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REVELSTOKE HERALD.

ISSUED TWICE-A-WEEK—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Vol. II. No. 46. REVELSTOKE, B. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1898. $2.00 a Year in Advance.

U.S. VOLUNTEERS

Beaten by the Heat in an Eight Miles March

LEAVING THEIR DRESS CLOTHES

Camara Refused Coal at Port Said—Watson Getting Ready to Sail for Spain—An Earthquake in Rome—The Murder of a London Policeman—Suicide of a Winnipeg Lady—General News of the World.

Special to the Herald.

PORT ANTONIO, June 27.—Nothing has been said with reference to a heavy skirmish which occured around Sevilla on Friday. The United States troops pursued hostilities too soon. They had been nine days on the cool ocean. On landing the volunteers like the Rough Riders were put ashore in the evening and ordered next morning without much breakfast to advance over the hill and take Sevilla. It was an eight mile march over a shadeless plateau through a briery undergrowth. They were disabled by more conditions than by the ambushed enemy. When they were attacked they were hysterical and half out their minds. All the courage would have been scorched out of less thoroughbred men. Their canteens were soon emptied and no water was to be had. "Hell," said one of those, who returned, "contained now no terrors for me." Their tongues swelled their mouths, and throats shrivelled and their breath came with an effort. The plains are for two miles littered with abandoned outfits, too heavy to carry. Some officers had their evening clothes with them for possible use, when Santiago should be taken. The newspaper correspondents, who had a rough and burdensome march for three miles cast away even necessaries like food. The full serviceableness of the Insurgents cannot be employed because they are not wholly to be trusted.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It is believed now that Watson will not wait till Santiago is taken to take his departure for Spain, but will proceed regardless of the progress of the campaign against that city. The three vessels selected for colliers have started on their way to Newport roads to take in a large supply of coal. They will require about one week to get this down to Sampson's fleet, so Watson will probably get away about the 4th of July.

KINGSTON, June 28.—Dr. Hamilton and Wm. Bustard were released from the penitentiary on Saturday, after completing a term for malpractice.

ROME, June 28.—A strong earthquake was felt here this morning.

STRATHROY, June 28.—Miss Maggie Eakins, of Winnipeg, aged 34, committed suicide here yesterday with carbolic acid.

LONDON, June 28.—The supposed assassin of Policeman Twobey yesterday fired several shots at the party who were trying to arrest him in the bush near Strathroy.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, June 28.—Newfoundland has informed Hon. Joseph Chamberlain that the colony will brook no interference with their colonial charter of self-government.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Nearly all the ministers are leaving or have left for their homes.

THE CAMPAIGN

From all over the riding the reports of the prospects of the government candidate, Mr. White, continue to be most encouraging. In Comaplix, Thomson's Landing, Trout Lake City, Ferguson and Nakusp his majority, which in most cases will be, proportionately to the number of electors, a sweeping on, is assured. In town here his nomination paper speaks for itself. It was not signed by his own immediate circle of political friends but by men who for the most part are not taking an active part in the election at all, by working men and business men, whose sole object is to secure for the riding a worthy representative. It is this quiet, intelligent force of public opinion with which Mr. Kellie has to deal, by whose standards he does not qualify, and which will give him an enormous surprise party on Saturday week, when the big opposition bluff will be called in this riding, as well as all over the province. The indications render a victory for the government a certainty, with Mr. White, the member for Revelstoke, as a prominent, energetic and influential member of the legislature, among their supporters. That is the kind of member Revelstoke wants, a kind the possession of which it has not hitherto enjoyed.

The Government Will Be Sustained.

The great and only paper of the Slocan, the New Denver Ledge, is supporting the government candidate, Mr. J. L. Retallack, whose chance of election is two to one in his favor. Among other things the Ledge says: "The political policy of the opposition is questionable. Mr. Retallack has taken a stand; we know where to find him. He is for progress and prosperity, a policy that means more to our mining industry than anything else. We believe through him and his influence at Victoria, the interest of this section can be best served, and as this is our prime object in running a newspaper—to advance the interests of the Slocan—we shall advocate Mr. Retallack's election.

Telegraph in Brief.

Spain has purchased the cruiser O'Higgins.

The Cuban insurgents have dynamited a train, causing many deaths.

The United States fleet will blockade the southern coast of Cuba.

Shafter is visiting the United States position before Santiago.

Watson's squadron will sail for Spain in five or six days.

It is intimated in Berlin that Germany will land marines at Manila.

Augusti reports a scarcity of food and many desertions in Manila.

The Spanish warship Terror has been damaged in an action with the United States cruiser St. Paul.

Camara's squadron is said by naval experts to be unseaworthy.

Garcia's army has arrived at Juragua.

Serious riots are reported in Galatia.

Comara's squadron is still at Port Said.

The situation in Manila is unchanged.

Placer gold has been discovered near Gleuora, B.C.

The murderer of policeman Twohy has not been arrested.

The Spaniards are indignant at the United States threats to invade Spain.

The Egyptian government has refused Camara coal for his squadron.

The Nominations

Victoria City—R. Beaven, A. L. Belyea, F. B. Gregory, R. Hall, opp. H. D. Helmcken, A. E. McPhillips, A. Stewart, J. H. Turner, govt.

S. Nanaimo—Dr. Walkem, govt. R. Smith, opp.

N. Nanaimo—J. Bryden, govt. W. J. Hillier, opp.

New Westminister—A. Henderson, Ind. govt. J. C. Brown, opp.

Nanaimo City—A. McGregor, govt. Dr. McKechnie, opp.

Chilliwack—J. H. Turner, govt. Munroe, opp.

Delta—Benson, Ind. govt. Forster, opp.

Dewdney—McBride, govt. Whetham, opp.

Richmond—McQueen, Ind. govt. Kidd, opp.

E. Yale—Price Ellison, govt. D. Graham, opp.

N. Yale—G. B. Martin, govt. F. J. Deane, opp.

Nelson—A. S. Farwell, Ind. govt. G. F. Hume, opp.

Rossland—J. McKane, govt. Jas. Martin, opp.

Slocan—J. L. Retallack, govt. Green, opp.

N. E. Kootenay—Neilson, govt. F. C. Wells, opp.

S. E. Kootenay—Col. Baker, govt. W. Baillie, opp.

Vancouver City—F. C. Cotton, C. E. Tisdale, Jos. Martin, opp. R. McPherson, Ind. J. F. Garden, J. T. Carroll, W. J. Bowser, W. S. McDonald, govt.

N. Victoria—J. P. Booth, T. W. Patterson.

Comox—J. Dunvegan, Govt. M. J. McCallum, Opp.

Cowichan—W. Herd, W. R. Robertson.

Alberni—G. A. Huff, Govt.; A. W. McNeill, Opp.

Esquimalt—C. E. Pooley, Govt.; W. F. Bullen, D. R. Harris, Ind. Govt.; W. H. Hayward, D. W. Higgins, Opp.

S. Victoria—D. M. Eberts, Govt.; J. S. Yates, Ind. Opp.

Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay. W. White, Govt., J. M. Kellie, opp.

Bunce—Burrell

Mr. Joseph R. Bunce of Trout Lake City, was married this morning to Miss Polly Burrell, who arrived yesterday from Walkerton, Ont. The knot was tied by Rev. S. J. Thompson at the Methodist Parsonage. The couple proceeded south to their home in Trout Lake City by this morning's train. The HERALD extends congratulations.

"WORKING MAN"

How Mr. Kellie Befriended the Working Men

$1.50 A DAY ENOUGH IN '95

The "Working Man" Racket Will Not Go Where Mr. Kellie is so Well Known—Since When Did He Become A Martyr in the Cause of the Poor Down-Trodden Laboring Man?—It's Merely Your Vote That's Wanted.

J. M. Kellie says he is a workingman and a miner. This is a free country and anybody can call himself anything he likes. As a workingman he has about as soft a snap as anybody of THE HERALD'S acquaintance in this town and his mining is apparently confined to posing as the local director of the goldfields of British Columbia, Limitd., in the advertisement of that company. Mr. Kellie may have had to earn his living by the labor of his hands at some bygone period of his career in this country. That is very likely. There are very few pioneers in the west who have not had to turn themselves loose and get down to manual labor at some time or another of their history. But that stage of the game has long been past in Mr. Kellie's case. There are "working men" and "working men's friends." Mr. Kellie at present finds it a good deal easier to make a comfortable living in the latter capacity.

As a working man's friend at long range Mr. Kellie is all right. He can father a Truck Act, the main provisions of which do not apply to his own district, like a little man. But Mr. Kellie's friendship of the working men is likely to survivel up in close contact. He loves them all dearly, of course, but he is apt sometimes to dissemble his affection.

An instance in point occurred here in Revelstoke in 1895. The government were mattrassing the bank along the old town. Work was scarce at the time, labor was plentiful, and the engineer in charge put the wages down to $1.50 a day. A meeting of some of the most prominent citizens was held about that time for another purpose, at which were present, Messrs. H. N. Coursier, W. Cowan and other noted supporters of Mr. Kellie, the "working man's friend" in this election. Mr. W. M. Brown was also present and brought the matter of the low wages being paid on the mattrassing work up before them. Not a man would lift his hand to help the working men to get a raise. They were against any interference. There was no election on just then and the principal use they had for the working men at that time was to get as much mattrassing out of them as the appropriation would cover by cutting them down to $1.50 per day. The working men called a meeting in Peterson's hall, at Mr. Brown's suggestion, at which none of the business men of the town were present except himself. They passed a resolution demanding higher wages, which was forwarded to Hon. Theodore Davie, then the premier. The house was then in session and Mr. Kellie was in Victoria. Mr. Kellie was a strong supporter of Mr. Davie. He is a great admirer of him as a premier. He has frequently said since the flop that things are not now as they were in Theodore Davie's days. Did Mr. Kellie's influence with Premier Davie help the working men of Revelstoke, whom Mr. Kellie loves so well? Surely, Mr. Davie must have consulted the member for the riding on the receipt of the resolution. Surely the "working man's friend" got the wages raised. Not a bit of it. The answer came back refusing to alter the rate of wages on the ground that the appropriation was small and it was necessary to get as much work as possible done for the money. And there is not the least doubt in the world that to this argument of the sweatshop Mr. Kellie was a consenting party, and that he and his supporters in the present election, approved aided and abetted in grinding down the working men to Chinese wages at that juncture. Mr. Kellie and they may talk "working man's friend" till they are blue in the face, but they cannot talk that out. The wages were raised, indeed, afterwards, not by the exertion of Mr. Kellie, the "labor candidate," the "working man," the "working man's friend," but through the influence of Mr. Mara, the wicked Tory member at Ottawa, on the "monopolist" Conservative government of the Dominion who were doing half the work. One such record as this on the wage question is sufficient to knock out Mr. Kellie's pretentions as a labor candidate and to show the hypocrisy of his attitude as a friend of the working man. If he has any explanation of his conduct on that occasion let him declare it on the platform. Tomorrow the HERALD will have some more explaining for him to do.

Another Theory.

Mr. Hobbs, foreman of the Donald shops, was an intimate friend of A. G. M. Spragge. Both gentlemen hunted frequently together and Mr. Hobbs claims to have known Mr. Spragge's habits thoroughly. He says the whole circumstances attending Mr. Spragge's disappearance indicate distinctly that he has met with a fatal accident, probably by the bank of the river slipping and carrying him down, or else by his accidental drowning in the river. Mr. Spragge was a fearless man in the water and being at the same time a keen hunter he would brave dangers that men ordinarily would avoid. Much sympathy is felt at Donald for Mrs. and Miss Spragge, where the family were general favorites.—Golden Era.

Local, Personal and Political.

Vote for WHITE and prosperity.

If you see it contradicted in the Mail, it's so.

The gold commissioner returned from Fire Valley last night.

The Vancouver Province is probably one of the biggest liars in newspaperdom.

There is good and bad in all governments but the one at Ottawa.—it is bad and worse.

* If you wish to advertise anything, anywhere at any time, write the HERALD,—we do the rest.

We understand a big furniture firm in the south country contemplate opening up in business here.

If you want railways vote for the Government. If you do not want anything in particular vote for—Kellie.

A special meeting of Mr. White's general committee will be held in his committee rooms on Wednesday evening.

It is to be hoped that the opposition will not feel the result on the 9th too keenly. "'Tis better to have run and lost than never to have run at all."

"The Little Joker", hailing from Kamloops, and the "Slocan Sun" from Kaslo are among the election sheets upon our table.

Joseph Manitoba Martin
Religious issues is a-startin';
But Manitoba Martin Joe
Will find his little scheme don't go.

Reports from Ferguson says that Ed. Adair, one of Mr. Kellie's "Workingmen's Friends" is talking to the weather in that locality.

A full report of the opening of Jas. Gill & Co.'s dry goods establishment on McKenzie Ave., which was an immense success, will appear in tomorrow's issue.

Work has been commenced on the trail up Canyon, Five Mile and Healy creeks, and also on the wagon road up the north and south forks of Lardeau Creek.—Trout Lake Topic.

* The HERALD has more paid subscribers in North Kootenay than any other paper published. It is the home paper—the paper people appreciate and pay for. It gives to day's news to-day.

The court of revision of the voters' list is being held today. The only alterations, with one exception, are being made by removing the names of dead voters and of those who have applied for a transfer.

—Messrs. Hutchison & Co. are receiving daily shipments of fruit of all kinds from the famous Coldstream ranche, near Vernon. This fruit is first class and will be sold to consumers cheaper than ever. Order from Hutchison & Co. early.

