The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 1.—No. 22. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., SEPTEMBER 8, 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 It is in your power to give us very material help by sending in scraps of mining news which would otherwise remain unpublished.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.

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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TAKE NOTICE that I, CHARLES HOLTEN, Agent for the above claim, free miner's certificate No. 40708, 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,

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

PURSUANT TO THE CREDITORS' TRUST DEEDS ACT, 1890, AND AMENDMENTS.

TAKE NOTICE, that Robert E. Cooke and Tom M. Hamilton, carrying on business in Trout Lake City, British Columbia, as hotelkeepers, by deed dated the 27th day of August, 1894, assigned all their real and personal estate whatsoever to Clarence Burpee Hume, of Revelstoke, for the purpose of satisfying ratably and proportionately, without preference or priority, their, the said Robert E. Cooke and Tom M. Hamilton's, creditors. The said deed was executed by the said Robert E. Cooke and Tom M. Hamilton, the debtors, on the 27th day of August, 1894, and by the said Clarence Burpee Hume on the 27th day of August, 1894, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trusts created by the said deed. All persons having claims against the said debtors, Robert E. Cooke and Tom M. Hamilton, must forward or deliver full particulars of their claim, duly verified, to Clarence B. Hume, Revelstoke, on or before the 1st day of October, 1894.

CLARENCE B. HUME,
Trustee.

Dated at Revelstoke, August 28th, 1894.

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SUBSCRIBER: "Why is my paper so damp every issue?" Editor: "Because there's so much due on it."

AFTER THE ENGAGEMENT.—"Did he get on his knees?" "No; he couldn't." "Why not?" "I got there first."

The life of one visitor from Australia was brought to an untimely end at Vancouver by the breaking of his neck. He was of the marsupial family and had just arrived by the Arawa. The butcher of the steamer brought over two lively kangaroos and the Vancouver park commissioners purchased them. They were turned loose, and had not been out an hour before one of them broke his neck trying to jump through the wire fence. The park ranger feels very badly over his loss, as he had expected to bring the youngster up so as to have him ready in a year or so to knock out Corbett in two rounds.

THE PROVINCE IS LIABLE

THAT'S WHAT OUR DOMINION REPRESENTATIVE SAYS.

Mr. Mara, M.P., Explains the Peculiar Conditions Attaching to the Dominion Appropriation for the River Bank.—The Townsite Dispute Rehearsed.

In accordance with the decision reached at the meeting in the Firehall last Friday night, a report of which appeared in the MAIL, a representative meeting was held on Monday afternoon when, according to appointment, Mr. J. A. Mara, M.P., was present to explain some matters connected with the Dominion Government's dealings with this town, notably the making of their appropriation of $5,000 for protecting the river bank conditional on the settlement of the townsite dispute. Among those present were Messrs. H. N. Coursier, H. A. Brown, W. A. Jowett, T. L. Haig, J. D. Sibbald, Morgan David, D. Robinson, Metcalfe, Albert Stone, J. Valentine, F. Fraser, John Abrahamson, Chas. Lindmark, J. I. Woodrow, Robt. Howson, W. Cowan, A. McNeil, Geo. Terryberry, F. McCarty, A. H. Holdich and J. W. Vall.

Mr. H. N. COURSIER was the first speaker. After referring to how the conference was brought about he went at length into the matter of the protection to the river bank. He dwelt upon the immediate necessity of the work, pointing out that delay would involve serious material loss to property owners, who had already suffered to no inconsiderable extent through neglect to prosecute this work long ago. He wanted to know why the Dominion Government had attached a condition to their grant of $5,000 which, it appeared him, indefinitely postponed the building of the necessary protection against the encroachments of high water. He also enquired as to when the work might be expected to proceed in view of the condition spoken of, viz., the settlement of the townsite dispute. The matter of this dispute was also fully gone into by the speaker to show what a detriment it had been to the progress of the town.

Mr. MARA, who had come armed with voluminous letter books and documents, rose to give the necessary explanation. He referred to the pleasure it gave him to meet a number of his constitutents to discuss important questions. He regretted that it had not occurred oftener in the past, as thereby many misunderstandings may have been avoided, and hoped for the future such meetings would be had more frequently. He then took up the matter of the townsite dispute. He began at the beginning, when the forty mile belt through the Yellowhead Pass was first transferred to the Dominion for a consideration of $100,000 a year and for which the province had received about $2,200,000 up to date, the transfer of this belt to the present railway location being made in 1884. Starting from this point he sketched the history of the now famous litigation down to its present stage. He regretted that the dispute had been of such long duration, and was aware that it had been a serious obstacle to the development of the town, and had been doing all he could to effect a settlement; that he had not succeeded was not because of any lack of effort on his part. Four governments and successive premiers of this province had been unsuccessful in this matter, so he did not think any blame rested with him. He had invested heavily here at the time lots were put upon the market, believing he would have got a good title to his property, which he would not have done otherwise. Several propositions had been made with a view to the settlement of the dispute. One was for each government to respect the titles given by the other, and the unsold land to revert to Farwell. He thought this a good way out of the difficulty and had strongly urged its acceptance by the Government, but Sir John Thompson would not entertain it, as he considered it involved a surrender of the claims of the Dominion which had been established by the highest courts in the land. He had suggested arbitration as a speedy and inexpensive means of settlement, but the parties to the dispute would not agree to this either. Another proposition made to Mr. Farwell by the Provincial Government, whereby he was to relinquish his claims here and in compensation receive certain lands in lower Kootenay, was declined by that gentleman when the time came for execution. He considered the Dominion had the strongest position, one which had been sustained by the Supreme Court of Canada and which he believed would be confirmed by the Privy Council. The necessity of protection against high water he recognized as urgent, and had long pressed it upon the Government at Ottawa. He quoted from Hansard and other documents to show that as far back as 1891 he had asked for this improvement. Since that time he had repeatedly importuned the Dominion authorities, both by correspondence and interviews, with regard to this work. But it was a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the province and should be undertaken by the local Government. This was the position taken by Sir John Thompson and his Government. They had consistently declined to be held responsible for the protection of property in this regard, and would only undertake the work when such erosions caused obstruction to navigation. He had urged that as they owned the property, they were in a measure, at least, bound to protect it, but this they would not admit. He had received petitions asking for an appropriation for this purpose and had laid them before the Government with letters urging the necessity of immediate action. This year, owing to the unusual loss, the Government had consented to appropriate $5,000 on condition the province would give a like amount. The same principle as was followed in making the appropriation for Golden. The Government did this, not because there was any legal responsibility attaching to them in this matter, but as a gift to the people in view of the fact that the distress had been unprecedented. The second condition as to the payment of the appropriation, viz., upon the settlement of the townsite dispute, was inserted for the purpose of forcing the Provincial Government to register titles to this property. The Dominion premier did not think that his Government had been dealt fairly with by the Government of this province in this connection, as they had presistently refused to instruct their officer to register the titles in question, which the Government at Ottawa held could and should be done. The Dominion Government had contemplated opening a registry office of their own here, but had abandoned the idea owing to the expense involved. He could see no good reason why the provincial authorities refused to register titles to this property, as they would not be the gainers by so much as a single cent, no matter which of the litigants was successful, as they had long ago disposed of their interest and received the purchase money.

