins, Ed. Watson and Jack Clunan ("Toughnut"), all from Kaslo; and E. Milligan, Chicago. C. E. Trump, of Pennsylvania, who came here with the party, left for the coast last night.

Five men left here in a boat on Thursday for Big Bend. These included Andy Parks, Dan Chisholm, Tom Maloney, F. G. Kegler and T. Hennessy, the last named being one of the partners of Andy McPherson, who was drowned in the canyon on Wednesday. Fisher, the other partner, walked up with a man named Williams.

Mr. J. A. Mara, M.P., was in town on Thursday. He is taking a great interest in the river bank question, and rowed up as far as the Big Eddy to have a look at the bank from that point. Mr. Mara says the Dominion engineer (Mr. Gamble) is in favor of waiting for the water to fall still lower before commencing operations.

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

A. N. Beaton of the Beaton-Vandall mine, arrived down from the Bend this week. They have struck some old diggings on the mine which will engage their attention for two or three weeks. Mr. Beaton intends making a couple more trips with supplies before the season closes.

Mr. L. B. Hamlin, the provincial engineer engaged on the riverbank, returned from Victoria on Wednesday and immediatly set to work on his plans and specifications, which he completed yesterday. They were forwarded to the premier this morning, and Mr. Hamlin will await instructions. It is expected that active work will begin in about two weeks.

An information was laid last Friday afternoon against John Houston, editor of the *Tribune*, for committing an assault on A. M. Johnson. The case came up in the Nelson police court on Saturday before Judge Sproat, when Mr. Houston was bound over to keep the peace for six months besides being fined $20 and costs. He gave notice of appeal.

Wm. Kirkup awakened yesterday morning to find that during the night someone had entered his room at the Victoria Hotel, and walked off with his vest which he had hung upon the bedpost. There was $75 in one of the pockets. No arrests have been made as yet, but the police have a suspicion who the guilty party is.

The premier and Mrs. Davie passed through town yesterday morning on their way to Ottawa, where the Hon. Mr. Davie goes to attend the fishery conference. He will take advantage of the opportunity to confer with the Ottawa authorities upon minor matters of joint interest to both governments. He expects to return in about fifteen days.

Mr. T. W. Bain arrived from Dewdney with his family on Wednesday. He has rented Mr. T. Graham's house and the family will reside there for the winter, while Mr. Bain will go to his ranch on Downie Creek to erect a house and prepare things for their reception in the spring. He will have the Boyd and McIntosh families for neighbors.

On Friday evening next the local lodge I.O.O.F. will give a concert in Bourne's Hall which promises to be well patronized, if the great sale of tickets is any indication. The programme to be presented will be an exceedingly good one—all our best amateurs taking part. The prices of admission are: gentlemen 50c., ladies 25c.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

The winter is close at hand and what have we to offer our young people in the shape of recreation, amusement or self-improvement institutions. There is absolutely nothing in the town to attract young men from the barrooms. I have had a suggestion from a well-known resident to advocate the formation of a debating society. This I most willingly do. The meetings could be held in the library, if that institution comes to life again, and the expenses (which would be very light) could be paid to the library fund. Subjects for discussion might include astronomy, chemistry (with illustrations), mineralogy, political economy, theology, the temperance question, etc., etc., able exponents of which are to be found among our population. If a debating society were once started it would not be very long before the membership attained considerable proportions. But in this case a leader is required.

***

A new terror has risen to trouble the people of the lower town, and that is the invasion of their vegetable gardens by hungry (but not lean) kine from the upper town. Half a dozen cases have come to my knowledge where these animals—two white cows and two red calves—have helped themselves to cabbages which the owner was saving for winter use. Hay has been eaten up by these vagrants where the owner has forgotten to fasten his stable door, and one instance this week was particularly amusing to the passers-by, but not to the sufferers, which happened to be some horses fastened in an enclosure on Douglas-street. Three bundles of hay had been placed on the ground outside the fence, where the horses could not reach it. During the absence of the man who put it there the white cows came along, and the way the hay vanished was a terrible trouble to the poor horses, who could only look on in helpless indignation. Probably the herbage at the station is tainted with smoke from the engines, as the cows and calves seem to prefer the lower town. Of course, if people had proper fences they would not suffer very much loss from cattle trespass; though in some cases where the fence has been all right, the gate has been left invitingly open. The two calves were held in bondage for damaging a flower garden on Front street this week, the owner having to pay a tidy sum (almost the worth of them) for their release.