Mr. White left this morning for Nakusp intending to meet Mr. Turner there, but since he left word was received that the premier has been delayed by a block on the road and will not reach Nakusp in time to hold his meeting there tonight.

* The Revelstoke Water, Light and Power Company decided at their annual meeting to make all rates payable at their office between the 1st and 10th days of each month. This rule will be strictly enforced, and in case of default in payment by the 10th of each month the water will be cut off. 11t

The opposition candidates are not agreed upon any platform: their policy, if it can be called such, consists of crude and disintegrated elements. One believes in Government ownership of railways, another in labor restrictions and land laws which will turn capital away, a third believes in the single tax as the sole cure for all our social and political evils, and so on and on they scrap among themselves.

Here is what Peter Cooper, who died worth millions, said of a newspaper: "In all the towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, if nothing more than a card, stating his name and the business he is in. It does not only pay to advertise, but it lets people at a distance know that the town in which you reside is a prosperous community of business men. As the seeds are sown, so the seed recompenses. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business."

"THE MINERS"

Mr. Kellie Loves Them Like Brothers—(?)

HOW HIS LOVE PINCHED OUT

Four Thousand Dollars of the Grant for Developing That Camp Squandered on an Unnecessary Wagon Road and Bridge to Connect "Lardeau" With the Trout Lake Trail—He Can Not Be Depended Upon.

In discussing Mr. Kellie's friendship for the working men the HERALD gave an instance yesterday of its liability to cool at close contact. Here is another.

Miners and prospectors are working men. That is to say one kind are. Not, of course, the kind of miner Mr. Kellie is. That kind does not do any work to speak of. It does not have to. But the plain ordinary miner and prospector works pretty hard for what he gets. Let us see what kind of a friend Mr. Kellie has been to this class of working men.

As everyone knows, their member in the local legislature can help these men out a good deal. He has a great deal to say in the distribution of the appropriation for roads and trails in the district and much of the success of labor of this class depends on a judicious and impartial distribution of these funds among the different camps in the district. There is one camp in this riding, Fish Creek, of which the surface shewings and prospects are equal to anything in Kootenay. Let us see how Mr. Kellie helped the miners and prospectors of that camp to reap the reward of their labors.

In 1892 a town called "Lardeau" was started on the shore of the Arm of Arrow Lake, Mr. Kellie being a sixth owner. There was quite a boom in "Lardeau" property for awhile and lots are owned at this day by people even as far away as Spokane. The town was laid out on a nice flat, though unfortunately for the purchasers of town lots liable as the event proved to serious floods, and also unfortunately on the other side of Fish Creek from the really valuable mineral locations, in fact, with a few trifling exceptions, from every claim and prospect on the lower part of the creek, the district with which we are concerned. Opposite "Lardeau," on the other side of the mouth of Fish Creek, is Thomson's Landing, the point of landing goods and travellers for the Lardeau district proper and also the point of supply for the miners and prospectors of Fish Creek. These working men, convinced that they had a valuable district on the south side of Fish Creek, naturally wanted to see that side opened up and claimed, and their contention has never been controverted except by Mr. Kellie, that the south side presented quite as good, if not better, facilities for the construction of a road than the north side. However, Mr. Kellie failed to see eye to eye with them in this matter as the following list of appropriations in the district will shew.

In 1892, the year of the location of "Lardeau," a grant of $1,400 was made and a trail built from Thomson's Landing, crossing Fish Creek, 1½ miles away, by a bridge known as Thomson's Bridge, and thence up Fish Creek and over the divide to Illecillewaet. This is the Fish Creek and Illecillewaet trail.

In 1893 $1,200 was appropriated to build another bridge, which nobody wanted, across the mouth of Fish Creek at "Lardeau," known as the Townsite Bridge.

In 1894 this bridge was connected with the Trout Lake waggon road by the construction of three miles of a road from "Lardeau," along a line which sidetracked Thomson's Landing altogether. Nobody wanted the road any more than the bridge. It has never been travelled and has now very largely gone back to its primeval condition of wilderness. The only possible object of its construction can have been to divert the traffic from Thomson's Landing to "Lardeau."

In 1894 a second appropriation of $1,400 had to be made to rebuild the Townsite Bridge, which had been washed out. Here is a total of $4,000 expended without one cent of advantage to the district, or to the miners and prospectors in it, and, if the object of this large expenditure, which might have done so much for the development of the country, was not for the sole purpose of drawing the traffic from Thomson's Landing to "Lardeau," will Mr. Kellie kindly explain on his next appearance on the platform, what it was. He asks why should not the Fish Creek people have roads and trails built for them, if they want them, the same as anybody else. They certainly should. The trouble is that under Mr. Kellie's direction they have not got them where they want them at all. Instead they have got for their $4,000 a bridge and three miles of wagon road, of no earthly use to them, which do not help out the development of the country one jot, over which there is scarcely even foot travel, as the usual method of communication between "Lardeau" and the Landing is by boat, which have failed even to carry out the very obvious intention of their construction, since the "Lardeau" townsite has proved a failure, and on which the money that has been so lavishly expended might just as well for all the use it has been to any human being, have been put in a bag and thrown into the lake. That money was the miners' money, the working men's money. Will Mr. Kellie explain to the working men of Fish Creek why he has thus deliberately squandered it, and why he so cruelly neglected their interests whilst sanctioning and directing its expenditure. For there is not a shadow of doubt that had that $4,000 been put where a true friend of the miners and working men of the district would have put it, that is on roads and trails into their claims, the Fish Creek mining camp and the men in it would have been a long way better shape than they are today. But Fish Creek presents other problems for explanation by Mr. Kellie, which the HERALD will present to his consideration in another issue.

McKenzie-Glover Co.

The HERALD is in receipt of a letter from Mr. W. McKenzie in which he denies emphatically that he owes Mr. McKay, his recent manager back salary to amount of $118, and states that he only owes one hotel and three newspapers in Kootenay. As for the HERALD Mr. McKenzie has sent by express order the sum of $3.00, the amount of the HERALD'S account, which he at first refused to pay, and did not pay until Monday, when it was nearly two month's overdue, although O. K'd. by Mr. McKay, the then business manager for the McKenzie-Glover Co. The HERALD also received for collection yesterday from Mr. McKenzie a bill for printing from the Trail Creek News of $1.25, and one from the Kaslo Morning News for $5. However, if the HERALD has done Mr. McKenzie an injustice in publishing Mr. McKay's statement, it is quite willing to accept and publish Mr. McKenzie's version in reparation.

Revelstoke Dramatic Club

Last night the Revelstoke Amateur Dramatic Club gave an entertainment in Tapping's Theatre, which was well attended. The stage was prettily decorated with flowers and drapery. An excellent and attractive programme had been prepared by the club and was well carried out. In the first part the playing of the string orchestra was quite a treat. Miss Dunn recited the "Inventor's Wife" very pleasingly. The animated song sheet with Mr. Sam Saunders' fine tenor voice in the solo, was a novelty, which was enthusiastically encored. The effect of the chorus was very fine. Nurse Lucas was the solo pianist and gave the audience a masterly rendering of a medley of familiar national airs, which was most delightful and received a thunderous encore. After twenty minutes for refreshment the curtain rose on the good old one act farce "Lend Me Five Shillings," shewing the company engaged in dancing the lancers, a very pretty scene. In the piece Mrs. Hearn and Mr. Crage, who had the heaviest parts, were particularly good. Mr. Hearn scored as Sam, the waiter, and Mr. Pratt took the part of Major Phobbs very well. Miss Martin did what little she had to do very well. The piece went off very nicely, smoothly and without a hitch. Another performance was promised at an early date which will no doubt attract a bumper house. The evening's entertainment wound up with a dance, in which a large number of those present participated.

HIS FOOT AMPUTATED

Harry Callin, Fireman, Caught Under the Wheels.

Harry Callin, a fireman on the Trail-Robson train, had his foot so badly crushed Tuesday morning as to necessitate amputation. The accident occurred at Robson while the train was pulling out from the wharf. Harry who had been looking to see if everything was all right followed his usual custom of jumping on. He caught the tender rails, but his foot slipped from the step and the wheels passed over it. The suffering was intense, but the poor fellow bore up with the greatest fortitude. The train made the run from Robson in 33 minutes. It was necessary to amputate the foot above the ankle.

Mr. Callin is about 25 years of age, and is an exemplary young man. He is a member of the Oddfellows lodge at Donald, of the Orangemen at Revelstoke and of the firemen at Kamloops.—Trail Creek News.

POLICE MUTINY

The Yukon Field Force in Revolt

TWO MEN DIE ON THE TRAIL

Big Reinforcements for Shafter—Cervera Will Soon Take a Step for Peace—Insurgents Dynamite a Train—Watson Will Sail for Spain Shortly—Germany to Land Marines at Manila—Torpedo Destroyer Terror Damaged

Special to the HERALD.

KINGSTON, June 28.—Private Laird, a Kingston member of the royal Canadian artillery with the Yukon force, is reported to have died en route. Private Chestnut's life was also despaired of the time of writing.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It has been decided to hurry large reinforcements to Santiago, bringing Shafter's army up to over thirty thousand men.

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says: Cervera, it is rumored in political circles, will immediately take a step, the probable result of which will be favorable to peace.

OTTAWA, June 29.—The Yukon troops are in a state of mutiny. A letter received here today from a member of the interior department survey party with the contingent of Canadian volunteers, dated June 8th, states that on that day the Fredericton, N. B. company's men mutinied and refused to go any further. They refused to carry the eighty pound packs and demanded better food. Col. Evans called the men into camp and pleaded with them not to call a meeting, telling them that there would be an abundance of good food and money for them when they reached Selkirk, but the men could not be appeased, and stated that they would not go over the rest of the trail, which they said had been misrepresented to them. The letter stated that it is feared that the whole force would mutiny.

QUEBEC, June 29.—Sir Julian Pauncefote is negotiating for a three months lease of a residence here as it is thought that the conference will last at least that length of time.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., June 29.—Premier Wabarton has accepted a judgeship. The Liberals are to meet and select the successor.

GLENORA GOLD

Placer Ground Discovered Within Two Miles of the Town

Everybody has expected that gold would be found around Glenora and sure enough the yellow stuff is there. A report received in Vancouver yesterday direct from Glenora says that Edward Robinson, of Seattle, has discovered placer ground within two miles of Glenora that gave 75 colors to the pan, the largest twice the size of a pin's head. The pan was taken to Glenora and exhibited in the "News" office there so that none could doubt the authenticity of the find. Further the surveying corps, which has been establishing the grade of the Teslin Lake Railway, found specimens of coarse gold in the district. This was on the Little Tahlan River about 35 miles from Glenora. The boys had not a gold pan in their outfit but they washed out coarse gold in a common wash basin. Full particulars of this latter find are contained in the following, extracted from the Glenora News of June 17th:

"Encamped near Mackenzie and Mann's warehouses in Glenora is the surveying corps of James Cozie, who have been surveying and establishing the grade on the Teslin-Yukon Railway. They have been called in, and are on their way home to the Kootenays. With the party is Mr. A. P. Dennis, a man as to whose reliability the editor of the News can speak.

The party of which Mr. Dennis is a member have been 60 miles on the Teslin trail. In their idle time the boys prospected the creeks of the country through which they passed. They were not fixed for prospecting. There wasn't a gold pan in the outfit, yet at the News office, on exhibition, are some very good specimens of coarse gold that Mr. Dennis washed out in a common wash basin."

Revelstoke Herald

Published in interests of
Revelstoke, Lardeau, Big Bend, Trout Lake
Illecillewaet, Albert Canyon, Jordan
Pass and Eagle Pass Districts.

A. JOHNSON.....Proprietor.

A Semi-Weekly Journal, published in the interests of Revelstoke and the surrounding district, Wednesdays and Saturdays, making closest connections with all trains.

Advertising Rates: Display ads, $1.50 per column inch, $2.00 per inch when inserted on this page. Legal ads., 12c per (nonpareil) line for first insertion; 8c for each additional insertion. Reading notices, 15c per line each issue. Birth, Marriage and Death notices, free.

Subscription Rates: By mail or carrier, $2.00 per annum; $1.25 for six months, strictly in advance.

Our Job Department: THE HERALD Job Department is one of the best equipped printing offices in West Kootenay, and is prepared to execute all kinds of printing in first class style at honest prices. One price to all. No job too large—none too small—for us. Mail orders promptly attended to. Give us a trial on your next order.

To Correspondents: We invite correspondence on any subject of interest to the general public, and desire a reliable regular correspondent in every local surrounding Revelstoke. In all cases the bona fide name of the writer must accompany manuscript, but not necessarily for publication.

Address all communications
REVELSTOKE HERALD
Revelstoke, B. C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. All correspondence must be legibly written on one side of the paper only.
2. Correspondence containing personal matter must be signed with the proper name of the writer.
3. Correspondence with reference to any thing that has appeared in another paper must first be offered for publication to that paper before it can appear in THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1898.

CHINESE AS FIGHTERS

The statement of Lord Salisbury that the Chinese army and navy are to be reorganized under the supervision of British officers, will set many minds at work in speculating at the future outcome of the undertaking. That the Chinese are quite capable of being licked into becoming something like respectable soldiers is demonstrated by the experiences of General Chinese Gordon in 1863 when he organized his notorious "Ever Victorious Army," which went successfully through 33 engagements and successfully suppressed the Tai Ping rebellion. Men of fine physique, with the making of splendid soldiers in habit the mountainous districts of China, who with proper training and able leadership would soon become as fine a body of soldiers as any in the world. That there is no lack of courage if properly disciplined is demonstrated by the desperate resistance Gordon found from the Tai-Pings. The known indifference to death of the Chinaman may be made a useful factor in his training for a soldier's life. All that is wanted to make them into reliable soldiers is thorough confidence in their leader and that reliance on one another's stability which will follow a military discipline such as would be brought to bear by English officers.