Mr. COURSIER asked if the appropriation would stand should Mr. Farwell be successful.

Mr. MARA said he would do all he could to make the appropriation available as soon as possible. The Government were actuated by no motive other than the one given in attaching the second condition to their grant.

Mr. FRASER said he understood that titles could not be registered anywhere in the forty-mile belt.

Mr. MARA replied that if such was the fact he had no knowledge of it.

Mr. LINDMARK thought the Government should be urged to revoke the condition.

Mr. H. A. BROWN ridiculed the idea of asking the Provincial Government to register property a title to which was already registered. It was an unheard of proceeding, and he thought there would be some trouble to find a precedent for it. It would seem that the appropriation was only given as a blind when such a condition was attached to it. Referring to the scope of the improvement he considered a breakwater would be required to throw the river into the old channel; riprapping would be of little utility.

Mr. COURSIER then asked why lands, outside of the disputed land, could not be purchased by applicants who wished to settle thereon. The only answer received by the applicants being that the land was reserved. He referred particularly to the land north of the town, across the railway track.

Mr. MARA said the land in question was being reserved until the Government devised some means of disposing of it in such manner as would keep out the speculator and secure possession to actual settlers. Applications had been received for the whole of this land but the Government was not disposed to open it for the benefit of speculators. It was not true that this land was being reserved for the benefit of certain individuals or corporations. As yet, he did not know whether or not it would be sold by auction, but believed this method of sale would be unpopular with the people here, as outsiders would come in and outbid them for land upon which they considered they should have the first option.

Reverting to the river bank question, considerable discussion was had as to when the work could be proceeded with. Mr. Mara said that Mr. Gamble, the Dominion engineer, considered that winter would be the best time to make the necessary improvement. That gentleman would be here this week, and he suggested that a committee be appointed to see him and make such suggestions about the work as might occur to them. It was decided that as Mr. Gamble was going down the river, as was also Mr. Mara, that he lay the whole matter before the engineer and inform the people here of the result of their conference. This Mr. Mara cheerfully agreed to do and promised to write Mr. W. Cowan, as representing those present, the result of his interview with Mr. Gamble.

The meeting lasted over two hours and was harmonious throughout.

A Trip to the Glengarry Group, Lardeau.

A GIGANTIC ORE BODY ASSAYING 1,000 OZ. TO THE TON.

[BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

In company with Mr. L. Arthur, who is interested in several mineral claims in the Lardeau and Fish Creek districts, your correspondent made a trip through that famous mining region lying northeast of Trout Lake. On account of the Fish Creek trail being at present impassable we went by way of Trout Lake and the north fork of the Lardeau River, which is a much longer route from the Northeast Arm. We were bound for the Glengarry group of mining claims, situated on the divide between the Lardeau and Duncan River country.

We left Trout Lake City—which, I may say in passing, is in the heart of the mining country—shortly after teatime, and arrived at St. David's about half an hour after darkness had set in. We decided to camp here for the night. St. David's is prettily situated at the forks of the Lardeau, about four miles from Trout Lake City, and promises to become a mining centre, being situated within a short distance of several notable mines such as the Silver Cup, Great Northern, Black Prince and others. At this point the south trail branches off towards the Black Prince, where there are several men employed running a drift; Mr. A. J. Murphy is manager. There are several other good mines on the south branch of the river, the ore from which must come out by way of St. David's. There are about sixty men on this south branch preparing for working placer mines as soon as the water lowers sufficiently. On the north fork, there are also many excellent mines, and the ore from these must pass through St. David's. So that, taken altogether, things look quite promising for the fortunate owner of the townsite, Mr. Dave Ferguson.

We leave St. David's at sunrise and arrive at the end of the trail at nine o'clock, thoroughly drenched by the heavy dew brushed from the bushes and undergrowth we passed through. We halted, lit a fire and hung ourselves on a pole to dry. Here we found Mr. Thomas Horne's camp, but as we were too wet to investigate I must leave a report for a future visit. By the time we were dry enough to proceed Old Sol had absorbed all the "mountain dew." Now the ascent became very perceptible, and we had to exchange walking for climbing. About two o'clock we reached the summit on the north-west side of Galena Creek. A fine view of the surrounding country was obtained from this point of vantage. Below were the Blackburn and Great Horne ledges, which could be traced on the bare mountain eastward for a long distance to where there are several other groups—rich in silver, I am told—mostly owned by Revelstoke parties. Looking westward we could see on the summit between the North Fork and Fish Creek two or three groups of claims, notably the Lexington and Black Bear. Our position commanded a view of the Duncan River slope, and here we noticed the Sir John group, owned by L. Arthur and J. D. McDonald, the London Boy, Victory and Edna Alice. Still further northwest, towards the Fish Creek side, we could see the Glengarry, Jim Dandy and Prince Edward, also owned by Arthur and McDonald.

The scene before us was grand in the extreme. We were up to the snow line and commanded a vast expanse of country, wild, solemn, sublime. I thought of the time when these mountains would resound with the noise of mining machinery at work and the air be filled with smoke from the stacks of mining engines as the precious metals were hoisted out from their ancient bed to the light of day. Where now all was immense and intense solitude, the vision of the future pictured these mountain slopes alive with a busy industry; the wild, rugged face of nature smoothed and overcome by the ingenuity of man.

Moving on and upward, we arrived at our destination—the Glengarry group—shortly before darkness set in. My companion at once set to work to prepare supper, and it was not long before he had a steaming dish of soup made from three ptarmigan that he had shot earlier in the evening—clipping their heads off with a rifle shot at a distance of one hundred yards as neatly as it could be done with a chopping knife. Next morning, after a hearty breakfast of bear steak, bannocks and coffee, we started out to examine the Glengarry mine. It is as yet only a claim, but there is ample ore exposed to make it one of the largest mines in existence. We followed the ledge the whole length of the claim (1500 feet) and found mineral in sight for the whole distance. Where the assessment work had been done the ledge was cross-cut for 18 feet and 8 feet deep, and the whole cut was mineralized. At the bottom, on one side, there was three feet of what may be called solid ore. The ledge is from 12 to 20 feet in width, the contact being lime and slate. If my opinion is worth anything, I consider this one of the best and truest ledges I have ever seen. It is plainly traced, running across the mountain three or four miles without a break.

We examined the Jim Dandy, Prince Edward and Edna Alice, all with similar excellent showing of rich mineral. The last named claim shows for a long distance three to five feet of ore. Nearer the Fish Creek slope we found the Bismarck, owned by Mr. McRae of Lardeau. It is very similar to the others we had just left. The ledges here are of large size at the surface, and as has been invariably the case so far, will increase in bulk and solidity as depth is reached.