***

I am informed that there are two or three people at the station who think themselves neglected in the columns of the local paper, as they have been away on a visit, and friends have visited them, and no mention has been made of it. They also say that a certain paper further west *does* give an account of their movements, i.e., when the correspondent of said paper feels like sending in his news budget, which, by the bye, is often composed of cuttings from the *Mail*. Of course, this complaint is trivial and childish, but such is the vanity of human nature. Fancy a column of the *Mail* (as is sometimes the case with the paper further west) filled with such choice tit-bits of NEWS as this: "Miss Green is paying a visit to Mrs. White;" "Mr. Hook came in last night on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Eye;" "Mrs. Short and Miss Long will leave to-morrow on a short visit to the coast;" and so on, etcetera, and so forth, *ad lib.* But, still, if these people want to see their names in print, why don't they send a notice of their movements to the local paper? From what I know of the staff I don't think they would object to publish it, even if the journey was no further than to the pump for a pail of water. I should say this kind of news, though, was hardly important enough to send a reporter to the station, with the chance of not getting it. This grumbling is an old, old disease, and prevailed to a considerable extent during the existence of the late *Star*. That paper simply told the grumblers to go to Canton, or some less desirable place. Was there ever a newspaper that could please all its readers? Never in this world; and editors should go down on their marrow bones and thank the Lord that there will be no newspapers in the next.

DROWNED IN THE COLUMBIA.

A sad drowning accident, by which Andrew McPherson lost his life, occurred about 7 o'clock last Wednesday morning in the canyon about seven miles up the river. McPherson and his two companions, Hennessy and Fisher, were freighting a couple of tons of supplies by boat to the Big Bend. They were "lining up," and deceased was on the bank hauling the rope, the other men being in the boat. At a critical point the bow of the boat fell across a swift current, which caused her to pull heavily on the rope. Instead of letting go, McPherson held on, and was pulled into the water. He kept afloat for some time, but the eddies gradually bore him further out from shore, and his companions could do nothing to help him, as the boat was drifting down stream. Finally the weight of his heavy boots and clothing, the strength of the under current and the icy coldness of the water proved too much for McPherson's strength and he sank from view. He was not seen again, and it is the general belief that the body will not be found until it reaches the Arrow Lake. This was to have been deceased's last trip this season. It is said he leaves a wife and two children in Seattle.

Arrival of the Governor-General in British Columbia.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen spent Saturday and Sunday at Edmonton, leaving there on Monday for the coast. The party spent a few days at Banff and made a short stay at the Glacier, passing through here Friday evening. The train was a very long one, there being 13 cars, including two occupied by the Governor-General's party.

The Busy Slocan.

Fred. Allen, late of Bourne Bros., returned on Thursday from a trip to the Slocan. He says it is a magnificent country and the people are all hustlers. Three Forks is going up rapidly, the sawmill running right along every day in the week, Sundays and all, and the busy racket of the carpenter's hammer is heard all over the townsite. New Denver is fast assuming the proportions of a city, and business appears to be brisk. Mr. Allen saw a lot of ore being sacked for shipment, and described the Mountain Chief, Idaho, Cumberland and other mines. He would have visited the Slocan Star, but a recent order forbids the admission of visitors to inspect the mine, and he did not go up. He says travelling is pretty expensive, the fare from Nakusp to Wilson Creek (25 miles) being the same as from Revelstoke to Nakusp. Meals can be had as low as 50c.

Mr. Morgan David prided himself on the possession of an equine that for its age was second to none in the district. Last Monday the colt managed to squeeze itself between the wheels of a train and the rails of the R. & A. L. Ry. with disastrous results to itself.

Silver Prices for the Week.

Last Saturday silver bars in New York had fallen ¼c. from the previous day and were quoted at 63¼c. per oz. Monday's price showed no fluctuation, but on Tuesday there was a rise of ⅛, closing at 63⅜c. Wednesday dropped ⅛, and the market left off at 63¼c. On Thursday the price remained stationary. London, silver 29½d. per oz.

Elected by Acclamation.

The Hon. G. B. Martin was re-elected by acclamation at Kamloops on Saturday, on his appointment as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, *vice* Hon. F. G. Vernon. He was nominated by Mayor Lee and seconded by A. R. Carrington, Nicola, the assentors being Thos. Shaw, Salmon Arm; A. Noble, North Thompson, and J. B. Latremouille, Kamloops. The Hon. Theo. Davie arrived in Kamloops Monday morning, and Messrs. Sword and Semlin, of the Oppositon, the day before. It was stated that Mr. Martin would be opposed by Mr. J. T. Edwards, but on Mr. Martin making a public statement that he would strenuously oppose the guaranteeing of British Pacific Railway bonds it was decided not to oppose him.