VERMILLION RIVER GOLD.

A mining man, recently returned from the Vermillion River district, near Sudbury, says that, despite what has been said to the contrary, the northern country shows strong indications of valuable placer deposits, and he maintains that it will yet become famous. He asserts that discoveries of alluvial gold have been made far west of Vermillion river. On the Vermillion river bedrock lies from 20 to 100 feet below the surface of the ground, but near Lake Onopang the the bottom of the deposit is only from 10 to 40 feet beneath the ground. The richness of the earth increases as depth is reached, and in one instance bed rock being reached at a depth of seven feet, the gravel yielded between $200 and $300 to the pan.

Lake Onopang is a body of water 30 miles in length, and is only one of a series of lakes stretching away to the north and west towards Hudson Bay, and if prospectors can substantiate their stories to the effect that placer gold exists throughout the region in commercial quantities, Toronto may yet have a Yukon on a small scale near at home.

Fred Parks, of Maysville, California, who has been pretty well over the west, asserts that he has discovered the mother lode of the Vermillion River district, about five miles northeast of Lake Wawa. He has found free showings of gold, and he says that such discoveries would create a furore in the west. He is confident that the mineral formation of Michipicoten extends clear to the Hudson's Bay country.

NICE IMMIGRANTS THESE

The Winnipeg Tribune says: A noncommissioned officer, a corporal and four men are continually kept on guard at the quarantine, keeping the Galicians within their fence. They have almost had as much trouble keeping inquisitive citizens out as they have had in keeping the Galicians back.

The military orders are very strict and they are to the effect that anyone passing over the fence enclosing the Galicians will not under any circumstances be allowed to return, but will be kept in quarantine during the required period.

The little boy, one of the three afflicted with small pox in the Galician quarantine, is dead. The report that another case had broken out Saturday is incorrect, and there are now only two patients left and both are doing well.

Twenty-seven Galicians arrived from the east yesterday. Drs. Inglis and Corbett met them and found several of the children they brought affected with measles. They were at once sent out to the quarantine, and the population there was swelled by their addition to 666.

Farinelli could sing 300 notes without drawing breath while 50 exhaust most singers.

THE FREE LANCE

Wetaskiwin

We thought we had done with fakes for a short while, but here is one we must expose. We refer to the San Francisco Examiner Prize Lottery fake. There is no fake about the newspaper *per se*, because it is hard to beat, but we do object to the Coney Island methods of securing subscriptions. There was a chap around here about two months ago, representing the Examiner, who sprang this $100,000 worth of gifts on us, and all we had to put up for a shot at it was $1.50. The prizes were enough to knock any of us fellows silly. For a starter there was a house and lot worth $10,000. Then there were a bunch of U.S bonds worth, face value $3,300, after that an ingot of gold, value, $1,500. Close on the heels of this came an avalanche of bycicles, buggies, guns, watches, pianos and what not. Canada was overrun with Examiner agents working on commission,—the grasshoppers in Kansas were not a circumstance to them, and now that the prizes have been drawn the results, so far as this vast country of Canada is concerned, the land of the hoodooed mossback, are as follows—Throughout the whole of Canada, including, of course, British Columbia, there were distributed in prizes, one pair of boots and two pairs of ladies' gloves. But as we have repeated over and over again, if we will listen to the dulcet voice of the fake we must pay. It is our privilege to pay. The Examiner itself is A1 at Lloyd's as a newspaper, and we will subscribe for it on its own merits every time, but we cannot have our child like faith in yellow journalism shattered by doubtful lotteries. It is all we can do to stand the bogus telegrams.

Prosperity has its evils. In the happy go lucky days of two or three years ago when times were bad, no crops, no money, with nearly everybody (though perfectly happy), people seemed to mind their own business fairly well. Now, however, that money has been dancing in the air and the kind eyes of fortune have smiled upon us, the citizens of this little burg watch each other closer than heretofore and the spirit of hypercriticism is abroad in the land. There is flowing at present, we are sorry to say, an undercurrent of dislikes and personal bickerings that threatens to split our little population into a disagreeable arrangement of cliques before we know where we are. If this is allowed to go on, we will fall to the level of the typical burg, which, for smallness of soul, and suicidal stupidity, is hard to beat. Let us have amity, tolerance and forbearance, cultivate friendship, and try to realize that we all have our points of usefulness and uselessness in this world; and as for those who would place themselves on a higher plane than their fellows because they do not happen to have the money or the constitutions to be "wicked," they should remember that their superiority is an opinion only private to themselves.

If Wetaskiwin does not wish to become a "stuff" town, she has got to mend her ways. A town of chattering old fishwives this town must never be. The typical burg is, as we all know, a most objectionable place to live in, with its divisions, splits, dismemberments, coteries, cliques, its surface faintly agitated with the just and the unjust, the influential corner grocery man and his idolators, the saloon man and his dupes, the "Methody" parson and his faction (mostly ladies), and the irrepressible livery stable element. We have dwelt in burgs all over this continent, from New Orleans to Edmonton and from Chicago to the coast. They are all alike, especially in the "we are the people" sense. *Civis Romanus sum* is the cry. At one time we fondly fancied Wetaskiwin to be the exception that proves the rule, but we are gradually becoming like the rest of them. In the jolly old busted days, when we were all at sea in an open boat, as it were, with water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink but whiskey, when townspeople and country folk alike were getting washed on to the rocks, things ran smooth, men being too deeply engrossed trying to make both ends meet to pay much attention to the next man's business. Now every man knows as much about another's affairs as he knows of his own, and the infantile interest taken in the movements of a citizen is hopelessly burg like. The wonders of evolution are well exemplified by the beautiful transformation of some of our men into garrulous old women. Science has no bounds.

And yet a man could live in this babbling hermitage forever if he would only consent to become a harmless, but useful automaton. It is expected in burg circles, that everyone be cast in the same mould, never doing anything more eccentric than getting up in the morning, performing a certain quantum of work, eating three squares and going to bed again. A genius would have an exciting time in a burg. One's neighbors are so invariably, though perhaps insensibly, actuated by self interest, and self interest, though every twaddler denies it, is so entirely the axis of our moral world, that they fly into a rage with him who fails to display a proper and decent amount of selfishness where his own interests are concerned. He is turned down and relegated to the shiftless class. "Make money but not bad breaks," is the all inspiring motto. Let fun, pleasure, sentiment, love and such like nonsense slide, for if destiny has marked you for a burg you must keep on the good side of the stuffs and behave yourself.

The idea of dwelling in conversation on the creditable deeds of an acquaintance is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment. Creditable deeds are never as spicy as bad breaks. Hotel offices and parlors are the graves of all our reputations. The best, simplest and pleasantest way out of it is to shape your lives that you have no reputation at all worth speaking of. That is our *modus vivendi* every time.

Only the other day we suddenly ran on to one of our stuff elements standing at the South end of town, his arms raised dramatically to heaven, his whole figure quivering with divine ecstacy. He was invoking a blessing on the Government Creamery, and thanking God that he was the cheese.

There is one comfort about never being invited to a private house. You escape the album feature. We do not know how it is in this burg, never having been inside a private house during our four years sojourn, but in other burgs we used to be much distressed over the album blight. You toddle up to the house in your Sunday clothes according to advertisement. After a strained ultra polite conversation in the parlor with the old folks on topics ranging all the way from pork to abstruse political problems that nobody knows anything about, a lull comes, during which your eye wanders to the little organ, and the framed marriage certificate hanging on the wall. The old lady pipes out, "Sadie, ho Sadie, won't you give us a tune?" Sadie walks across the room with great style and starts "We'd better bide awee." This is the preconcerted signal for attack, this the "Remember the Maine" of the 'appy 'ome. The other girl brings forth the beautiful plush album, "a birthday present from maw," and you take it on your knee with a ghastly grin and slowly turn over the leaves to the following libretto:—

"That's a cousin of Paw's hired man, he was cut to pieces in a thresher last fall."

"Dear me! is that so?"

"And this is a fellow who used to work on the section here, Pete somebody, I forget his other name—Maw, what was Pete's other name—Oh yes, Sweeney."

"Well, well!"

"And this here is Jennie Peters, she's engaged to a dentist."

"Nice looking girl Jenny, but Great Scott! who—what's this?"

"Why, that's grandmaw!"

"Fine looking old lady, and—Ceasar's ghost!—Oh my God!—What's his one—Barnum and Bailey?"

"It's my aunt, the one that died."

"Did she die a violent death?"

"Oh dear no, turn over."

"Snakes alive! whose murderous visage is this?"

"Why that's Paw."

And so it goes. By the time you've got through the album, Sadie has knocked out "Mr. Johnson, turn me loose" and "Take your clothes and go," two charming songs. You congratulate her on her lovely voice, strongly urging her to go abroad and study under Marchesi at the Paris Conservatoire (taking the album with her), and Sadie blushes and says "Oh pshaw!" while you seize the psychological moment and fly.

There is one comfort about the Wetaskiwin racing stable. The stable is a little off from the hotel office, and the horses can't hear the elaborated talks about them. If they could only hear how fast they can run, they would feel pretty nervous.

We have it on the best of authority that it is not good for man to be alone. Of course it ain't. It is bad enough for a man to be alone in a burg, but what about the poor bachelors out in their shacks on the lonely prairie. Surely the slow accumulation of stock is a dear price to pay for years of solitude. It is all very well to talk about communing with nature, but when the communing takes the form of grubbing brush and getting out poles we don't want any of it. The world around and without is agitated, and yet the lonely bachelor feels it not. Once in a while he may run across some stray pictures of former scenes which he will regard with a yearning and wistful interest, but just for a moment. Stepping outside all he has to do is to chop a little wood and it is all over, the past pushed back. And how can a man have bright, beautiful, lofty thoughts when his mind is concentrated on the sour dough, and is it reasonable to expect a man to regard the starry firmament with any degree of awe and reverence when he has to put in the evening washing up the dishes and rustling wood for the morning. The thing is absurd. The liberty and wild sense of independence is all very well in its way, but it is not very elevating. A man left to himself always retrogrades. If there be anything lovely in the human heart it is affection. We admire it in dogs and horses, and are we lower than they? One does not look for much love nowadays, but a fellow might scare up a certain modicum of affection in the person of a fair help mate who thoroughly understands making yeast bread and frying sowbelly, and he would have some one to commune with occassionally besides nature. It would do him good, and perchance she might be rung in to milk the cows—but pshaw! we are building castles in the air.

It has been brought to our notice that there are people who can account for every cent they ever had. Let us uncover our head and drink to them in silence.

Not to be outdone in yellow journalism, this great moral weekly has decided, since its circulation is mostly in Canada, to go into the gift enterprise business with a view to promoting the further circulation of the Free Lance. We wish our paper to reach all christian homes. Our subscription price is only $1 per annum. Annum means a year. We do not know what "per" means. For obvious reasons we are going to arrange the prizes for both men and women. The first prize will be awarded to the party who secures for us the most subscriptions; the second to the party who secures the least number of subscriptions; the third to the party who fails to secure any at all. This will make the event very exciting, and shows an originality and risk never before attempted by any publishers. The first prize will be a rosewood piano, made out of matched lumber by Bob MacMillan, with a magnificent tin pan tone, value $273; second prize, a beautifully engrossed letter of thanks with the editor's autograph attached, a priceless gem, though rather rocky collateral; third prize, letter of introduction to a North Edmonton bartender, which carries with it the privilege of paying the Editor's last bar bill while at the races. In order to show our good faith we have decided to appoint a committee to distribute the above prizes, men above all suspicion, to wit, Ed Nunneley, Colonel Young and Chief Ermineskin. What more do you want? On the evening of drawing for prizes, if we can find anyone sober as a judge, We will appoint him judge. There is no fake about this. It is on the level. The distribution will take place at the school house on the 31st of this month.

Miss Hattie McCay and two daughters of Hon. J. H. Ross, will spend the summer in East Kootenay.

THE POSTMASTER AT DYEA SHOT AT

A Desperate Woman Holds the Revolver—He Had Lost Her Money

The steamer Queen from the north brings a sensational story of the narrow escape of Postmaster Steele of Dyea from being shot by a woman for whom money had been left with him. She is an English woman named Mrs. Rowley, and was one of the party wrecked on the Corona in attempting to reach the Klondike. When she arrived in Dyea destitute, Mrs. Rowley wrote to her brother in San Francisco for money, and in response he went to Dyea, but finding that his sister had proceeded with her husband to Lake Bennett, he left $100 for her with the postmaster at Dyea. She returned last week to claim the money but the post master told her that the envelope containing it had been lost. She then procured a loaded revolver, and pointing it at Steele demanded her money. One of the clerks disarmed her, and she was committed for trial. On the way to Skagway she threw herself into Lynn Canal and was rescued with great difficulty.

MANITOBA TRAGEDY

A Barnardo Boy Shoots His Employer's Son and Then Himself

AUSTIN, Man., June 22.—Another tragedy has been added to the long list for which Barnardo boys are responsible. Johnnie Powell was brought out from London some years ago along with a number of Dr. Barnardo's proteges. He was apprenticed under the usual conditions to a farmer in this district, E. C. Wheeler. Yesterday there was a picnic in the neighborhood, to which young Powell wanted to go, along with his employer's children. Mr. Wheeler, however, refused his permission, and to the horror of the parents, Powell seized a gun, shot Charlie Wheeler, aged 4, and then committed suicide. Both were killed instantly.