Late in the afternoon Jack McDonald, my friend's partner, arrived in time to take charge of the culinary preparations for supper. Jack is an expert cook, and the meal put before us would have done credit to a more pretentious place than a mining camp up in the snow line. Game appears to be very plentiful about here, Mr. Arthur having shot two silver-tip bears and a mountain goat a few days before. As we walked out on the bluff after supper we saw a large black bear coming towards us over the snow some distance away. Arthur ran into the tent for his rifle and was soon crawling down towards Mr. Bruin, who would certainly have spent his last day on earth had he come within shot. But he must have scented danger ahead, for all at once he stopped, then turned right about and scampered off up over the summit and disappeared. But as we had supped, we were not particularly depressed at seeing so much good bear steak vanish.

The ore from several of these claims will naturally find an outlet to the shipping point on the Northeast Arm via the Fish Creek trail. It would not cost very much to make a good trail up Boyd Creek to the Glengarry group from the Fish Creek trail, the route being most favorable for the whole distance. Mr. McDonald had some ore from the Glengarry assayed in Revelstoke a few days ago, and it showed the pleasing result of running as high as 1000 oz. to the ton. As the ledge on which the group is situated is traceable for several miles, and all the ore in this ledge probably as rich as that from the Glengarry, there can be no doubt that there is sufficient ore and that it is sufficiently rich to make one of the greatest silver mines on this continent.

After a most sumptuous breakfast, in which the aristocratic blue grouse soup and dumplings formed a leading feature, we christened the camp ground "Dumpling Hill," and then I bade my friends farewell and set out for Trout Lake—

"By hill and dale and silent grove
And dashing mountain stream."

SILVER GOING UP.

The rise in silver is steadily proceeding, although there has been a reaction once or twice, when it dropped back nearly ½d. from the top score reached on the London market. There has been heavy buying in London for the Chinese account and also for Continental interests negotiating for a Chinese loan. It is also reported that the Indian Government will coin a new trade dollar for the China trade. Indian exchange has been much firmer, and indications are plentiful enough to confirm the belief in monetary circles that the white metal will reach quite 6d. above the present price inside of three weeks, unless the demand falls away by the collapse of the war in the East.

BOOMIN'.—Traveller (to Kansas farmer): Can you please tell me the next town on this road? Kansas Farmer: Wall, no; I hain't been up that road since last week.

Haughty Lady (who has just purchased a stamp): Must I put it on myself? Postoffice Assistant (very politely): Not necessarily, madam; it will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894.

The *Ledge* man is trying to find a hole in the stink-pot which the *Miner* and *Tribune* are so busily stirring into which he can insert his finger. Brer Lowery would do well to let such a malodorous subject expend itself within the confines of the "Quiet City."

OUR contemporary the *Province*, in commenting on our advocacy of a mining bureau, says: "The idea is all right, but the cost would be very heavy and more than the province could bear." We might ask: How long would it be an expense on the province? And we might bring forward facts and statements to show that as soon as the bureau was in working order it would be a source of vast benefit to the whole province. But granting that there is some foundation for the statement that the province could not bear the expense, we would point out that, to begin with, half the number of assayers might answer the purpose, and no doubt the Minister of Mines and his deputy could put up with smaller salaries than the figures we mentioned. But it would not be very long before the bureau whould prove itself to be the most important and profitable institution the province possessed. What purpose would this mining bureau serve? A few of the, let us say, conveniences would be the classification of the mines (not prospect holes), the grade and general quality of the ore produced by each, where situated, size of claim, size of ledge, amount of development work done; in fact, an accurate compilation of such intelligence as would be sought for by capitalists coming here to invest in mines. Also an honest assay from each mine, so that an intending investor would not be under the necessity of foraging through the country to find the kind of mine he wanted; and, further, he would be safeguarded against being "let in" for a "wildcat" by some enterprising prospector or "smart" speculator. As this is essentially a mining country, and as the future of the province depends largely on the intelligent management of her one great industry, there can be no question as to the wisdom of creating a mining bureau at once. Great activity in mining would follow, and the revenue from this source would be materially augmented. The money spent on such a bureau would not be wasted. It would return to the province fourfold. By mining the people of this province will have to stand or fall. The mining industry will have to build up our cities. What else have we? This can never become an agricultural country, although there are certain valley and bench lands where the soil will grow anything. Cattle raising must always be limited. We are not a manufacturing province. We certinly have a lumbering industry, but how long will our timber last if such vandalism as now obtains is permitted to continue, millions of acres being wantonly burned up every year. We are emphatically a mining people, and on mining alone can we surely depend as our wealth-getter. Let us, then, put no hindrances in the way of a speedy development of our mineral resources, but, rather, hasten the day of our prosperity. A mining bureau will be an essential help.

THE *Province* says: "Free trade is the remedy for the comparative stagnation in mining industries," and asks the MAIL how it voted "at the last election—for protection or against it?" At the last election in which the question of free trade or protection had any part (the Dominion election of 1891) the MAIL was not in existence. But we are willing to explain to our contemporary the stand we take in the matter. We believe in universal free trade, but the country that opens her markets free to the world deprives herself of the only weapon with which she can successfully fight the high tariffs imposed on her exports by the whole protected world. We believe in admitting the raw material free, that free trade would hasten the development of our mining districts, and that by its adoption this province would benefit more than any other portion of the Dominion—because we do not manufacture. But, looking at the question from the Dominion point of view, or rather the Ontario point of view—for in this question Ontario has most at stake—free trade would destroy certain industries and throw workmen out of employment, lower wages all round, and compel the imposition of other taxes to make up the deficiency in the revenue caused by the abolishment of Customs duties. England has free trade. She has also a large upper class, whose payments on luxuries make up the deficiency in Customs revenue. Canada has no such wealthy class, and a direct tax would have to be levied on the working population. But even in England free trade has its drawbacks. Her workmen are obliged to stand around idle while contractors bring in manufactured goods from cheap labor countries, such as doors, windows and builders' supplies from Germany, iron girders and rails from Belgium, etc. Living is cheap, but of what use is it to the working man if he sees bread for sale in the baker's windows at a penny a loaf unless he has the necessary coin to go in and buy it? Free trade would benefit British Columbia, but not Ontario; therefore we shall hardly get it. One thing that should be admitted free is mining machinery, because Canada does not manufacture mining machinery. This privilege we must endeavor to obtain. The *Province* can draw an inference from the following extract from the *Paper World*, contributed by a correspondent in Portland, Maine. It foreshadows what is in store for the British paper maker:

"We are no exception to the rest of the world, and if it were not for our export trade, business here would be very flat. The mills that have been the most prosperous during the past year are those which are engaged in grinding up our spruce logs and sending the pulp across the water to England." Commenting on this, the *Paper World* says:

"The trade in pulp is an established fact. It was laughed at, both sides of the Atlantic, when first proposed. The British manufacturer would have nothing to do with wood pulp anyhow. He preferred to make his paper of stewed grass. But he is making a good deal of it now from wood pulp, sent to him from the state of Maine, U.S.A., thank you! But why send the wet pulp across the Atlantic to be made into paper on British machines? We can make paper as, economically, and certainly as well, in mills built beside those which grind the pulp, and it would be a pity if the dry paper, neatly put up in packages or rolls, could not be freighted across the ocean as cheaply as pulp, which is half water, and so half waste." So the British paper manufacturer will become extinct, like many other British institutions, because there are no duties on manufactured goods. If the *Province* can make it clear that free trade will be an unmixed blessing for this country the MAIL will gladly help the movement along.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

The statement in the MAIL last week, as coming from a reliable authority, that the new C. P. R. bridge would be commenced this fall, can hardly be true, as the decision was arrived at by the heads of that mighty corporation, as long ago as last spring, to utilize the present structure for some years yet—in fact, as long as it will bear the weight of a train—and to that end extensive repairs to the old bridge will be carried out. If it has really been decided to go on with the new bridge, I presume the change in the company's plans is owing to some facts made obvious by the late flood, and that is that the expense of "protecting" the old bridge from the inroads made by high water every summer will go a considerable ways towards building the new one.

* * *

Mr. Mara says the Dominion Government is *not* responsible for the protection of the river bank. It was generally understood in the town that the Dominion Government *was* responsible as owners of the land, not only in this townsite, but in the whole forty-mile belt. If an individual or a corporation, or even a government, will not take steps to protect its own property, who *is* going to do it? Mr. Mara said the Provincial Government had transferred this land to the Dominion Government ten years ago. In that case how can the Provincial Government be held responsible? Who would dream of spending money to protect property that had been disposed of to another? True, the Provincial Government draws a revenue from the town in the shape of taxes. These taxes are not paid for protection of Dominion property, but for the privileges of police protection, education, roads, trails, bridges, etc. If the Dominion Government will not expend money on the land they own in the forty-mile belt because the Provincial Government draws taxes therefrom, why do they not lay claim to those taxes and take us entirely out of Provincial control, and deprive us of representation in the Provincial Assembly? Why do they not make the forty-mile belt in B. C. a separate province entirely under Dominion control? It is utter nonsense to say the Dominion Government has no responsibility here.

* * *

When the Dominion Government sold lots here four years ago, did they hand the money over to the Provincial Government? Not very likely. If they have no responsibility here why do they treat Farwell as a trespasser? Why are they holding the land north of the C. P. R. track—where, by-the-by, the river swallowed a big mouthful last June—till it becomes valuable by its contiguity to a thriving town, if they have no responsibility? If Sir John Thompson understands so little of his Government's responsibility as to palm it off on the shoulders of the Provincial Government it behooves the people residing within the forty-mile belt to do their best to relegate Sir John Thompson to a back seat at the next general election, so that his foolish utterances will carry no more weight than those of any other individual.

* * *

I would like to ask some one who knows, what benefits we derive from connection with the rest of the Dominion? The people of this province are paying over $7 a head into the Dominion treasury every year, which money is mostly spent in Ontario and the eastern provinces. True, by confederation we got a railway through the province, but what was finally hoped would be a blessing has turned out to be otherwise. It is not a bad sort of a road in the east, where it has competition; but here! Heaven help the town that is served by the C. P. R. alone. What else did confederation give us? Who will tell me? What has the Dominion Government ever done for the dwellers in this same forty-mile belt? It sells their timber for them and pockets the money. What else? It gave 320 acres of this townsite to a smelter company which actually put up a building to comply with the deed of gift, and then proceeded to sell lots. That's about all. It is too thin, Sir John Thompson. If your Government is entitled to sell lots and make presents of land in this townsite, your Government is responsible for the protection of the land not yet sold or given away.

* * *

"Between the devil and the deep sea," I pity the poor Revelstokian. He must stand by and see his property swallowed by the relentless flood while the two Governments he pays taxes to are quarrelling as to who shall bear the responsibility of protecting it. "Not me," says Sir John Thompson, "the Provincial Government are drawing a revenue from the town; let them protect it." "Surely," says Hon. Theodore Davie, "we can't be expected to protect other people's property. The province does not own a foot of land in the forty-mile belt. Do your own protecting." And while this controversy is going on what is the poor Revelstokian doing? Oh, he is looking on highly delighted, knowing that the next high water will carry away the fraction of land still left him, and then he'll be able to "git out" free from all incumbrances, leaving the two Governments still haggling over the "protecting" business long after the townsite has left the province *via* the Columbia River and Pacific Ocean.

* * *

What Mr. Mara said about the Dominion Government reserving the land north of the railway track so as to keep it "out of the hands of speculators," is nothing more than rot. I don't say that Mr. Mara was not quoting exactly what he was told; but in view of what we all know about the matter, the idea of the Government trying to keep that land for the "genuine settler" is so absurd that I can only designate it as rot. Why, how many, many times have citizens here applied for one of those 5-acre blocks, only to be told "the land is reserved!" No one has ever yet been able to ascertain the price. If it was reserved for the "genuine settler," how is it that the "genuine settler" has always been snubbed when he has made application for a block? It is close to the town, level, healthy, excellent land, a desirable residential spot, and many of our citizens have desired to clear an acre or so for the purpose of planting fruit trees and building a home. They have applied to the Dominion Land Agent at Kamloops, and how have their applications been met? A curt refusal of their offer and a vague statement that the land was "reserved." Mr. Mara's statement that the Government was holding it for the "genuine settler" falls flat here, very flat. We all know what the statement is worth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.]

The Editor cannot be responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE METHODIST CHOIR.

SIR,—Being one who occasionally attends service in the Methodist Church, I would like to say a few words in regard to musical matters. The choir was organized some years ago, and up to last year consisted of very good singers, but since then has fallen away very much. I should think that in the town of Revelstoke some good singers could be obtained, and it should be about time to do this for the coming winter. At present, the choir will sooner drive people away from church than draw them to it. Further, from what I can see, there is no leader. One gentleman is supposed to be, but he may be too bashful to correct the sweet females while practising. Last Sunday evening the choir, who seemed to be more sweet in their faces than voices, sang the lovely anthem "Consider the lilies." The only gentleman had a very hard "solo," which he sang fairly well, but a little more help from the organ would not have hurt. The chorus came, but where were the altos? Perhaps they got dumb, because not a note was heard. The sopranos were shaking, like as if they had taken a glass of ice-cold water, and the basses were out of sight. If no one else in the congregation will take up the matter of organizing a new and strong choir, it ought to be the minister's duty to appoint a good leader, who will do it. Regarding the organist, I would add a few words, that, if the lady did not tire herself out to play half a dozen selections before church-time, she would have more strength to play when the hymns are to be sung. A person sitting at the rear can't sing at all, because he does not know the tune, and as the organ is too soft to help him along, he becomes silent. If the organist hasn't got power enough to work the organ, I think there is a side pedal, which can easily be worked by a man.

Yours truly, INTERESTED.

Revelstoke, B. C., Sept. 4, 1894.