Naskup and Slocan Bonds.

The *Canadian Gazette* says: "The Bank of British Columbia are authorized by the Government of the Province of British Columbia to receive applications for an issue of £131,400 4 per cent. bonds of £100 each of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Co., both principal and interest being guaranteed by the Province. The price of issue is 107½ per cent. The interest dates are the first of January and July, and the principal is to be repaid at par on the first of July, 1918. An agreement has been entered into for the lease of the undertaking for 25 years from completion to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who are to pay as an annual rental an amount equal to 40 per cent. of the gross earnings, and sums received under this agreement, together with a subsidy from the Dominion of Canada amounting to $24,328, are to be paid to the British Columbia Government to indemnify them against their liability in respect of the guarantee."

Kootenay Rovers Football Club.

A well-attended meeting was held in Lewis Bros.' store on Wednesday night for the purpose of forming a football club, Mr. Oliver Lewis in the chair. It was finally agreed that such a club should be formed at once, and that it should be called the Kootenay Rovers. Dr. McLean was elected president; Mr. C. H. Temple, vice-president; Mr. F. W. Laing, captain; Mr. A. Cummins, sub-captain; Mr. H. Smythe, secretary-treasurer. The entrance fee was fixed at 50 cents, and the practice days on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The captain, sub-captain and secretary were appointed a committee to arrange matches with the Donald and other local clubs. A capital ground has been secured behind the new Presbyterian church, and a goodly crowd of footballers may now be seen at play three times a week.

J. Fred. Hume & Co., general merchants, Nelson, have retired from business. J. A. Turner and J. A. Kirkpatrick have bought the grocery and hardware business, and Fred. Irvine & Co. the drygoods department.

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.

HELP WANTED!

WANTED—ACTIVE, HONEST GENTLEMAN OR LADY, to travel, representing established, reliable house. Salary $65 monthly and traveling expenses, with increase if suited. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope.
THE DOMINION,
Sp8 317 Omaha Building, Chicago.

Too much Worry in it.

Mr. Thos. Collins, who has been editor and manager of the Chilliwack *Progress*, for several months, has resigned his position and removed to Victoria.

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, elder 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.

NOTICE.

A SITTING of the County Court will be held at the Court House, Revelstoke, on Friday, November 23rd, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order.

J. KIRKUP,
Registrar County Court.

Revelstoke, B.C., Oct. 20th, 1894.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.

Proposed Sailings from Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.

NUMIDIAN	Nov. 3
PARISIAN	Nov. 10
MONGOLIAN	Nov. 17

DOMINION LINE.

TORONTO	Oct. 27
VANCOUVER	Nov. 3
OREGON	Nov. 10

BEAVER LINE.

LAKE HURON	Oct. 24
LAKE ONTARIO	Oct. 31
LAKE NEPIGON	Nov. 7

Cabin $45, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards.
Intermediate $30; Steerage $20.

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 steamship or railway agent, to
I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,
or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

THE HOTTEST PLACE.

WHERE THE WORLD'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IS TO BE FOUND.

We Are Inclined to Rail Against Our Heat, But It Is Not a Marker to That of Other Places—In the Great Sahara the Mercury Climbs to 150 Degrees.

A comparison of the maximum temperature in the different parts of the world shows that the great desert of Africa is by far the hottest. This vast plain, which extends 2,000 miles from east to west and 1,000 from north to south, has a temperature 150 degrees Fahrenheit in the hottest days in summer.

The caravans, which usually consist of from 500 to 2,000 camels, with their asses, experience great suffering through the intense heat, and the privations of water, as the distance between wells very often exceeds ten days. There are numerous instances on record where whole tribes have perished from thirst, as the wells to which they have journeyed had been dried up by the heat.

It would be impossible for anyone but the acclimatized Moors, Berbers and Arabs to live, even for a day, in the heart of the great Sahara. In spite of the fact that the days are extremely hot the nights are nearly always uncomfortably cold, and the travelers are obliged to burden themselves with blankets in order to endure the change.

Along the banks of the River Senegal, which flows in a northwestern course through Senegambia, the highest degree known is 130. The Dushtistan regions of Persia, and the central and eastern portions of the Desert of Khiva are frequently subjected to 125 degrees. The inhabitants of Persia, who are mostly Tajiks, or Mohammedans of the Shiite sect, are fortunately privileged to enjoy three different climates. While it is exceedingly hot in one section, it is freezing cold in the other; and while people are suffering with these two extremes, it is delightfully temperate in and around Ispahan. The Caspian provinces are also oppressively hot, as they lie considerably below the level of the sea.