A RACE AGAINST TIME

It is just learned that the importers of Chicago lost $40,000 in an exciting run against time and Uncle Sam's war taxes, which had a finish at midnight on Monday, on the Canadian border, near, Pcital, N.D. A score of carloads of choice tea was being rushed into this country from Canada in order to escape the new warduty, which fell due on June 13th, midnight. Only five cars arrived on United States soil in time. The other fifteen cars were on British territory a few hundred feet away as the clock struck twelve, and were brought to a standstill by the peremptory orders of United States International Revenue officials, on watch at the dividing line.

WOLSELEY DECLINES.

A London correspondent says: "The rumor that the Duke of Connaught will be the viceroy of Canada is without foundation. The post has been at the disposal of Lord Wolseley, who is believed to have intimated that he would prefer to reman commander-in chief. The Queen is said, to hold the opinion that the command of the army is a royal function, and to have been dissatisfied since the Duke of Cambridge was forced to retire. It is not unlikely that the real object of the overtures made to Lord Wolseley to accept the post of viceroy of Canada was t creo ate a vacancy for the Duke of Connaught, rather than for Lord Roberts. This is military gossip.

The American marines speak enthusiastically of the daring of their Cuban allies. At night, in skirmish time, the marines say the Cuban auxiliaries go through the bush like rabbits. Their chief fault, however, is their reckless handling of the new magazine rifles.

It has been discovered that the native chiefs in the diamond regions of Africa have large stores of valuable diamonds, which have very often been in their possession for a great number of years. It is not easy to buy these diamonds, for they are treasured as charms by their owners, who naturally are loath to part with them.

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the report that the United States will send a fleet against Cadiz and Barcelona, says: "That could not fail to excite European sensibilities which the United States would do better to let sleep. It will be time enough to think of anything of that kind when Santiago de Cuba and San Jaun de Porto Rico have fallen."

The Government has notified Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite M. P. for Waterford, that in the coming revision of sentences passed upon Irish dynamiters, imprisoned for the alleged conspiracy of 1893, when there were numerous explosions, or attempts at explosions, in London, Glasgow, Birmingham and elsewhere, that life sentences should be regarded as 20 year's terms. This means that H. H. Wilson, Timothy Featherstone, H. Dalton, Terance McDermottt and Flanagan will be liberated during the present year, if their prison records are clean.

At the opening of the Washington Senate on the Queen's birthday, the chaplain, in his prayer, made special reference to Queen Victoria in the following words: "O thou Prince of Kings, we come to thy presence with a hymn of thanksgiving as we celebrate the 79th birthday of her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India whose conduct and character as a daughter, wife, mother and friend, and as a gracious sovereign, have won and kept for her the loyal devotion of her own people, and the reverent regard and love of all true hearted people, of whatsoever name and race, around the globe. We pray Thee still to spare her life and grant her health to maintain the eminence of her sovereignty, and when the time of her departure hence shall come, may she go in peace, comfort and joy. Knit the hearts of the two peoples who speak the English tongue more and more strongly together, that we might work out that mighty problem of the highest civilization of the whole earth.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST CHURCH — Revelstoke. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Class meeting at the close of the morning service. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p.m. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.
REV. J. A. WOOD, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—St. Peter's, Revelstoke. Hours of service: Evening prayer daily at 5 o'clock. Fridays at 7:30 Sundays and Festivals: Holy Communion at a.m., morning prayer at 11. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30, evening prayer at 7:30. First Sunday in the month Holy Communion at morning services.
FRANK A. FORD, Vicar.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Revelstoke. Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Bible Class at 2:30 p.m., to which all are welcome. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. every Wednesday.
REV. P. D. MUIR, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Revelstoke. Mass first and third Sundays in month at 10:30 a.m.
REV. FATHER THAYER.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1653.

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

Dr. T. Jeffs, W.M.; T. J. Grahame, Rec. Sec. W. G. Birney, Fin. Sec.; R. S. Wilson, Treas.

Court Mt. Begbie, I.O.F., No. 3461.

Meets in the Oddfellows' Hall on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

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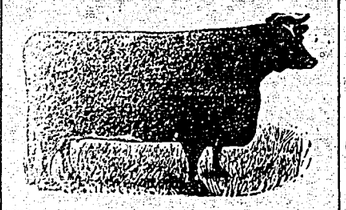
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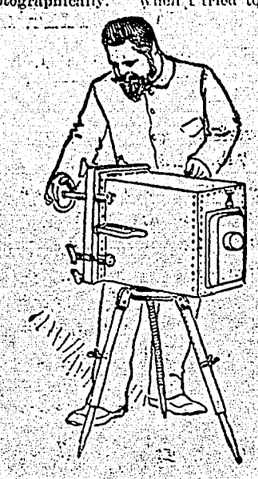
SUBMARINE LANDSCAPES.

Prof. Boutan's Photographs Made Under the Surface of the Sea.

Submarine photography is a branch of science full of tempting possibilities, particularly to the zoologist, but a branch which hitherto has been very little explored. Some attempts at it have been made, however, by Professor Louis Boutan, lecturer on zoology at the Sorbonne, who thus describes his experiments.

His first incentive was the discovery that the bottom of the sea is not flat and monotonous, but presents the most picturesque and varied landscapes. As it is impossible for a diver to make a sketch or drawing under the water, the professor determined to see what could be done photographically. "When I tried to pass

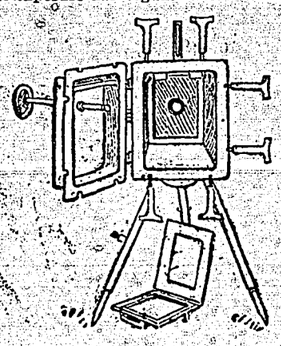


PROF. BOUTAN AND HIS APPARATUS FOR SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

from the dream to the reality," he writes. "I experienced some difficulties. I first had constructed a rather imperfect apparatus, composed of an ordinary photographic chamber inclosed in a metal case provided with glass and made watertight. At the start the results obtained were not what I had hoped for, though I took advantage of the most favorable conditions, and observed the most minute care, my efforts were fruitless. When I developed the plates which had been exposed under water, I obtained only shapeless images, irregular undulations, which in no wise reproduced the landscape on which I had turned the objective. The plates, which were only slightly affected by the light coming from the submerged objects, were uniformly beclouded, as if the action of the light had been produced equally over their whole surface. On this account, the landscapes which I had sought to reproduce presented an extremely vague outline that was unsatisfactory in every way. It was in vain that I varied the method employed. The length of time during which the plate was exposed was modified. I used the most sensitized plates, or those called 'isochromatic.' But the results obtained were always the same; a uniform cloudiness still enveloped the indistinct images.

"Finally, by interposing in front of the objective a perfectly homogeneous blue plate, I succeeded in producing a series of negatives, with the outline of objects clear-cut, and with great delicacy of detail. The cloudy appearance was quite eliminated, at least in the foreground. But there still lingers in the background of the proofs a slight mistiness.

"Here is the modus operandi of taking a submarine photograph at the Troc cove. Our boat being solidly anchored, I put on the diver's costume, and go down into the water at the point chosen for the operations. Once at the bottom, and at the desired depth, I signal to the captain to send me down the different parts of the photographic apparatus. The iron stand is let down at the end of a rope, followed by the photographic box and a cast-iron weight for steadying the whole. Then I look about me in order to select the exact spot to be photographed, which having been done, I leisurely set up the stand, and place the box on it, waiting for the disturbed water to become clear. A new signal is now given to the captain by means of the safety-rope which he holds in his hand. This signal tells him that the exposure has begun. I now wait pa-



INTERIOR VIEW OF PROF. BOUTAN'S APPARATUS.

tiently till a return signal from above tells me that it is time to stop. It will be easily understood that it is quite impossible, or at least very difficult without some special arrangement, to carry in a diving-bell a watch which can give the length of an exposure."

The Underlying Faith.

What is it that all the sweet and true-hearted and deeply religious men and women, whose lives go down to the great taproot of reality, are coming to agree in caring for more than all the differences that separate them? They agree in their underlying faith—that this is somehow God's world, that it is a world in which it is safe, and only safe, to do right, that its supreme law is good will, that in concrete terms the type of life known as "Christlike" is the imperative and winning type, to conform to which lifts every son of man to be a child of God. Here is the consensus of the competent. Here is the common faith of the new century, destined to merge needless and petty denominational lines into a larger unity as surely as the old provincial and colonial jealousies are already merged in the absorbing and grander life of the nation.

Plum Pottage.

Plum pottage, or plum broth, was the old form of plum pudding. It was made by boiling beef or mutton with broth, thickened with brown bread. Raisins, currants, prunes, cloves and ginger were added, and the whole mess was then thoroughly boiled.

THE WARDROBE.

Pretty Materials and Trimmings For Pretty Wearers.

Mousseline de soie continues to be a favorite trimming for wraps and costumes of silken fabrics. The long trained skirt of a wedding gown just finished is covered to half its height by ruffles of this sheer material, each headed by a ruching of mousseline. A mousseline fichu forms part of the decoration of the bodice. Speaking of wedding costumes, a new way of arranging the tulle veil is to gather it in a little chou at the top of the head, the chou being encircled by a little crown composed of orange blossom buds.

Black mousseline de soie is much used for general trimming, for silk costumes and especially for the tiny capes and wraps which give so effective a finish to the fashionable summer toilet. Plaited, ruffled, edged with white or black lace or stiffened by bands of satin or velvet ribbon, it is almost universally seen and is as pretty as it is frail.

Shepherdess hats are fully revived, not only for girls, little and large, but for women. These hats have a rather wide brim which dips in front and at the back, rising

GIRL'S SUMMER FROCK.

at the sides, where clusters of flowers are usually placed beneath, next the hair. Flowers are naturally the appropriate trimming, roses and field flowers being preferred.

An imitation of grass linen is now made entirely of silk and is more satisfactory than the real linen, as it does not so quickly become stringy. Stringiness is an unfailing characteristic of linen, and appears after a very few hours' wear.

The illustration shows a pretty wash gown for a girl 12 years old. It is of mauve and white plaid zephyr, the skirt being quite plain. The blouse bodice has a plastron of plain mauve zephyr and a sort of triple yoke of the same goods covered with white guipure, with triple epaulets to match. The sleeves are of plaid zephyr, the belt of mauve ribbon.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE LATEST MODE.

Bright Colors Prevail Among Stylish Gowns and Accessories.

Bright, clear shades are the mode, blue, green, violet and red in various tones being the favorite colors. Gray is also well worn, combined with white, red or green. Ribs and stripes, especially those woven horizontally, are in high favor, and shepherd's checks of different sizes are also worn. Plain and glace poplins in all colors are among the season's materials, and fancy wools, in which waved or chevron lines appear, while voiles of the most transparent texture are enormously fashionable. The last named materials are plaited, tucked finely, made into innumerable ruffles and used for shirred sleeves and full chemisettes as well as for entire costumes.

Bright colored sun umbrellas with immense clubliko handles are produced for summer use. They are rolled in a silk

NEW TOQUE.

case matching the tint of the umbrella cover, which may be plain or changeable, or even plaid or checked.

The prettiest steamer rugs are those made like the golf capes—that is, showing one color on one side and a different one on the other. Sometimes the two colors are plain, sometimes one side is checked, striped or plaided. One of the most attractive is a dull blue on the outside, with blue fringe, while the inside is scarlet, and there is a cape to match.

The illustration given today shows a toque which is entirely composed of a wrinkled plat of beaver colored neapolitan braid—that made of horsehair. This is draped over the shape, the front being adorned with clusters of fancy feathers with large turquoise spots. The feathers are clasped by a gold and turquoise buckle.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

SHIP LAUNCH DISASTER

Fatal Launching of an English Ship—Blackwall Dockyard Submerged.

LONDON, June 21.—The launching of Her Majesty's warship Albion was attended by a most deplorable series of accidents. Three hundred people were thrown into the Thames by the displacement of a volume of water, consequent upon the launch of the vessel. It is estimated that 50 people were drowned. Up to the present only 30 bodies have been recovered. The victims of the catastrophe were mostly working people and their families, who had wandered into the dockyards *bent on seeing the launch and enjoying* a holiday. They had been warned to keep clear of the stageing, but the police were not in sufficient force to compel obedience. Two hundred people invaded the stageing, which commanded a good view of the launching ceremony. Two great waves completely demolished it and in receding carried most of the occupants into deep water. The water was alive with struggling people and floating debris. It was a scene of terrible confusion. The shrieks of the unfortunate people mingled with the cheers over the successful launching. Fortunately there was plenty of help near in the shape of police boats. Heartrending scenes have been witnessed throughout the evening, as the identification of the dead slowly proceeded.

At Green Lake a short time ago, says the Battleford Herald, an Indian got caught in his bear trap, the jaws closing on one leg and an arm and in this terrible position and suffering untold agony the unfortunate man was imprisoned for two days and a half.

The effect of the decline in wheat prices is being felt now by the people in Winnipeg. With the lower price of flour, the principal bakers of the city lowered the price of bread one cent a loaf, and are now selling 16 loaves of best bread for $1 against 14 previously.

Edwin Neelands, teller in the Molson's bank branch at Toronto Junction, has been missing for a week. The circumstances connected with his disappearance are quite mysterious, but there is no reason so far to believe that it was prompted by any shortage in his accounts.