FOREST FIRES IN MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN

Cause Great Loss of Life and Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property.

The experiences we had with bush fires about a month ago were trifling in comparison with the terrible holocaust that has devastated portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan during the past few days. Shocking news is being published from day to day of whole towns being burnt, with most of their inhabitants, the details exceeding in horror the awful story of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

At Hinckley, a town in Minnesota, between 400 and 500 people are reported burned to death, the number of lives lost throughout the burned district being estimated at over 1,000.

The towns totally or partially destroyed in Minnesota include Hinckley, Pokegama, Sandstone, Mission Creek, Rutledge, Mansfield and Milaca. In Wisconsin—Bashawn, Barronelle, Benoit, Cartwright, Fifield, Granite Lake, Muscado, Grantsburg, Glidden, Marengo, South Range, Shell Lake, Poplar, Spencer, Ashland Junction, Highbridge and Washburne. In Michigan—Ewen and Font.

From Minnesota the fire has crossed into Canadian territory at Rainy River, where lives have been lost and homesteads destroyed by the devouring element.

Near Erie, Pa., the forest is on fire for miles and the roar of the flames can be heard a mile away.

At Ishpeming, Mich., the gravity of the situation from the forest fires continues to increase every hour. The long-continued drouth shows no sign of abatement, and everything is as dry as tinder. Every morass, swamp and wood adjacent to the city is aglow with flame, and many houses in the suburbs have been burned. Dust and ashes are falling in the streets and the smoke obscures everything, rendering traffic difficult and dangerous.

Heartrending have been the scenes around Hinckley. Charred and dismembered corpses are being picked up all over the neighborhood, most of them unrecognizable. In some cases whole families are wiped out, while in others one solitary member has been left to tell how the others perished. Some of them took refuge in cellars, sloughs and water holes, but the fire found and cremated them. A few were found alive at the bottom of wells, and a lot of snakes and mice were discovered huddled together in an old well. Hundreds of cattle and dairy cows perished; in fact, there is scarcely a live animal of any kind to be found in the burned district, and blackened carcases are to be met with at frequent intervals. Houses, barns, implements, corn and haystacks were literally devoured, and those who have escaped with their lives have a dreary prospect before them—homeless and moneyless, with winter not far off.

A train caught fire while passing through high walls of flame on each side of the track, and some of the frenzied occupants jumped from the burning cars into the seething furnace outside. These were burned to a cinder. By the heroism of the engineer the other passengers were saved. It would fill columns to describe the ghastly scenes that meet the eyes of those who are searching the burned district for the remains of the victims. Sometimes it is a blackened trunk more like a tree stump than a human body. Then fragments of arms, legs and feet are picked up, the smell of burnt flesh and bones being horribly sickening.

The hospitals at Duluth and Superior are filled with the injured, many of whom will die. The monetary loss will amount to $20,000,000 or more. The sympathy of the whole English-speaking world is forcibly brought out by the noble sentiments appearing in the English and Canadian newspapers in reference to the awful calamity.

Latest advices from the burned districts state that copious rain is falling.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Crisp News Notes Culled from the Electric Wire.

CHOLERA RAGING IN POLAND.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—It is reported that cholera of a terribly virulent type is raging in Russian Poland. The medical authorities are unable to cope with the disease owing to the fact that the inhabitants conceal their sick and treat them in their own way.

A later dispatch from Vienna says: There have been 523 fresh cases of cholera and 313 deaths in Gailcia in the last three days.

A CASE IN MARYLAND.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 6.—An immigrant passenger, suffering from cholera, was taken off the west-bound Baltimore & Ohio passenger train at Cumberland, Md., Wednesday afternoon. The other passengers were locked up in the car, which was run west as far as Shaner Station, near this city, and side tracked.

CUMBERLAND, Md. Sept 6.—John P. Walther, was taken from an immigrant train on Wednesday, suffering from what appeared to be a well-developed case of cholera. He died in great agony the same evening. Walther and his fellow passengers arrived at New York on Tuesday on the North-German Lloyd SS. Elbe, from Bremen. The city health officer is positive that Walther's was a *bona fide* case, but is not decided as to whether it was sporadic or Asiatic.

SETTLED BEYOND DISPUTE.

London, Sept. 7.—The *Evening Post* referring to the recent yacht races, says: It must be universally admitted the Britannia is faster than the Vigilant, having defeated her in every kind of weather. All true sportsmen agree that the contests were fought honestly and squarely, despite some American press comments which are likely to injure the cause of international racing. Mr. Gould and the New York Yacht Club will not endorse the comments.

Silver in England.

Among the passengers arriving in New York on the French liner La Normandie last week was Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. Mr. Wolcott has been in Europe for the past five months. He said that he had returned to take part in the campaign which had been begun in his state. Speaking of the silver question, Mr. Wolcott said that he had looked into the question very carefully while in Europe and that he did not think there would be any conference of bi-metalists in the very near future. In fact, he did not think anything would be done until England takes the initiative. The change of government in England seemed to be a pretty good thing for silver, Mr. Wolcott thought, for the present premier had expressed no opinion on the subject, while Mr. Gladstone was very much opposed to it. The friends of silver were all among the Conservative party.

GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

THE CASSEL GOLD EXTRACTING COMPANY (LIMITED) OF GLASGOW
(The MacArthur-Forrest Cyanide Process)
Is prepared to negotiate with Mine-owners and others for the Extraction of the above Metals from the most Refractory Ores, and to Treat and Report on Samples, up to one ton in weight, sent to its
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(All kinds of Analytical Assay and Mining Work undertaken.)

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If you want to reach the People in the North Riding of West Kootenay
ADVERTISE IN
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The MAIL is published in Revelstoke, which is the coming city of this rich mining district.

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IS SITUATED AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER,
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Trout Lake City
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TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING DONE IN LATEST STYLES

H. N. COURSIER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Gun Club had a practice shoot at clay pigeons on Thursday.

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

Mrs. Plumer is building an extension to the rear of her boarding house.

We can promise our readers a good budget of mining news next week.

Mrs. and Miss Maud Hatherly left for their ranch near Tappen Siding, last Tuesday.

S. Hammond, representing Bourne Bros., went on a business trip to Hall's Landing this week.

Rev. Father Peytavin will celebrate mass in the Catholic Church at 10:30 to-morrow morning.

Messrs. R. C. Cooke and T. M. Hamilton, of Trout Lake City, have assigned to C. B. Hume of Revelstoke.

Labor Day last Monday was not treated as a holiday here, but the large flag was hoisted over the Court House.

Mr. Colletto has closed the Fashion restaurant at Nakusp. It is understood that he will open business at New Denver.

The owners of the Silver Cup, Messrs. C. Holton, P. M. Walker, T. Downs and L. McDonald, are applying for a Crown grant.

Since the new time table came into force on the C. P. R., trains have got into the habit of being late—often very, very late.

Mrs. Dow, wife of Mr. L. Dow, engineer on the C. & K. Railway, is sick and is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Temple.