In some parts of Central America, and in the valleys south of the diamond districts of Brazil, the temperature has risen to 120 degrees. The central parts of Australia are extremely hot, the degree of heat being frequently up to 113.

In the sandy desert south of Nejd, in Arabia, and in Afghanistan, 110 is not an uncommon degree. Through some parts of Egypt, and in lower Greece, the sirocco brings with it a blast of heat which is equal to 110. Particularly is this true in localities close by the Nile, where the simoon blows continually for fifty days, from the latter part of April until the inundation of that river.

Along the southern coast of Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope, the temperature, though damp and sultry, very often registers 105.

January is the hottest month in Tasmania and July the coldest. The extreme degree at Hobart, the capital, for the last twenty years is shown to be 105 degrees. In the United States the temperature varies considerably, but there is no section which cares to record more than 105.

Sicily is given 104 degrees and Rome, Italy is generously let off with 95.

The people of New York and Philadelphia betake themselves to the woods, seek watering places, fan themselves like madmen and become overheated in their wild efforts to keep cool when the thermometer is only up to 102.

The southeastern provinces of Spain are temperate in the winter, but are subject in the summer to the Solano, or hot winds which blow north from Africa, and which raise the temperature to 100 degrees.

Bombay and Bengal, India, are treated to 100, while Calcutta contents itself with [illegible]. Shanghai and the tropical section of the Chinese empire are given 100 degrees, but Pekin is let off with 85. The torrid [illegible] of the coast of Jamaica and many parts in Cuba have never more than 100 degrees. St. Petersburg, with 99 degrees, will hold the record for Russia, although the southeastern section of that country, where watermelons are grown with an apt luxuriance, is frequently up to 100. The Burman empire, which is south of China, has its hot season between April and the middle of August, when 100 degrees stand the order of the day. At Bangkok, Siam, 97 was the highest for eight years.

The hottest parts of France are along the Mediterranean coast, where Toulon and Marseilles are given 90 degrees. Copenhagen, Denmark, swelters under the pressure of 90 and Buenos Ayres, and other parts of the Argentine Republic hold up 90 as the maximum degree. The Sandwich Islands, though situated within the tropics, are remarkably temperate. The highest point at Honolulu for twelve years was 90 degrees. In Funchal, the capital of Madeira Island, the leste, or hot east wind, raises the temperature to 90 degrees.

Great Britain is particularly fortunate in having an almost equable climate. England is slightly warmer than Scotland, the highest temperature at the former is 85 degrees, and at the latter 82. Queenstown and the south of Ireland are a little warmer, 90 degrees being the maximum. This is no doubt due to the fact that that section is more completely buried in the warm waters of the Gulf stream.

In Lima, Peru, 85 is the highest, and in the tropical valleys 90. Natal, on the southeastern coast of Africa, has a record of 90 degrees, and Portugal 85. Through the Tierras Calientes, Mexico, 85 appears to be the highest.

The warmest part of Siberia is the valley of the Yenesei, north of the Sayansk mountains, where the mercury climbs to 77 degrees. In the western provinces of Prussia 75 is the record, and in the eastern provinces 72. Zurich, Switzerland, is never above 70 and the warmest parts of Hungary have 69 degrees.

Lanja, Peru, is between 69 and 70 the entire year, and Bogota, in the United States of Colombia, not far from the equator, has an apparently fixed temperature of 70 degrees. In these places the natives are entirely free from pulmonary troubles, and 75 per cent of all the consumptives who go there are either cured or benefitted to a great extent.

The best record for Sweden appears to be 68 degrees, Gottenburg and the southern section being warmest. Patagonia and the Falkland Islands are never above 55, and Tierra Del Fuego 55 degrees. The northern districts of Iceland are the warmest. In midsummer the sun does not set for a week and during this period the thermometer reaches 48 degrees. The southern extremity of Nova Zembla, which lies near the Arctic Ocean, has practically no summer, as the thermometer is never above 39 degrees.

HE WEAKENED.

She Cured Him and in Her Own Way, Too.

They had two seats next the aisle. He had been interested during the first act, laughing immoderately at the low comedian and applauding after the manner of a business person who has spent $3 for two good seats and is determined to get $4 worth of entertainment in encores.