A Chicago paper says: "If the trunk lines will join them the western roads propose to bring the Canadian Pacific to time by making a rate of $5 from New York to Puget Sound. This radical plan is now before the eastern roads and their answer is expected early next week. It is proposed to sell tickets on the rebate plan and so avoid any interference with intermediate business."

While Dan Godfrey was in Winnipeg he gave a concert for the school children. Some 6,000 youngsters responded and the singing was very impressive. These children will probably remember as long as they live singing, "The Maple Leaf Forever," to Dan Godfrey's baton, and the lustly given three cheers for Queen Victoria was ample evidence of the loyalty of young Canada in the city of Winnipeg.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Monday the first lord of the admiralty, Geo. J. Goshen, said that the annual naval manoeuvres had been abandoned on account of the serious character of the strike of coal miners in Wales, although, he added the British Admiralty never possessed a larger stock of coal than at present, but it was thought prudent to husband it.

An important event in the history of Freemasonry in this state occurred at the session of the Grand Lodge in Seattle. It was in effect the recognition of negro lodges and their authority to confer Masonic degrees. The recognition is limited to negro lodges holding charters from the Grand Lodge of England. This is the first recognition of negro Masonry by any grand jurisdiction in the United States.

The Galicians in quarantine at Winnipeg are to be vaccinated, at least all of them who cannot show marks of previous successful vaccination. It is a strange thing that the officers of health at Halifax did not take this precaution before allowing these people, who were more than suspected of having smallpox amongst them, to be sent into the North West.

At the presentation to Lady Aberdeen of a dinner service with beautifully painted Canadian scenery, which was made by senators and members of Parliament, her ladyship in one part of her reply said: "I have spoken of the voices of forest and prairie, of river and lake, and mountain, which will haunt us in our Scottish home, but there will be a deeper undertone of voices speaking of the human love and friendship, and generous confidence and encouragement, which has allowed us to come so near the heart and inner life of this country. Those voices will form the invisible choir which will make the truest music in our souls, as we think of Canada, and of all that one word means to us and of all that we pray it will to the world." These words will be remembered by Canadians and will fill them with kindly thought of Lady Aberdeen after her departure.

That the public take very great interest in anything connected with the mail service is emphasized by a paragraph in a contemporary noting the fact that the Imperial House of Commons Committee have been sitting two weeks in consideration of a private bill to authorize a new line of railway to be called the Fish Guard and Rosslare Railway Co., the capital of which is to be $1,000,000. So important are the expected results that it is said 20 lawyers are engaged and that the legal expenses amount to $4,000 a day. This line is to acclerate the American mails by three or four hours. Instead of going north to Dublin, the mails and passengers, under the new arrangement which the bill is to empower, will be taken by a line along the south west coast of Wales to Fish Guard Bay, and thence by ship to Rosslare point, on the extreme south east coast of Ireland, and the nearest point from which a straight line can be stretched across the channel. The distance across from Wales to Ireland is 54 nautical miles, and with 21 knot steamers, the passage will occupy two and a half hours, while the Fish Guard station on the south west coast of Wales will be nearer London than Holyhead now is.

STRIKE OF STUDENTS

The Collegians Decline Examinations—President Refuses Them Honors

GUELPH, June 21.—A strike amongst the students of the Ontario Agricultural college at Guelph took place yesterday, the students refusing to undergo examination. Professor Shuttleworth has been visiting Germany and going through a course in chemistry. In a letter to Professor Mills a few weeks ago, he described how the German students had to devote so much time to notice the progress of experiments. This plan seemed to President Mills to be excellent and he decided to follow *on the same lines, ordering all students* to study experimental plots from 7 to 8 o'clock each morning. This action annoyed the students, who contended that it took up too much valuable time during that portion of the day when most at liberty for study, and that the examinations were too near at hand to allow it being carried out. When the examination was at length announced embracing a voluminous report which required close application, the students protested, but the president paid no heed to their representations. The result is that 30 students have gone on strike, and the president has decided that there shall be neither medals, diplomas nor standing granted and consequently there will be no B.S.A. class in the coming year.

The Pioneer Press, Minnesota's great journal, is engineering a popular excursion to Banff. It will start from St. Paul on July 9th and remain at the Canadian National Park ten days.

Regarding the mysterious disappearance of David Reid, who deserted a party of capitalists whom he was taking to the petroleum district north of Edmonton, a correspondent writes from Bear's Hill stating that "a delegate by the name of Reid floated past Bear's Hill at a rate which should land him in Calgary within the time allowance." Reid mentioned that he was looking for light, and that the kerosene business was not much to his liking.

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A full supply kept in stock at McCarty's Cold Storage, where orders can be left. a20-sw-tf

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Wagons, heavy and light, built to order or repaired. Horseshoeing a specialty.

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Shop on First Street, just west of Union Hotel, Revelstoke Station. Jas McMahon, Manager. a2-tf

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WOULD YOU INVEST MONEY PROFITABLY?

If So Come to Revelstoke the Mining Centre of North Kootenay - - - -

It has been predicted by leading men of Canada that Revelstoke will be one of the leading cities of West Kootenay. That its unique position where the C. P. R. crosses the beautiful Columbia valley, with water transportation to the north and south and in close proximity to the richest mines in Kootenay, making its location unusually favorable. If you want to invest your money in manufactories, real estate, or mining property, visit Revelstoke, the "Gateway to the Kootenay."

We are moving to the front and no obstacle will or can impede our wonderful progress. Do not forget that you will never buy real estate as cheap as you can buy it today. Figure the increase of the past and speculate in Revelstoke, the "Gateway to the Kootenay."

The banks of the Columbia, on which river the town is situated, have been the stage upon which strange scenes have been displayed and wild and daring exploits performed by the thousands who entered this district during the '07 gold boom in the Big Bend.

Revelstoke is probably one of the oldest towns in the interior. And it was not until this title question was settled that Revelstoke really began to forge ahead, commercially and otherwise. Growth was slow until 1897, but the old timers and newcomers had great confidence in the town and started in to make it a mining centre worthy of note.

The C. P. R. is concentrating all its principal workshops on the western division at Revelstoke. Revelstoke is not only a mining town, but is now and will be increasingly so in the future a railway point of considerable importance in the C. P. R. system and a distributing centre for the business of the rich mining districts included in the section popularly known as North Kootenay. Its importance in these connections is due to its unique geographical position. Seated in a beautiful open valley at the point of intersection of the Columbia river and the C. P. R. main line, it commands the passes running north and south, to the famous gold fields of the Big Bend and the rich mineral leads of the Lardeau, while on the east up the Illecillewaet another district of great prospect is being opened up. The town is the point of junction of the main line and the Arrowhead branch of the C. P. R., by which access is gained to the South Kootenay by rail and steamer. Another line of steamers will make Revelstoke their starting point for the Big Bend, for which country it is at present the sole outfitting point and base of supplies. Thus by the mere force of geographical position alone Revelstoke has forged to the front until the little mining camp of a few years ago has become a town of considerable importance to the business of the province.

The mining industry is still in its infancy, but with the careful expenditure of capital in development work will grow to large dimensions.

Large areas of land in close proximity to the town are covered with timber suitable for lumber, but probably just as valuable as fire wood, there being no coal deposits discovered near at hand as yet. This land when cleared is proving to be exceptionally fine farming and gardening land, and the demand for produce is always many times larger than the supply, train loads being imported from other points every season. This should be taken into consideration by intending settlers.

Across the river from Revelstoke an excellent clay exists for the making of brick in vast quantities, which commands a high price at any time.

The town enjoys many advantages: A fine, healthy climate—the death rate being exceedingly low—good water, supplied by a system of water works, from the mountain side just north of the town, underlying which is a stratum of gravel that ensures a natural drainage. A short distance up the C. P. R. track, east, to the Illecillewaet river, is a canyon and falls, which must be seen to be fully appreciated. The power from these falls is now being utilized by the Revelstoke Water, Light & Power Co. for running their fine electric lighting plant. They have an unlimited power which later on will be useful for manufacturing purposes and running the proposed street car line.

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Herald and Keep Posted on North Kootenay

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8:36 a m	"	...South Fork...	"	3:15 p m
9:36 a m	"	....Sproule's....	"	2:15 p m
9:51 a m	"	...Whitewater...	"	2:00 p m
10:03 a m	"	....Bear Lake....	"	1:48 p m
10:18 a m	"	...McGuigan....	"	1:33 p m
10:38 a m	"	Cody Junction	"	1:12 p m
10:50 a m	Arrive....	Sandon	Leave	1:00 p m

CODY LINE

Leave 11:00 a m ....Sandon....Arrive 11:45 a m
Arrive 11:20 a m ....Cody.....Leave 11:25 a m

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Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd.,

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

—Call at the Victoria at 9:30 for a sandwich.

From Monday's Daily.

A special meeting of Mr. White's general committee will be held in his committee rooms on Wednesday evening.

George Beavo has accepted a situation as steward on the Empress of China and leaves town tonight to take up the duties of the position.

Another section of the round house is being built, which is further proof of the centralization of the C. P. R. workshops at Revelstoke.

The air brake instruction car is now at Revelstoke and some of the train men are taking daily instruction in the workings of the air brake system on trains.

Geo. McCarthy and C.G. Blair, a son of the Hon. Minister of Railways, both of St. John's, N.B., registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Sunday on a trip through the west.

A sample of the brick manufactured by the Revelstoke Brick Co., has been left at the HERALD office. The brick is of excellent quality and can be examined by anyone who desire to do so.

Messrs. Piper & Co. who have established their brick yard to the north of town, are working on a new kiln of 40,000 brick. Their first kiln turned out satisfactory and the brick is now advertised for sale as will be seen by other advertisements in this issue of the HERALD.

From Tuesday's DAILY HERALD.

An additional 200 feet is being added to the C.P.R. coal sheds.

A special meeting of Mr. White's general committee will be held in his committee rooms on Wednesday evening.

Smallpox cases have been discovered among the recent batch of Galacians destined for the Territories at Winnipeg. They are in quarantine. A few cases are also reported in Vancouver.

G. Horton, of Dickinson & Co. of Toronto, wholesale dealers in wall papers and stationery, was in town on Saturday on his first trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Within a month there will be 5,000 men at work on the construction of the Columbia & Western railway between Robson and Midway, says D. D. Mann, one of the contractors in charge of the work.

A. H. Slinn has completed the alterations to his barbershop, opposite the Canada Drug and Book Co., and is putting in an excellent stock of cigars, tobacco and confectionery. A fresh consignment of barber's toilet supplies now opened up and for sale to the trade.

The Brooklyn News, published by Blackmer & Esling, of Trail, is the latest arrival in the journalistic arena. It's a hummer, and so is Brooklyn. They boast of having money to burn. One hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber a week is being sold by P. Genelle & Co. Brooklyn is only two weeks old.

W. Hood left for the Slocan on Sunday morning to attend to the assessment work to be done on some properties in which he is interested. Mr. Hood is the champion checker player of Western Canada, and while here engaged the local checkerists with considerable success, only one win having been scored against him.

W. Brennan, the popular tonsorial artist at the Hotel Revelstoke, has just installed a handsome new Koken barber's chair, manufactured in the very latest design by a St. Louis firm. He will be in his new shop, in the additions now being made to the hotel in a few days. Mr. Brennan says his prices will be two bits all round and he invites anyone to call and sleep and slumber in the new chair while he executes any branch of the tonsorial art with ambidextrous dexterity.

The paragraph which appeared in our columns a few weeks ago and has given offence to our local contemporary, was a clipping from the Calgary Herald, relating to the Tribune of that town and had nothing to do with any newspaper ever published here. Unfortunately it was not credited to its source and people may have accordingly thought that it had reference to the Mail. The HERALD regrets very much if our compositor's inadvertence has caused anyone connected with the Mail any annoyance.

TODAY'S LOCALS

Mr. Kellie is in the south on a still hunt.

J. McIntyre, of Calgary, arrived in town on Monday to accept a situation on the Mail.

D. McCarthy received the contract yesterday for the construction of a new residence for Mr. Fred Robinson.

Wm. Pearce, inspector of mines, of Calgary, is in Revelstoke for a few days, and is stopping at the Hotel Revelstoke.

Our old friend D. M. Nulty has started a paper in Sprangle, Washington, called the Star. It is a bright and newsy sheet, and it is brimful of the necessary ads. to make it a go. Success, Dave.

The Albert Canyon Grievance

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR: Will Mr. Fred Fraser deny that the present management of the Waverley Mining Company is charging six dollars per week for board, to the men employed in clearing the waggon road in order to pay for the tools he says the company has bought specially for that job.

Notwithstanding the elaborate bill-of-fare at the camp, the charge of six dollars per week is still outrageous and requires a more definite explanation than given by Mr. Fraser.

Respectfully,
JUSTICE.

THE OLD OFFICE DEVIL.

He Tells How He Evoluted Into a Country Editor.

The old time devil was keen to learn. He had gall. He wasn't afraid to ask the milliners for advertising or printing. He dreamed of owning a paper of his own. He experimented in a thousand ways. He lived in the office almost, being there early and late. He made a battery and copper plated types before the first type founder thought of doing it. He did stereotyping in a rude way, making a matrix from blotting paper. Desiring to do his work better, he tried to buy proper materials for stereotyping, but he was bluffed so easily by the prices or talk given him by the dealers that for many years he supposed he was the victim of some infamously jealous trusts.

A tramp printer from Chicago made him believe that gasoline could be made. The Chicago man pointed to a big can of the fluid and insisted that he had made it. Gasoline was high priced then. The devil sold the gasoline the printer said he had made to a rival office, and the two divided the money. "Make some more," said the devil. "There is a demand for it." The Chicago printer left that night, and the editor made the devil pay for the gasoline.