Two carloads of cattle arrived yesterday, one consigned to F. McCarty, and the other for Hull Bros., the latter consignment being a mixed carload.

Messrs. T. Lewis and T. J. Graham will go to the Presbytery meeting at Enderby on Tuesday, as delegates representing the Revelstoke congregation.

Bob Kirkwood's rich strike of clean galena on Ten Mile Creek is causing quite an excitement, and may be the means of a camp springing up that will rival Silverton.—*Ledge.*

Mr. Samuel Bickerton, shoemaker, with his wife and child left on the Lytton Tuesday morning, ostensibly for Nakusp, but most people think Sam is gone to Ontario for a vacation.

Miss Chase, of Red Deer, arrived in town on Wednesday, and is visiting at Mrs. Foley's. It is understood that Miss Chase intends opening a dressmaking establishment in the upper town.

The steamer Arrow leaves Revelstoke Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a. m., calling at all points between here and Nakusp, and leaves there Tuesdays and Saturdays calling at Thomson's Landing on Saturdays only.

The "Quiet City" *Tribune* has increased its subscription price from $1 to $2 per annum. It certainly was an anomaly that the most refined literary production in the province should be the cheapest. So thought the publisher.

Ed. Dunn arrived down from Big Bend on Thursday, with a fine collection of mining items, but owing to having urgent business to look after, Ed. could not be prevailed upon to impart any information in time for this issue.

Mr. Chas. Lindmark, of C. B. Hume & Co., left on Thursday afternoon for Chicago, his former home. It is an open secret that he will not return alone, there being a young lady anxiously awaiting his coming in the Windy City.

Sir Joseph Trutch, accompanied by Mr. Robert Day, of Cork, Ireland, arrived from the west on Monday, and left for lower Kootenay by the steamer Lytton Tuesday morning. Their destination is the Silver King Mine, on Toad Mountain, in which Mr. Day is known to be a very large shareholder.

Rev. C. T. Baylis, who has been in charge of the Presbyterian congregation for over a year, will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow evening. After attending the meeting of the Kamloops Presbytery, which takes place at Enderby next week, Mr. Baylis will leave for the east.

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

A good example has been set our business and hotel men recently, and one that we hope will be generally followed during the dark nights that are coming. It is the inauguration of street lighting, although on a small scale. A lamp has been illuminating the darkness of Front street from the front of the bonded warehouse.

Wm. Mackie, night-watchman on the railway bridge, had his velocipede hit by the engine of No. 1, yesterday evening, while he was in the act of clearing it from the track, at the east end of the bridge. The arm of the velocipede struck and knocked him down, but fortunately without serious injury, as the train makes slow time at that point.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Brigade was held in the Fire Hall last night. The entertainment committee presented a progress report. The committee *re* site for Fire Hall reported that the use of Mr. W. Vickers' lot could be had for $25 cash, but reported in favor of waiting for a few week's longer, as Mr. Law had partly promised a site between the present location and the Court House. Mr. Peter Arena was elected a member.

The splendid showers which commenced to fall last Saturday night and continued until Wednesday have entirely extinguished the bush fires that have been playing havoc with the timber for miles around for several months past, and now the air is clear once more. It is a long time since we were able to obtain a view of the mountain peaks, and a moon has waxed and waned without being once visible, all on account of the smoke pall which overhung the town so long.

T. E. Horne, who has been doing assessment work on several claims on the Great Horne Ledge, Lardeau, came up this week. He reports the outlook on each claim to be of a most encouraging character, the vein improving in size and solidity as depth is reached. The Great Horne Ledge was always thought to be three ledges, but it has been found that the whole ground between the two outside leads is mineralized, and mining experts say that it is one ledge, and that at some depth it will be found to be one vast solid vein of ore.

Mr. Henry Howard came down from Big Bend this week and will return in a few days. He located last month two very rich quartz claims near McCulloch Creek, the Eureka and Monarch. These will be worked next summer, when a crushing plant will be taken up. Mr. Howard has since made a location on Gold Stream, where he will work a placer mine during the coming winter. The specimens from the Monarch and Eureka were probably the best samples of gold quartz ever exhibited in this town.

Edwin Maunsell, a resident in the Lardeau mining district, came to town a few days ago. He has been doing assessment work on some of the claims on the Great Horne Ledge. He says the Canadian Girl, the North Star, Iron Horse and others in the vicinity, are looking splendid. Mr. Maunsell says a wagon road up the North Fork to the foot of the Lardeau-Duncan divide would serve 50 mines. If the road were made along the valley it would be an easy matter for each mine to make an inclined tramway to send down their ore to the roadway. He says the riches and immensity of the ledges on which these fifty mines are located will justify the making of a good wagon road, so that ore may be brought out to the Northeast Arm.

Herbert Harwood, formerly employed at the Revelstoke Lumber yard, but since working at Genelle's sawmill at Tappen Siding, met with a painful accident last Tuesday. While he was filing a saw near where the work of felling trees was going on, he was called on by some of the men to get out of the way, as a tree was about to fall. He took the saw under his arm and started off, but a large piece of wood came flying through the air from the top of a dead tree into which the falling tree crashed, and struck one end of the saw. This caused the other end to come with great force against Harwood's arm, the teeth causing painful wounds. He came to Revelstoke for surgical treatment yesterday.

THE LIBERAL LEADER

WILL SPEAK AT REVELSTOKE ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Special Rates Will be Given From All Down River Points.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Party Pass Through on Their Way to the Coast.

Very few of our citizens were aware that the Pacific Express last evening had on board the party of distinguished politicians who are touring the west, so there was no crowd present on their arrival at 19.20, the train being three hours overdue. Some correspondence had passed with Mr. Sutherland with a view to holding a meeting here, and late yesterday afternoon a telegram was received at this office from that gentleman intimating their arrival by that evening's express and a desire for a personal interview. A small deputation was hurriedly formed to meet the party at the station, and urge a request on behalf of the town and district that the distinguished statesman deliver an address in Revelstoke. They are travelling in a private car and number ten persons, most of whom are well known by repute throughout the country on account of the prominent part they have taken in the councils of the nation.

The party consists of the following ladies and gentlemen: The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion parliament, and Madame Laurier; Mr. James Sutherland, of Woodstock, Ont., M.P. for North Oxford, the Liberal whip, who has charge of the arrangements on the present tour; D. C. Fraser, M.P. for Guysboro, Nova Scotia; Wm. Gibson, M.P. for Lincoln, Ont., and Mrs. Gibson; Sidney Fisher, ex-M.P. for Broome; P. A. Choquette, M.P. for Montmagnais, Que.; Chas. S. Hyman, ex-M.P. for London, Ont. Mr. Geo. Simpson, of the Toronto *Globe* reportorial staff is also one of the party. It is to be regretted that Wm. Mulock, Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University and M.P. for North York, was unable, through illness, to continue the journey to this province.