As soon as the curtain fell, however, he began to show signs of uneasiness. The usual procession of young and old men filed out until the parquet seemed empty in spots. He turned about in his seat and watched them.

"Why do all these men go out?" she asked.

"To get a breath of fresh air or smoke a cigarette or——"

"Take a drink, I suppose."

"Well, maybe they are."

"I think it's a shame that a man can't go to the theatre and sit through an evening without running out to get liquor."

"It's not liquor; it's beer."

"What's the difference? Don't you want a drink of water?"

The boy with the tray of ice water served them, and the young man settled back with a sigh of resignation.

After the second act he said nothing, but he refused the ice water. When the curtain had fallen on the third act he said, with a sudden determination: "I believe I'll step out for a moment."

"No sir; you stay here."

"I want a breath of fresh air and——" He bolted away, leaving her red faced and bubbling with indignation.

A rich, malty aroma permeated that part of the theatre as he resumed his seat.

"This is the last act, isn't it?" he asked. No reply.

"I want to tell you right now the only way you can reform me is by kindness. No? No more conversation? Very well."

They did not exchange another word. At the close of the performance she followed him out. She had her lips tight pursed and deliberately looked in an opposite direction every time he glanced at her.

At the corner he hailed a car, but, when he attempted to assist her she would not allow him. She sat down and he sat beside her. Then she rose and moved to the other side of the car.

"Chilly evening," he observed. She looked out of the window.

Presently the conductor came through and said to her, "Fare please."

She nodded in the direction of the young man, who handed the conductor a nickel.

"How about this young lady?"

"I don't know her; never saw her before."

The conductor turned to her and said, "I must ask you for your fare."

For a moment she hesitated, and then said: "Stop the car. I'll walk home."

The conductor reached for the rope, and at that moment the young man weakened. "Here's your money," said he. Then he went over and sat beside her.

"What's the use?" said he.

"You'll never take another drink?"

"Never."

Peace was at once declared.—Chicago Record.

Lives In His Own Way.

The London costermonger is a man who lives his own life without regard to what his neighbors are doing. He has his own peculiar way. He resents interference with his mode of living and locks his door against the curious and inquisitive. He forms part of that great class that never emerge from their surroundings. Born in the heart of London, crushed into a narrow, foul-smelling, unhealthy spot, reeking with crime and vice, his pleasures are necessarily of a low order. The honest dwellers of Whitechapel become costermongers and try to earn a living by hawking cat meat, whelks, mussels and vegetables throughout the streets. He hunts for rags and empty bottles, gathers up cigar stumps from the gutters and does many other things to turn an honest penny. The remaining dwellers of Whitechapel who lack the energy and character of the coster becomes loafers and often develop into thieves. Whitechapel has a black record in the criminal annals of England, yet, in spite of the misery and degradation of his surroundings, the coster, with all his roughness and rudeness, shines like a bright pearl in the mire.

What He Looked At.

A gentleman of large means, in a Scottish county, had a hothouse vinery celebrated for its choice produce. When the Queen was on one of her periodical journeys through Scotland the royal train was timed to stop for luncheon at a well-known through-station in this county, and Mr. Childers availed himself of the opportunity to send Her Majesty an offering of his best grapes. In due course, a letter of acknowledgment expressing the royal appreciation of the gift, and complimenting the donor on the fineness of the fruit, reached him; and, feeling sure his head gardener would be greatly interested in the contents of the letter, Mr. Childers read it to him. The gardener gravely listened, but his only comment was: "She disna say onything aboot sending back the basket."

Languages of the World.

It is estimated that the chief languages of the world are spoken by the following number of people: Chinese, by over 400,000,000; Hindustani, by over 100,000,000; English, about 100,000,000; Russian, 72,000,000; German, over 60,000,000; Spanish, 48,000,000; French, 46,000,000; Japanese, over 40,000,000; Italian, over 26,000,000; Turkish, over 25,000,000.

PARAGRAPHER'S POINTERS.

The Best and Most Interesting for a Week Past.

Mrs. Fogg—Of course not! What a fool you are, David! Mr. Fogg—And yet hardly a day passes that you do not give me a piece of your mind!—Boston Transcript.

First fair bather—They say there's a man-eating shark close to the shore. Second fair bather—Well, let him alone; he'll soon starve to death here.—New York Press.

Enfant Terrible—Emma (6 years old, in presence of her three grown sisters)—Mr. Assessor, why do you call every day? Do you intend to marry one of us?—Fliegende Blätter.