The editor can recall his last visit from the tramp printer he "learned the trade" with, the one who made gasoline. He came into the "shop" and was denied work by the foreman. He saw at a glance that the old days and loose ways were gone. Neatly dressed, well kept young men and women were at work in an office as clean as a parlor.

"Whose runnin this sheet now?" he inquired.

"Jack Hill," was the reply.

"I know him," he said laconically. "I taught him his biz."

And then they saw him drift into the sanctum and heard him say: "Hello, Jack! You're doin well. I want somethin to eat and drink."

"Gasoline" got what he asked for, just as all tourists do who apply. The next morning he called on his editor friend again, and when he found him discussing prohibition with two or three ministers and one or two of the elders of the town, he larched right into the editorial den and joined in the talk to help the editor along. He was very drunk. He cried and said that naturally he was a prohibitionist, but he really longed to die and go to heaven, only he had become "such a d——d skeptic he didn't believe there was such a place." Then he went to sleep. The preachers looked at him in pity. The editor spoke kindly of him as a comrade who had seen better days. As the editor talked "Gasoline" awoke and said:

"Jack, if you don't gimme a quarter to buy a drink with I'll sit here and holler."

And "holler" he did.

He "hollered" until the ministers left.

This may or may not account for the fact that prohibition has prohibited in Editor Jack Hill's town since the last visit of his Chicago printer friend.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Deep Snake Story.

"The wife of a well-known selector in the Narrabri district had a startling experience the other day with snakes. At different times two large brown snakes had been seen about the home and garden, but they had always managed to effect a retreat before they could be killed. The fact that these unpleasant neighbors were so close caused the lady no small anxiety on behalf of her only son, a boy of four years. One day she left the boy asleep in his cot upon the verandah, and was busying herself about her household duties, when she was attracted to the back door by a curious buzzing noise, and to her horror she saw the brown snake there, standing almost straight up, waving to and fro, and giving forth the noise which had attracted her attention at first. The snake seized hold of the woman's dress, and she, being too terror-stricken to resist, was dragged forth from the house and across the yard. When they arrived at the underground tank, about 100 yards from the house, the woman saw the reason of this strange visit; for there was her little boy (he had strayed from his bed and fallen in the tank) the other snake holding him by the hair of his head, straining every muscle to keep the child from drowning, while his mate brought help."

MARRIED

BUNCE—BURRELL—At the Methodist parsonage by Rev. S. J. Thompson on June 29th, Joseph R. Bunce, of Trout Lake City to Miss Polly Burrell, of Walkerton, Ont.

C. B. Hume & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED SEVERAL CARLOADS OF

Staple Groceries,

Flour and Feed,

And are in a position to quote PRICES..... that are bound to sell.

Full Lines of Hardware
Full Lines of Crockery

Prospectors! Miners!

Come and see what we've got in your line. We make a specialty of this trade, and can fit you out quickly and at right prices.

Agents for.....

Giant Powder

We have at our magazines at Revelstoke and Thomson's Landing, a complete stock of explosives, caps and fuse, for sale at wholesale and retail.

THE GIANT POWDER CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

C. B. Hume & Co.,
Sole Agents, Revelstoke Station, and Trout Lake City, B. C.

C. B. Hume & Co.

House Furnishings

Just received direct from Scotland.

If you will come and look at our.....

BRUSSELS .....
.....TAPESTRY.....
.....WOOL.....
.....MAORI ..... Carpets

JAPANESE RUGS AND SQUARES
WOOL SQUARES
FLOOR RUGS
COCOANUT MATS

You will be pleased. And don't forget that we have a

Full Range of Linoleums

Also LACE CURTAINS, ART MUSLINS, TOWELS and TOWELLING, BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN, Etc., Etc.

Dry Goods

A fine assortment.

Boots and Shoes

Biggest and best assortment in the town. And remember to ask to see our lines of

Straw and Felt Hats

We will sell at rock bottom prices, and will try to please you.

C. B. Hume & Co

Revelstoke Station, Revelstoke and Trout Lake City, B.C.

Some....

Advertisements

Remind you of an empty wagon going down hill, the lighter the load the greater the noise. We are not smarter than other people, our money wont buy goods cheaper than other people's money, people don't buy our goods because we claim they are worth double what we ask for them, they buy them on their merits and they know what they see in our ads, is so.

Performance Follows Promise

in this store just as surely as night follows day. No haphazard advertising, but store news faithfully carried out. Our ads faithfully mirror our merchandise. What we say is so, and the people believe in us. A store and public pulling thus together are bound to be of mutual benefit to each other. Every department is filled with excellent values. Will you come and investigate.

Some Plums

A few pairs of those 3 yard lace curtains left at $1 per pair.

1000 yards of prints, good patterns, usual price 10 cents, now 7½ cents.

Ladies' print and muslin blouses, regular $1.25 for $1, $1.50 for $1.25, $2 for 1.75, a few regular pcice 1.75 and 1.50 for one dollar.

A full line of ladies' whitewear.

Five pieces colored cashmere, regular 35c., will clear at 25c.

Five pieces colored dress goods, 40 in. wide, regular 35c and to clear at once 25c per per yard.

All dress goods will be offered at a liberal discount for cash.

OUR TOWELL SPECIAL

Ten dozen, all pure linen, to clear at 25c.

There is a golden opportunity to secure dry goods and furnishings at great bargains from one of the finest and largest stocks in Revelstoke

ourne
os...

F. B. WELLS

Agent for the Blickensderfer Typewriter

DEALER IN Gents' Furnishings

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery, Tobaccos, Cigars, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Etc.

POST OFFICE STORE, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

W. B. PEASE & Co.

Keillor's Dundee Marmalade in 1 lb. Jars and 4 lb. and 7 lb. Tins.
Crosse & Blackwell's Jam. Maconochie's Pickles.
Tetley's and Other Choice Teas.
A Well Selected Stock of Dried Fruits and Canned Goods.
Mother's Mush, an Excellent Preparation for Porridge, Especially Adapted for Hot Weather.
A 1 Large and Small Cheese. Freshly Made Butter.
New Laid Eggs. Hay, Oats, Bran, Chop, &c.

For Sale.

Lot 6, block 10. Price $100. Address Box 90, Vernon.

THE STAR BARBER SHOP

Candies and Confectionery. Cigars and Tobaccos.

All kinds of Shaving Material Kept in stock and for sale to the Trade. Prices right.

Bath Room in Connection.—Hot or Cold.

Shop opposite..... Canada Drug & Book Co.'s store.

A. H. SLINN, PROPRIETOR.

WILSON

The Leading Kootenay Tailor Makes Clothes That Fit

Suits to Order, $18 and up.
Pants to Order, $5 and up.

R. S. WILSON
REVELSTOKE STATION, B. C.

We Carry

Foreign and Domestic Soaps and Perfumes.
A full line of Toilet Requisites.
A complete assortment of Stationery.
Drugs and Chemicals, every preparation being fresh and chemically pure.

Dispensing a special feature of our business.

Chas. E. Reid & Co.

ELLIS & GROGAN

Insurance, Commission and Mining Brokers, Calgary, Alta.

Agents for the Queen Fire Insurance Co., of America.
Represented by W. Morris, Revelstoke.

GROGAN & CO.,
General Agents.
(Successors to J. D. Sibbald.)

Insurance, Real Estate, Mining, Loans.

Office: First Street, next to W. B. Pease & Co
Code Moreing and Neil.

Haig & Crage
Notaries Public,
Sole Agents for

Revelstoke Townsite

MINING,
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE

Flour...

By the carload—the best Lake of the Woods.

Bread...

The best on the market, either white or brown.

Cakes, Confectionery, Groceries

Best values in Revelstoke.

A. N. SMITH

The Hardware Store

We are in a position to furnish everything in our own line, we have one trade and that is the Hardware business. Our whole time is taking up in keeping our stock up to "de limit." We have not the time to run around town and solicit trade; our stock, prices and treatment of patrons bring us the business without solicitation. What's the matter with taking a look at our oil stoves? Why roast your wife to death over a cookstove when for $1.25 you can have the comforts of a hot meal and keep your house cool? Wire screen doors and windows are not considered luxuries when you can buy them so cheaply from us.

W. M. LAWRENCE, "Hardware."

JAMES GILL & CO.

WM. WHITE, Q. C.,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.
Solicitor for Imperial Bank of Canada.
Front St., Revelstoke, B.C.

JAMES MURPHY, B. A.,
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
Office: Cowan Block. P.O. Box 198.
Third St., Revelstoke. B.C.

Just Give Us a Trial

Gents' Furnishings
Boots and Shoes
Prospectors' Supplies
Camping Outfits
Summer Underwear
Hats and Caps
Shirts, every description
Groceries, all fresh
Flour
Teas and Coffees
Butter and Eggs
Canned Goods
Vegetables

Our Prices are the Lowest, Our Goods the Best. Try Our Store.

Fallis Bros. Front St. Revelstoke.

Free Solicitation and Delivery.

Undertaking and Embalming

R. Howson & Co.,
Mackenzie Ave.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture.

W. G. BIRNEY

Painter and Decorator

First Street East, Revelstoke Station

Graining, Paper Hanging, Hard Wood Finishing, House Painting in all Branches, Carriage Painting, Glazing, &c.

Hudson's Bay Company

(INCORPORATED 1670)

The Most Up-to-Date Outfitters in Western Canada.

Intending Prospectors should write us for one of our new Folders, which contains an excellent Map and an estimate of the probable cost of a complete outfit for the Gold Fields.

Hudson's Bay Stores,
Calgary.

CALGARY, Feb. 1, 1898.

Musical Instruments

You are requested to look over my select stock of.....
.....VIOLINS, GUITARS.....
.....MANDOLINS.....
.....HORNER'S MOUTH ORGANS
.....STRINGS and ACESSORIES....
An excellent stock at low prices.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Soft Refreshing Drinks, Stationery, Novels, Japanese Curios, Etc.

Chas. J. Aman

BRICK!

The F. E. Piper Co. Have now on hand First Class Brick at right prices.

Intending builders would do well to call and examine.

Brick yard just north of the Gun Club grounds.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

Prices on application.

The F. E. Piper Co.,
Revelstoke, B. C.

To Whom It May Concern

I, the undersigned, am prepared to accept all kinds of work in house and carriage painting, etc., etc. Only the best and purest materials used. Work guaranteed. For full particulars and moderate charges apply to

PERCY P. CLARKE, Revelstoke Station.

Light Transferring and Carting

Telephone your orders to W.M. Lawrence and they will be promptly attended to.

Robert Fleming

Supplement to the Revelstoke Herald.

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List of Names
— OF —
Voters and Applicants

To be placed on the Voters' List, Transferred from the North Riding to Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Abey, Frank Thomas, Trout Lake City, druggist; Abrahamson Andrew, Revelstoke, miner, ; Abrahamson, Charles B., Revelstoke, hotel keeper; Abrahamson John, Revelstoke, hotel-keeper; Abrahamson, Noah, Trout Lake, hotel-keeper; Abriel, Thomas, Nakusp, miner; Adair Edward, Hall's Landing, farmer; Adgey, Thomas, Illecillewaet, railway watchman; Ahlgren, Samuel, Nakusp, miner ; Aiken Allen, Illecillewaet, C. P. R. employe; Allan, James, Revelstoke, miner; Allan, John, Revelstoke, mining; Allan, John G., Revelstoke, express agent; Allen Frederick, Revelstoke, clerk; Allan, Oliver H., Revelstoke, brewer; Allen William, Comaplix, laborer; Alton, Daniel, Revelstoke, bridge foreman; Aman, Charles J., Revelstoke, merchant; Anders, Paul, Fire Valley, miner; Anderson, Albert, Fire Valley, farmer; Anderson, Albert John, Revelstoke, teamster; Anderson, James, Revelstoke, teamster; Anderson, John, Albert Canyon, section foreman; Anderson, Nils Peter, Revelstoke, section foreman; Anderson, Peter, Nakusp, laborer; Anderson, Swan, Illecillewaet, hotel-keeper; Andrews, James, Nakusp, laborer; Argue, Thomas, Revelstoke, laborer; Armstrong, Frank, Revelstoke, railway employe; Armstrong, James, Revelstoke, railroad foreman; Armstrong, Robert, Illecillewaet, railway agent; Armstrong, Wm. D., Lardeau, clerk; Arnott, John M., Nakusp, lumberman; Arquett, Isaac, Burton City, miner; Ashton, John, Revelstoke, laborer; Ashton, Thomas, Revelstoke, laborer; Asselin, Joseph, Nakusp, teamster; Atkins, Benjamin R., Revelstoke, journalist ; Atkinson, Frederick, William, Trout Lake City, miner; Atkinson, John, Revelstoke, tie maker; Aubry, Lue, Nakusp, lumberman; Audy Arthur O, Revelstoke, gentleman.