In a conference with Mr. Sutherland he said that Mr. Laurier had undertaken the present tour for the purpose of personally seeing the country and its people and thereby obtain information which would the better enable him to discharge his duty as leader of the Liberal party. His mission was in the interests of peace and harmony, and not to create strife or discord, and the policy he urged was intended to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. Wherever meetings had been held the best of good feeling prevailed and Conservatives vied with Liberals in tendering a cordial reception to Mr. Laurier and his friends.

Mr. Sutherland was particularly desirous of ascertaining if the citizens wished to hear Mr. Laurier, and on being informed that the town was almost unanimous in the request, he courteously consented to place Revelstoke (for Kootenay) on the list of towns where meetings will be held, naming Tuesday, Sept. 18, as the date. He said meetings were held only at the request of the citizens of the various towns visited, as they had no desire to force themselves upon the people, and also that they did not care to trespass on the preserves of the member for the constituency.

As this will be the first time in the history of Kootenay that such an orator, representing a great political party, has ever thought it worth while to address the electors of the district, it is to be hoped the people of Kootenay will give Mr. Laurier and his friends such a rousing welcome that the distinguished visitors will be able to go back to the east and say the heartiest reception they had in British Columbia came from the miners of West Kootenay.

This being the only point in the mining country where it will be possible to have a meeting, an opportunity is afforded the residents of Nelson, New Denver, Nakusp and other centres to send large contingents, and thereby make the affair truly representative of the greatest and richest mining district in the Dominion. Mr. Mara has kindly consented to give a special rate from all down river points. We are authorized by that gentleman to announce that the company will issue return tickets at single fare. This is very generous of Mr. Mara, since he sits on the Government side of the house and could hardly be expected to be very enthusiastic over the reception accorded the leader of the Opposition. But Mr. Mara, as a British Columbian, will aid the town and district to extend him a cordial welcome.

There will be a general meeting this evening at 8.30 in the Firehall when committees will be formed to make the necessary arrangements. Every one is invited. It is also desirable that a committee of ladies be formed to work in conjunction with the general committee to be appointed at to-night's meeting.

It is proposed to get up an exhibit of West Kootenay products, especially of specimens of our ores, for the edification of the party; to that end it is earnestly requested that all who have specimens in their possession will loan some to impress the visiting statesmen with a due sense of the mineral richness of our district. This will be an excellent advertisement, too; one that will have good results. Exhibits should be labelled with the name of the mine and the number of ounces it assays.

It has been arranged that Hon. Mr. Laurier and party will visit and address meetings at the following places: Victoria, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 10th and 11th; Nanaimo, Wednesday, Sept. 12th; Vancouver, Thursday, Sept. 13th; New Westminster, Friday, Sept. 14th; Kamloops, Monday, Sept. 17th; Revelstoke, Tuesday, Sept. 18th.

Trout Lake the Golden City.

Messrs. Chas. and Noah Abrahamson returned last Wednesday from a week's holiday in Trout Lake City and vicinity. They speak very enthusiastically of the prospects in the Golden City. Men are taking out considerable gold all along the Lardeau River. They tried a panful of gravel in the canyon, and were agreeably surprised to find numerous colors. At the Cariboo and Kootenay Co.'s claim, where a wing-dam has just been completed, another panful netted 30 cents. Dan Savoy & Co. had a clean-up last week and took out $400 for three day's work with four men. Mr. Moore, who went in to inspect the Black Prince mine, of which Mr. A. J. Murphy is manager, is reported as saying that it is the intention of the Black Prince Co. to erect a concentrator if the claim turns out as good as present appearances indicate. The water last Sunday was higher than it had been for some time, and some damage to the works resulted.

A Bible Prophecy Being Fulfilled.

The central portion of the state of New York is alarmed over the invasion of grasshoppers. Buckwheat, potatoes and beans have been destroyed. Oats have been cut green to save them from the destroying pest. Cattle are suffering from the lack of pasturage because the grasshoppers have destroyed almost every vestige of green.

GLACIER NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

GLACIER, Sept. 6.

The new schedule came into effect on the C.P.R. last Sunday, since then trains have been more or less late. No. 1 of Monday reached here 14 hours late, having been delayed by a burned bridge between Medicine Hat and Dunmore.

Temperature has been pretty low during the last four or five days. On Sunday the thermometer registered 36 degrees above zero. Snow, the precursor of winter, fell on the summit of the mountains and down to a pretty low elevation; even a few flakes reached the valley.

Owing to bad weather, the number of arrivals at the hotel show a considerable decrease.

By arrangement of the passenger department of the C. P. R., a short news despatch is being sent here from Vancouver every morning for the benefit of our guests. They consist of a few short paragraphs summarizing the latest principal news of the world.

Two ladies, Mrs. Fishburn and Mrs. Fowler, who have been guests at the house for some considerable time, took their departure Tuesday, much to our regret.

Mr. Perley, our hotel manager, returned on Wednesday from Calgary, after a three days' absence.

LIST OF ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31st.—E. Titus, jr., Mrs. W. B. Roberts, Miss Cutterfield, New York; J. H. Dudley, Chicago.

Sept. 1st.—J. Rogers, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Frisbie, Detroit; Pee Nasse, Sweden; H. Eavy, Ohio.

2nd.—F. C. Gamble, Victoria; Yandell Henderson, New Haven, Conn.

4th.—T. W. Markley, New York; A. W. Markley, Montana; M. N. Dickey and wife, Cleveland, Ohio; Sir John Gorst, G. H. Ryan, London, Eng.

5th—C. H. Gallion, H. C. Murphy, W. M. Kelso, Chicago; Wm. Giffin and wife, Hamilton, Ont.

Wilson Creek Station, N. & S. Ry.

A correspondent, writing from Wilson Creek, says: "This will be a pretty place when built up. It is about four miles north of New Denver and 29 south-east of Nakusp, and is the station on the N. and S. Ry. by which the former town will be served. The railway company has built a spur down to the lake and a wharf, so that the steamer can load direct from the cars. There is considerable freight going into New Denver and surrounding country owing to the low rates shippers have been able to obtain from the railway company. Genelle has shipped about six cars of lumber to New Denver and Silverton, and as soon as the track gets to Three Forks many more will be shipped, as it is impossible to carry lumber in on pack animals. At present there are not a great many buildings here, J. T. Nault's new hotel being the most prominent. The building is two stories high, has nice large, airy rooms. Mr Nault sets out a good table, with Joe Libby as *chef du cuisine*. Bathing in the lake is fine and is enjoyed to its full extent. Fishing is good in Wilson Creek as well as in the lake, and if a fellow gets tired of all these sports he can jump into a small boat and row over to New Denver, which can be reached in about 45 or 50 minutes. Three Forks, I think, will be the terminus of the road for some time. As soon as the mine owners can make arrangements, there will be large quantities of ore shipped from here. There are about 500 or 600 tons at Silverton, and there will be a good deal more in a few weeks' time.

The N. & S. Ry. Ready for Business.