Minister—You have not lost a daughter, but found a son. Mr. Pater. Mr. Pater (ruefully)—Don't I know that? The boy's been to me for an allowance already.—Harper's Bazar.

"Didn't it feel funny the first time ye had the bracelets on?" said one jailbird to another. "Yes, but I soon got my hand in," was the reply.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

She—Tell me, why do men so much prefer staying at their club to visiting their friends? He—Well—er—not to be ungallant—but, for one thing, there are no—er—tidies there.—Judge.

"I'd just as soon ask a man to marry me," said Mabel, "but, gracious, think of his refusing!" "I know it," retorted Belle, "but, thundering ages, think of his accepting!"—Adams Freeman.

He (slightly rude)—I called because I thought you were out. She (sweetly)—Well, do you know, I thought I was out too. The maid must have thought you were some one else.—Answers.

"There never was a husband," exclaimed Mrs. Strongmind, "that was worth his salt." "And only one wife," meekly replied the husband. "Her name, my dear, I think was Mrs. Lot."—Chicago Tribune.

"Are you a district messenger boy?" asked the near-sighted old gentleman of an urchin on the street. "No, sir," was the reply; "it's my sore toe that makes me walk that way."—Washington Star.

"Could you use a little poem of mine?" asked the poet. "I guess I could," replied the editor. "There are two broken panes of glass, and a hole in the skylight. How large is it?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Squilding—Didn't Timberwheel feel cheap when Miss Frisky sued him for breach of promise? McSwilligen—Cheap? well, I guess not. The girl secured a verdict for $25,000.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Cooking Water.

One of the secrets of palatable food is knowing how to cook water. The secret is to put fresh filtered water into a clean kettle already warm, to let it boil quickly and to use it the instant it is boiled. To let it steam and simmer means to have a combination of lime, iron and dregs in the kettle and all the good water evaporated into air.

It is surprising that many housekeepers, otherwise neat and particular, seem to think that a kettle will stay clean without active measures on their part. The mere fact that nothing but water is boiled in it does not guarantee it against the need of scouring. It will soon become coated with a rusty-looking layer of slime, unless it receives the same care as other cooking utensils. Food cooked with water which is not properly boiled or which is boiled in a kettle coated with dregs, has not the same flavor that properly cooked food has. Moreover, it is dangerous to health.

Big Families in Quebec.

It was only five years ago that the Province of Quebec passed a law providing that 100 acres of public lands should be given to every father of a family who had twelve children living, issue of a lawful marriage, and since then no less than 1,742 fathers of twelve or more children have complied with the conditions of the act and received the State bounty of 100 acres. How the size of families up in Quebec compares with those of Massachusetts may be seen by reference to the last census figures of this State, which make the number of families having twelve or more living children 675, and the population of the Province of Quebec is considerably less than that of Massachusetts. It is quite apparent that the Quebec law is accomplishing its purpose of giving marks of consideration for fruitfulness in the sacred bonds of matrimony.—Boston Herald.

Average Life of Physicians.

One of the most curious statistical records that has been compiled this century is that by Dr. Salzmann, of Essling, Wurtemburg, on the average duration of life among physicians. He found, on going over the ancient records of the kingdom, that in the sixteenth century the average duration of life among that class was but 36.5 years; in the seventeenth century, 45.8; in the eighteenth, 49.8, and at the present time they reach the ripe average age of 56.7. It appears from the foot notes so [illegible] above that this very great increase in longevity is due to the disappearance of the plague, the introduction of vaccination and the great diminution in the number of typhoid epidemics; three classes of diseases which formerly decimated the medical practitioners.

Baffled Better Than He Knew.

"Maria," said Mr. Billins, "that young man with the blond hair and pale mustache seems to be a good deal stuck on Bessie."

"I wish you wouldn't use coarse slang when you talk, John," replied Mrs. Billins.

"What is the young fellow's name?"

"His name is Leech."

"Maria," observed Mr. Billins, after a thoughtful pause, "you see I wasn't talking slang."—Chicago Tribune.

Singular.

Paul—I don't see anything so very funny about your moustache.

Mr. Toots—What do you mean?

Paul—I heard sister tell you last night that it tickled her half to death.

Persistent.

Jess—I've had over a dozen offers of marriage already this season.

Bess—Good gracious! Who from?

Jess—Jack.

GILKER & WELLS,
POST-OFFICE STORE.
Gents' Furnishings,
Stationery,
Patent Medicines
And TOILET ARTICLES of every description.
FURS BOUGHT & SOLD.
Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

BOURNE BROS.,
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.