Bain, Thomas W., Illecillewaet, miner; Baird, Thomas, Revelstoke, miner; Ball, George A., Glacier hotel chef; Banfield, John B., Illecillewaet, miner; Bangs, John, Fire Valley, farmer; Barbour Charles, Nakusp, bartender; Barber J. Guy, Revelstoke, watchmaker; Baribault, Eugene, Nakusp, laborer; Baribault Eugene, Nakusp, lumberman; Barker, Joseph, Ferguson, bartender; Barnard Frank, Revelstoke, plasterer; Barnard, Walter, Revelstoke, teamster; Barnes, Allan G., Trout Lake City, cook; Barr, Frank, Revelstoke, hotel-keeper; Barome, Batiste, Nakusp, laborer; Barth, Matthew, Hall Landing, farmer; Bates, James, Nakusp, lumberman; Batho, George B., merchant; Baudin, John, Nakusp, cook ; Beaton, Malcolm, Thompson's Landing, hotel-keeper; Beauregard, T. J., Trout Lake City, prospector; Belanger, Joseph, Revelstoke, laborer; Bell, Edgar A., Ferguson, packer; Bell George, Trout Lake City, miner; Belleck, Alfred, Nakusp, lumberman; Belleck, Alexander, Revelstoke, railway wiper; Belleck, Louis, Revelstoke, car oiler; Bennett, Thomas, Illecillewaet, miner; Bennison, Albert Edward, Revelstoke, farmer; Berguson, Anton, Revelstoke, laborer; Berube, Felix, Nakusp, teamster; Berube, Joseph Emile, Glacier, station agent; Best, William, Revelstoke, miner; Bickerton, Samuel, Revelstoke, shoe-maker; Black, Alex. Noble, Revelstoke, bridge-builder; Black, Edward C., Burton City, mining broker; Black, James N., Trout Lake City, hotel-keeper; Black, James N., Trout Lake City, hotel-keeper; Blackberg, Andrew, Illecillewaet, prospector; Blackmore, Robert A., Revelstoke, farmer; Blakeston, Sidney, Revelstoke, miner; Blain, Edward, Trout Lake City, carpenter; Bland, Revelstoke, shoemaker ; Bole, George D., Thomson's Landing, blacksmith; Boudin, D., Illecillewaet, miner; Bourgeois, Azaire, Revelstoke, laborer; Bourke, George, Trout Lake, hotel-keeper; Bourke, John, Revelstoke, hotel-keeper; Bourne, Frank H., Nakusp, merchant; Bourne, Henry Joder, Revelstoke, merchant; Boyd, Alexander, Revelstoke, farmer; Boyd, George, Revelstoke, laborer; Boyd, John, Revelstoke, miner; Bradley, Fred, Ferguson, miner; Bradshaw, Thomas William, Revelstoke, freight agent; Braithwaite, Daniel, Revelstoke, miner; Brault, Francois, Nakusp, lumberman; Brennard, John, Arrowhead, miner; Brewster, Isaac Turner, Revelstoke, station agent; Breckes J. Fred., Nakusp, clerk; Brown, Alexander, Trout Lake, miner; Brown, Francis A., Revelstoke, miner; Brown, Fred., Revelstoke, laborer; Brown, Hugh Archibald, Revelstoke, hotel-keeper; Brown, William M., Revelstoke, hotel-keeper; Brownson, Thomas, Revelstoke, bridge-carpenter; Buchanan, James, Revelstoke, miner; Ballard, Charles, Lardeau, miner; Bullick, Robert, Trout Lake, trader; Burnbee, Xavier, Burton City, rancher; Burnie, James, Revelstoke, carpenter ; Burns, John, Revelstoke, laborer; Burton, Arthur, Trout Creek Settlement, farmer; Burton, Reuben, Trout Creek Settlement, farmer; Burton, Byron, Trout Creek Settlement, farmer; Burton, Arthur, Burton City, miner; Burton, Byron, Burton City, rancher; Burton, Reuben S., Burton City, postmaster.

Cadman, Thomas, Revelstoke, accountant; Galloway, George A., Illecillewaet, watchman; Caley, John, Revelstoke, carpenter; Caley, Robert, Revelstoke, carpenter; Caley, Robert, Revelstoke, cartailor; Cameron, Duncan, Revelstoke, gentleman; Campbell, Frederick C., Trout Lake, miner; Campbell, John T., Illecillewaet, carpenter; Campbell, John D., Revelstoke, miner; Carlson, Andrew, Revelstoke, miner; Carlson, Charles, Albert Canyon, merchant; Carpenter, Tom, Albert Canyon, laborer; Cascioto, Dorig, Nakusp, laborer; Cato, Arthur, Revestoke, machinist; Chapman, Percy, Revelstoke, wholesale merchant; Chrisholm, Archibald A., Illecillewaet, miner; Chisholm, Daniel, Revelstoke, laborer; Chrisholm, Peter, Trout Creek Settlement, farmer; Christie, James A., Burton City, rancher; Clark, Albert Alfred, Burton City, clerk; Clark, Charles, Nakusp, clerk; Clarke, John, Nakusp, foreman; Chirk, William H., Revelstoke, miner; Clark, George Morrison, Revelstoke, contractor; Clarke, Percy Paxton, Revelstoke, teamster; Clements, Ogden, Nakusp, engineer; Clermont, August, Nakusp, lumberman; Comerford, James, Trout Lake City, miner; Connacher, James S., Nakusp, locomotive engineer; Connor, James, Revelstoke, laborer; Conway, Frederick James, Nakusp, salesman; Cooke, Robert S., Trout Lake, hotel keeper; Cooper, Archie, Fire Valley, farmer; Coppock, William C., Nakusp, farmer; Corbin, Charles M., Nakusp, lineman; Cormack, William, Revelstoke, laborer; Corrigan, Henry, Revelstoke, bridgeman; Corrigan, Michael, Revelstoke, tie maker; Cossar, H. B., Ferguson, miner; Cotton, F. C. Stapleton, Revelstoke, steamer steward; Coursier, Henry Noble, Revelstoke, merchant; Cowan, David, Ferguson, miner; Cowan, William, Revelstoke, hotel keeper; Cowan, David, Revelstoke, blacksmith; Grace, William Frederick, Revelstoke, C. P. R. timekeeper; Craig, Andrew M., Revelstoke, clerk; Crawford, Hector W., Revelstoke, fireman; Crawford, James, Crawford Landing, farmer; Crickmay, Frederick George, Revelstoke, draughtsman; Crockett, Edward A., Ferguson, miner; Crowle, Samuel D., Revelstoke, farmer; Cruickshank, Alex., Revelstoke, carpenter; Cumming, Alex., Nakusp, miner; Cummins, Alec. C., Ferguson, general merchant; Cummings, James, Ferguson, carpenter; Cummings, John, Ferguson, hotel keeper; Cunningham, Arthur, Hall Landing, farmer; Currie, Archibald, Revelstoke, bridgeman; Currie James, Ferguson, miner.

Daly, Frank, Burton City, miner; Daly, William, Nakusp, clerk; Dallas, John, Revelstoke, free miner; Dansereau, Louis, Nakusp, clerk; Darby, John Henry, Albert Canyon, free miner; Darke, Silas Robert, Ferguson, carpenter; Darragh, Duncan Joseph, Nakusp, laborer; Dary, John, Ferguson, teamster; Davey, Thomas Rowe, Trout Lake, mining engineer; David, Morgan, Revelstoke, accountant; Davis, Albert, Glacier, waiter; Dawson, John, Nakusp, farmer; Demer, Nelson, Nakusp, miner; Derham, Joseph, Burton, blacksmith; Devlin, Herbert Edgar, Revelstoke, printer; Devlin, John C., Nakusp, miner; Deschamps, Samuel, Nakusp, teamster; Devine, Thomas, Revelstoke, bridgeman; Dickey, William John, Revelstoke, bookkeeper; Dickson, Andrew, Nakusp, carpenter; Dier, Horace Caslerer, Revelstoke Station, telegraph operator; Dolan, Joseph, Revelstoke, farmer; Dolvier, Telesphor, Revelstoke, teamster; Donnelly, Hamilton, Revelstoke, lumberman; Donohue, Thomas, Revelstoke, lumberman; Donovan, Patrick, Revelstoke, laborer; Doubt, John, Revelstoke, teamster; Downs, Thomas, Revelstoke, miner; Doyle, William, Revelstoke, laborer; Doyle, John Michael, Revelstoke, bookkeeper; Driscoll, James, Nakusp, painter; Dubois, Wilfred, Nakusp, laborer; Dufault, Peter, Revelstoke, hotel proprietor; Duggan, Thomas, Revelstoke, carpenter; Dumas, Joseph, Revelstoke, laborer; Dunn, Edmund P., Lardeau, miner; Dunn, Joseh M., Revelstoke, storekeeper; Dunn, Thomas L., Comaplix, secretary; Dunn, William, Revelstoke, laborer; Dupont, Edward, Revelstoke, miner; Dure, William, Fire Valley, farmer.

Edgar, Fred, Revelstoke, barrister; Edge, Elias John, Lardeau, rancher; Edge, George, Galena Bay, rancher; Edge, Samuel, Galena Bay, carpenter; Edwards, Walter, Revelstoke, cook; Ehlers, Henry F., Burton City, freighter; Elliot, Robert, Revelstoke, farmer; Erickson, Charles, Revelstoke, miner; Errington, Joseph R., Albert Canyon, miner; Erskine, Angus, Nakusp, carpenter; Estey, George Howard, Revelstoke, clerk; Eyre, George, Revelstoke, packer.

Fairaud, Lewis, Nakusp, miner; Farell, Henry; Nakusp, carpenter; Fahey, William, Revelstoke, lumberman; Farrell, Edward, Nakusp, lumberman; Fauquier, Frederick George, Nakusp, constable; Ferguson, Andrew, Ferguson, miner; Ferguson, David, Revelstoke, laborer; Ferguson, James, Ferguson, cook; Ferguson, John, Revelstoke, mill sawyer; Ferguson, Peter, Ferguson, hotel keeper; Ferris, J. A., Galena Pass, free miner; Field, Charles Mear, Revelstoke, hotel keeper; Fleming, Charles H., Revelstoke, free miner; Fleming, Robert, Revelstoke, teamster; Fleming, William, Revelstoke, butcher; Floyd, Henry, Ferguson, clerk; Foley, Jeremiah, Revelstoke, section foreman; Forbes, John, Revelstoke, laborer; Ford, Frank A., Revelstoke, clerk in holy orders; Foreman, George, Revelstoke, brakeman, C. P. R.; Forrest, Thomas, Revelstoke, railway fireman; Foster, Thomas, Revelstoke, carpenter; Fowler, James N., Illecillewaet, miner; Francis, Ernest James, Revelstoke, painter; Fraser, Frederick, Revelstoke, watchman; Fraser, Joseph, Nakusp, laborer; Fraser, James Donald, Revelstoke, train despatcher; Fritz, Francis Henry, Revelstoke, grocery salesman; Fritz, Lewis Allan, Revelstoke, builder; Frewing, William, Revelstoke, plasterer; Frisby, J. P., Revelstoke, free miner; Frank, John George, Fire Valley, farmer.

Gaffney, John, Albert Canyon, miner; Gainer, Michael, Lardeau, miner; Gainer, Samuel Francis W., Revelstoke, watchmaker; Gannon, Patrick, Revelstoke, butcher; Garcau, Joseph, Nakusp, laborer; Gee, Frederick D., Revelstoke, carpenter; Genelle Emanuel, Nakusp, lumberman; Genelle, John, Nakusp, lumberman; Genelle, Peter, Nakusp, lumberman; Gibson, Hugh McMellon, Burton City, miner; Gillespie, Donald P., Revelstoke, miner; Gillespie, Walter, Revelstoke, railway fireman; Gladwin, Gilbert, Fire Valley, farmer ; Gladu, Isidor, Nakusp, laborer; Gladu, Joseph, lumberman; Glass, Richard H., Revelstoke, clerk; Glendinning, Robert, Nakusp, carpenter; Glenn, William, Trout Lake, rancher; Glenn, William, Hall Landing, farmer; Glover, John, Fire Valley, farmer; Goldsmith, George, Thomson's Landing, miner; Gordon, Robert, Revelstoke, blacksmith; Gorman, Pat, Revelstoke, miner; Goudie, Norman, Revelstoke, teamster; Grace, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer; Grady, Michael, St. Leon Hot Springs, free miner; Graham, Joseph Dee, Revelstoke, mine manager; Graham, Thomas James, Revelstoke, miner; Grahame, T. Walbancke, Thomson's Landing, hotel keeper; Granat, August, Revelstoke, gardener; Grant, John, Revelstoke, lumberman; Gray, John, Revelstoke, miner; Gray, James, Big Bend, miner; Green Benjamin, Illecillewaet, miner; Green, Robert W., Revelstoke, farmer; Grogan, George E., Revelstoke, journalist; Grierson, Allan J., Revelstoke, miner; Guimonet, Joseph, Nakusp, laborer; Gullickson, Nelson, Burton City, rancher.