The Nakusp & Slocan Railway is now practically open for business as far as Wilson Creek, on Slocan Lake, four miles north of New Denver. The str. W. Hunter will ply between the town and the station. There are some business and freight cars already on the road, and yesterday the steamer Lytton took down two more, one being a passenger car, and the other a combination mail, express and baggage car. The road runs from Nakusp, on the Arrow Lake, to the heart of the Slocan mining district, a distance of about 30 miles.

WANTED.

WANTED—A CELLAR EXCAVATED—Apply O. H. Allen, Revelstoke Brewery.

WANTED—TWENTY CORDS BUILDING STONE.—Apply O. H. Allen, Revelstoke Brewery.

WANTED—THIRTY CORDS 2 FT. WOOD.—Apply O. H. Allen, Revelstoke Brewery

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.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.

Proposed Sailings from Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.	
PARISIAN	Sept. 1
NUMIDIAN	Sept. 15
SARDINIAN	Sept. 22
DOMINION LINE.	
TORONTO	Sept. 22
VANCOUVER	Sept. 29
OREGON	Oct. 6
BEAVER LINE.	
LAKE HURON	Sept. 19
LAKE ONTARIO	Sept. 26
LAKE NEPIGON	Oct. 5

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.

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.

MORE RICH STRIKES.

Nakusp Ledge, August 30: It would seem that the excitement caused by the discovery of gold on Cariboo Creek would be the means of a rich quartz region being opened up in that section. On the 15th of August Chas. Vader, acting on a suggestion from Nelson Demers, left his placer ground and proceeded up Mineral Creek to prospect for quartz. When three miles away from Cariboo Creek, and about six miles in a direct line from the Columbia River, he ran across a stringer of solid mineral in a granite, slate and porphyry formation. Tracing it up he discovered a ledge of quartz eight feet wide and traceable for 300 feet on the surface. He staked a claim and called it the Orpheno, an assay from it giving returns of $175 in gold and six ounces in silver.

Nine claims in all have been located in the vicinity of the Orpheno, one each by Harry Arnold and A. Tassier and six by Messrs. McLeod, Hopkins and Arquette for themselves and the Nakusp parties who grub-staked them. The ledges are very hard to find owing to the prevalence of gravel and earth on the surface of the rock.

The change in the C. P. R. time-table came into force last Sunday. The Atlantic Express now reaches Revelstoke at 9.15 and leaves at 9:25. The Pacific Express arrives at 16:25 and leaves at 16:40.

The Inter-State Fair at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 3.—The Interstate Fair is now in full swing. Crowds have already attended it from the surrounding country. Their verdict has been one of general approval. That in so short a time so much has been done is a matter of general surprise. The amusement features alone are attracting great crowds. Prices of admission to all these shows have been placed at a low figure so that at the Interstate Fair more can be seen for the same price than at either the San Francisco or Chicago Fairs.

List of the various charges:

Single admission to the fair, including foreign exhibits, concerts and art gallery	50
Cyclerama, Battle of Missionary Ridge	50
Palace of Illusions	10
Pharoah's Daughter Illusion	10
Ride on the Scenic Railway	10
Streets of Cairo, including Theatre	25
Indian Village and Wild West Show	10
Wild Animal Show	10
Mirror Maze	25
Spirit Bridge	10
Total	$2.10

Did you ever see a Turkish village? If not you have missed one of the sights of the world. There are four genuine Turkish dancing girls in the streets of Cairo Theatre. In the village are the sword fighters, musicians, fortune tellers, bazaars, camels, donkeys, Nubian drivers, Egyptian bakeries and other features of a street in Old Cairo.

A notable amusement enterprise on the ground is the cyclorama of the battle of Missionary Ridge, an historically accurate and artistic battle picture, the painting of which cost $100,000.

The scenic gravity railway is an attraction that seems irresistible to people of all ages. One seats himself on a car, holds on to his hat with one hand and the iron rail with the other and signifies his readiness to "let 'er go." And how she does go! Down, down, down plunges the car for a second or so, then rises with a rush, surmounts a hill, again plunges down and so on until the end is reached in the forest an eighth of a mile away. There is a rest for a second, and then the car is started on the homeward journey over another track through a long tunnel.

In the theatre of Pharoah's daughter a curtain rises disclosing the marble statue of a woman. The sound of music is heard, and slowly the eyes of the stone woman begin to open, the blush of life comes to her cheeks and a smile to her lips. Soon she is a living, breathing woman. She trips from her stand down to the audience, answers questions and then returns to her position. She begins singing in a low, soft voice, and slowly an ashy pallor creeps over her face, her moving lips seem to freeze to whiteness, her song dies away, and soon she is once more nothing but a stone image.

The palace of illusions contains five wonderful deceptions, a noteworthy one being a boy seemingly suspended in mid air and moving and twining there as freely as if standing on terra firma.

The mirror maze is contained in a pretty structure built in the shape of a pyramid. One enters only to find himself bewildered by the countless reflections he sees of himself and the innumerable paths that seem to lead away into the distance. In this maze is a woman who can be plainly seen but no one can find her, though a reward of one hundred dollars is offered to the lucky man.

The Spirit Bridge is an illusion where one seems to be standing on his head and the earth swinging about him.

There is one feature of the Interstate Fair that is of more than ordinary moment; it is the composite display made by Seattle merchants and manufacturers. More than that, however, is the interest Seattle people have and are taking in the whole enterprise. Seattle and Tacoma have buried the hatchet, sunk all petty differences and jealousies and are working as one to make this exposition redound to the credit of the Pacific Northwest. This exhibit occupies three big adjoining spaces in the building of manufactures and liberal arts. In addition Seattle has 400 square feet of space in Machinery Hall and 600 square feet in the Agricultural and Horticultural building, both of which spaces have been attractively and well filled. In the Art Department one large room has been given up to the Seattle art exhibit.

Tacoma, Sept. 4.—British Columbia day will be on Sept. 22. The Britishers promise to make it a hummer. Special steamers will be chartered to bring the crowd over, and Vancouver and Victoria will struggle to see which can send the larger number of people. Prest. Plummerfelt of the B. C. board of trade is surprised at the extent and attractiveness of the fair. He considers the enterprise a gigantic one and well carried out.

Thus far the managers are well pleased with the attendance. Statistically speaking, the results far outreach those realized at the Midwinter.

The biggest day is to be Seattle-Tacoma day, Sept. 12. The commercial bodies of both cities will be largely instrumental in making that day a great success. Eastern Washington day will be Sept. 22, the same as British Columbia day. The Elks, Sept. 14; Ancient Order of United Workmen, October 6; Grand Army of the Republic, several days along in the early part of October, and the Woman's Congress, October 29, 30 and 31. The Ancient Order of Foresters will have a day late in October, and the Idaho people about September 24. Swedish day will be September 24.

John D. Sibbald,

SUCCESSOR TO

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

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DEALER IN

FLOUR	ROLLED OATS
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FRUITS and VEGETABLES of all kinds.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED.

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

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A. H. HOLDICH,

OF SWANSEA AND WIGAN,

Analytical Chemist and Assayer,

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

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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.

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Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

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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.