Haggerty, William, Revelstoke, miner; Haig, Andrew, Nakusp, miner; Haig, James, Nakusp, contractor; Haig, Thomas Livingstone, Revelstoke, mining broker; Haley, William, Revelstoke, teamster; Hall, David Thomas, Hall's Landing, farmer; Hallstrom, John, Hall Landing, farmer; Hamilton, John, Revelstoke, laborer; Hamilton, Robert J., Nakusp, wholesale grocer; Hamley, William, Revelstoke, farmer; Hammond, Sam Horswell, Revelstoke, clerk; Hanna, Robinson Edwin, Nakusp, lumberman; Hansberry, Patrick, Revelstoke, laborer; Hansen, Christian, Revelstoke, miner Hansen, Erik, Revelstoke, jeweller; Harkley, Johnstone S., Arrowhead, hotel clerk; Harlow, Henry, Nakusp, plasterer; Harper, William, Albert Canyon, laborer; Harris, Henry, Revelstoke, laborer; Harris, James, Revelstoke, miner; Harrison, Arthur T., Nakusp, carriage builder; Hartle, Charles, Nakusp, miner; Hartle, William, Illecillewaet, miner; Harwood, Herbert, Revelstoke, lumberman; Haslep, Josiah J., Revelstoke, tie maker; Hay, Henry Francis, Revelstoke, carpenter; Hayward, William F., Nakusp, sawyer; Hector, John, Nakusp, hotel keeper; Heden, Frederick, Revelstoke, laborer; Hedstrom, Gust Ephrahim, Revelstoke, free miner; Henderson ,Walter, Thomson's Landing, land surveyor; Herbert, Thomas, Albert Canyon, free miner; Herrick, Elliot Richard, Big Bend, carpenter; Hesketh, Ellis, Nakusp, miner; Hetherington, John, Revelstoke, farmer; Hill, Samuel, Revelstoke, miner; Hickey, William, Revelstoke, miner; Hillman, Asa, Ten Mile, rancher; Hillman Edwin, Thomson's Landing, teamster; Hireoll, Absalolm, Albert Canyon, miner; Hoar, Orville D., Revelstoke, free miner; Hoar, Orville D., Revelstoke, free miner; Holden, Solomon, Big Bend, miner; Holmes, William, Ferguson, hotel keeper; Holten, Charles, Revelstoke, miner; Hopkins, William, Burton City, pack train owner; Horne, Thomas E., Revelstoke, miner; Horne, Robert Bruce, Revelstoke, free miner; Hope, Peter, Revelstoke, miner; Horner, Albert, Burton City, hotel keeper; Horner, Samuel, Burton City, hotel keeper; Howard, George V., Comaplix, upholsterer; Howson, Robert, Revelstoke, contractor; Hoyland, Robert, Revelstoke, baker; Hoyland, Thomas, Revelstoke; Huckerby, Peter, Nakusp, operator and freight clerk; Hudson, George, Burton City, miner; Hughes, James Edward, Trout Lake City, carpenter and joiner; Hume, Clarence B., Revelstoke, merchant; Hume, Robert, Revelstoke, laborer; Hume, Robert Murray, Revelstoke, clerk; Humer, John, Ferguson, baker; Harteau, Thomas, Nakusp, miner.

Ibbotson, Frederick, Revelstoke, teamster; Innes, Alexander, Revelstoke, shingle sawyer; Irwin, Albert, Revelstoke, miner.

Jackson, Edwin, Revelstoke, clerk; Jackson, John, Nakusp, laborer; Jacobson, Carl Oscar, Trout Lake City, miner; James, William T., Illecillewaet, laborer; Jeffs, Thomas W., Revelstoke, physician; Jennings, Walter, Trout Lake, miner; Jensen, Jens Peter, Nakusp, well digger; Johnson, Arthur, Revelstoke, journalist; Johnson, Evan, Thomson's Landing, farmer; Johnson, Peter, Glacier, watchman; Johnson, Samuel, Nakusp, lumberman; Johnson, Harry L., Nakusp, roadmaster, C. P. R.; Johnson, Herbert Oliver, Revelstoke, lumberman; Jonas, Ambose J., Revelstoke, miner; Jordan, Frank, Fire Valley, farmer; Jordan, George William, Fire Valley, farmer; Jordan, Frederick William, Nakusp, merchant; Judd, Geo., Revelstoke, clerk; Julian, Frank, Revelstoke, farmer.

Keen, Daniel McKinlay, Trout Lake, free miner, Kelleher; Patrick H., Nakusp, barber; Kellie, James N., Revelstoke, miner; Kelly, Matthew, Nakusp, roadmaster; Kellie, James, Needles Lower Arrow Lake, farmer; Kelly, Patrick, Revelstoke, laborer; Kennedy, James, Revelstoke, laborer; Kennedy, James, Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; Kennedy, James P., Revelstoke, miner; Kennedy, Peter, Revelstoke, watchman; Kernaghan, John, Revelstoke, carpenter; Kettleson, Edward Adam, Revelstoke, carpenter; Kettleson, Frederick Simon, Revelstoke, printer; Kibpatrick, Thomas, Revelstoke, bridge foreman; Kincaid, Abraham Edmond, Thomson's Landing, farmer; Kincaid, Robert, Revelstoke, C. P. R. fireman; Kinnie, Wellington, Revelstoke, miner; Kirby, William, Fire Valley, farmer; Kirby, William (Junior), Fire Valley, farmer Kirkpatrick, Joseph Corbett, Trout Lake, miner; Kirkpatrick, Joseph Corbett, Trout Lake, rancher and miner; Kirkup, James, Revelstoke, laborer; Kirkup, William, Revelstoke, tinsmith; Knowles, John, Trout Lake, free miner; Knox, John, Revelstoke, laborer.

La Brash, H. J., Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; La Forme, George, Revelstoke, miner; Laing, Frederick, W. Revelstoke, teacher; Lalonde, Joseph, Nakusp, lumberman; Lalonde, Peter, Nakusp, lumberman; Lambert, William Herbert, Glacier, clerk; Lambert, Oliver, Nakusp, lumberman; Lamey Daniel A., Lardeau, merchant; Lamont, Louis, Revelstoke, clerk; Landre, Peter, Revelstoke, free miner; Landrian, Fortunat, Nakusp, lumberman; Lane, Robert, Nakusp, blacksmith; Lane, Jabz Bertram Cameron, Revelstoke, miner; Lang, Richard, Revelstoke, carpenter; Langford, Isaac, Revelstoke, laborer; Langrell, Isaac H., Revelstoke, miner; Langstaff, John James, Trout Lake, printer; Lappan, W. L., Illecillewaet, hotel-keeper; Larcher, George, Nakusp, waiter; Lavoie, Eugene, Revelstoke, laborer; Lawrence, John Stead,, Nakusp, train master; Lawrence, William, Revelstoke, servant man; Lawson, Bruce A., Revelstoke, accountant; Lawson, David, Revelstoke, laborer; Leake, H. Perry, Revelstoke, mining and civil engineer; Lebby, Joseph, Nakusp, cook; Leblanc, Louis, Revelstoke, lumberman; Lee, William John, Revelstoke, yardmaster; Leith, John R., Revelstoke, miner; Lemieux, Alfred, Nakusp, waiter; Leslie, John A., Revelstoke, free miner; Lester, George, Nakusp, prospector; Lewis, Frank B., Revelstoke, clerk; Levisque, Archille, Revelstoke, miner; Levesque, Jean Batiste, Revelstoke, miner; Lewis, Evan Oliver, Revelstoke, baker; Lewis, Gurlym, Revelstoke, miner; Lewis, Thomas, Revelstoke, blacksmith; Lewis, William A., Revelstoke, laborer; Liedy, Wesley, Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; Lilonde, Joseph, Nakusp, lumberman; Lindley, William E., Illecillewaet, sawyer; Lindmark, Charles Frederick, Revelstoke, merchant; Little, James, Revelstoke, free miner; Little, James T., Revelstoke, locomotive engineer; Logan, Sidney Arthur, Revelstoke, carpenter; Long, James Edward, Revelstoke, brewer; Lougheed, Allen Dickson, Nakusp, miner; Lougheed, Hugh, Revelstoke, carpenter; Lovering, Henry Lanxon, Illecillewaet, teacher; Lovewell, Henry, Hall's Landing, farmer; Lund, Gust, Revelstoke, miner; Lyonaise, Frank E., Revelstoke, telegraph operator.

Mackie, William, Revelstoke, watchman; Mackay, William, Glacier, section man; MacLean, Charles B., Revelstoke, builder and contractor; MacLean, Ralph Rodney, Revelstoke, clerk; Madden, Hugh, Nakusp, hotel-keeper; Madden, Robert, Nakusp, hotel-keeper; Maddocks, Arthur Robert, Revelstoke, warehouse man; Magee, James Douglas, Trout Creek Settlement, farmer; Magee, William Henry, Revelstoke, bridge forman; Mahood, Thomas, Revelstoke, carpenter; Maki, Nestor, Clan William, section foreman; Mallery, George T., Revelstoke station, druggist; Maloney, Thomas, Revelstoke, free miner; Manir, John, Nakusp, laborer; Maroney, Andrew, Albert Canyon, section foreman; Marriott, Louis William, Revelstoke, laborer; Marsh, George Charles, Downie Creek, farmer; Martin, James Thomas, Nakusp, engineer; Martin, Robert McKay, Revelstoke, miner; Martin, William, Nakusp, conductor; Maunsell, Richard Edwin Hare, Revelstoke, miner; Maxwell, Richard, Nakusp, prospector; Meehan, Patrick, Revelstoke, steam and shovel foreman; Megoff, Roman, Revelstoke, miner; Menheniek, Cory, Lardeau, miner; Menzies, Robert, Revelstoke, railway fireman; Mesley, Alfred, Revelstoke, railway wiper; Mesley, James, Hall's Landing, farmer; Metcalf, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer; Methot, Joseph H., Nakusp, C. P. R. freight clerk; Miller William, Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; Mogridge, Alban Humphrey, Halcyon Hot Springs, hotel manager; Moke, Joseph, Revelstoke, miner; Molsen, Charles, Big Bend, miner; Moore, Fred. N., Revelstoke, clerk ; Moore, Isaac, Albert Canyon, miner; Morris, Henry Ambrose, Revelstoke, free miner; Morris, Harry, Hot Springs, Arrow Lake, painter; Morris, William A., Revelstoke, book-keeper; Moran, Patrick, Revelstoke, plumber; Morgan, Joseph Albert, Revelstoke, barber; Moss, Albert, Revelstoke, barber; Moxley, Jason W., Hall's Landing, farmer; Muir, David, Revelstoke, train man; Muirhead, William Crosbie, Nakusp, clerk; Munro, Alexander, Trout Lake, mine foreman; Munro, Archibald, Revelstoke, laborer; Munro, Duncan, Revelstoke, plumber; Murphy, Hugh, Ferguson, packer; Murphy, Stephen, Revelstoke, laborer; Murray, Alfred E., Lardeau, mechanic; Murray, John Walter, Revelstoke, carpenter; McArthur, Arthur G., Revelstoke, cook; McArthur, Alexander C., Illecillewaet, station agent; McArthur, Duncan, Revelstoke, teamster; McArthur, Duncan, Albert Canyon, laborer; McArthur, James, Revelstoke, teamster; McArthur, Robert, Revelstoke, miner; McBean, Elijah, Revelstoke, free miner; McCallum, William, Nakusp, lumberman; McCartney, John, Trout Lake, miner and prospector; McCaskill, Malcolm, Revelstoke, timberman; McConnell, James Quintin, Trout Creek Settlement, farmer; McCormick, Alexander, Thomson's Landing, laborer; McCord, Robert, Lardeau, miner; McQuaig, Archibald, Revelstoke, carpenter; McDiarmid, Richard, Revelstoke, miner; McDiarmid Hugh C., Burton City, miner; McDonald, Archie, Trout Lake, miner; McDonald, Angus, Revelstoke, teamster; McDonald, Angus, Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; McDonald, Angus, Revelstoke, laborer; McDonald, Hugh, Illecillewaet, boarding-house keeper; McDonald, John, Roger's Pass, blacksmith; McDonald, John Donald; Revelstoke, miner; McDonald, John H., Nakusp, blacksmith; McDonald, Lauchlin, Revelstoke, miner; McCrostie, Andrew, Nakusp, carpenter; McDougald D. Alexander, Nakusp, hotel-keeper; McDougall, Angus M., Comaplix, lumberman; MacDougall, Donald John, Nakusp, railroad contractor; MacDougall, Robert, Fire Valley, farmer; McGill, William, Revelstoke, laborer; McGowan, Frank, Nakusp, fireman; McGrath, William, Revelstoke, carpenter; McGregor, Alexander, Revelstoke, bridge foreman; McGregor, Frederick William, Revelstoke, carpenter; McGregor, John, Ferguson, miner; McGruer, A. Duncan, Revelstoke, carpenter; McIntosh, Alexander Wesley, Revelstoke, carpenter; McIntosh, Donald, Revelstoke, blacksmith; McIntyre, Alexander, Revelstoke, carpenter; McKay, Angus, Revelstoke, teamster; McKay, Angus, Lardeau, miner; McKay, Hugh, Nakusp, hotel-keeper; McKay, John A., Nakusp, lumberman; MacKay, Murdock, Revelstoke, clerk; McKennie, W. B., Revelstoke, doctor of medicine; McKenzie, Hugh, Revelstoke, laborer; McKenzie, John H., Revelstoke, laborer; McKenzie, Lachlin, Comaplix, sawyer; McKenzie, William Spencer A., Revelstoke, laborer; McKenzie, William, Big Bend, miner; McKinley, Daniel, Nakusp, miner; McKinnon, Alexander, Revelstoke, miner; McKinnon, Dan., Nakusp, teamster; McKinnon, Hector, Nakusp, miner; McKinnon, John Q., Ferguson, merchant; McLean, Alexander, Fire Valley, farmer; McLean, Alexander, Revelstoke, laborer; McLean, Daniel Hugh, Revelstoke, farmer; McLean, Duncan, Revelstoke, railroader; McLean, Ernest H. S., Revelstoke, physician; MacLennan, Gordon, Revelstoke, mill saw-setter; McLeod, Angus, Burton City, miner; McLeod, Angus, Bannock Point, farmer; MacLeod, Archie, Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; McLeod, Laughlan, Revelstoke, laborer; McLeod, Harry, Burton City, miner ; McLeod, William, Revelstoke, cook; MacMahon, James, Revelstoke, blacksmith ; McMahon, John C., Comaplix, lumberman; McMillan, Charles, Revelstoke, miner; McMilliam, William M., Nakusp, line repairer; McMillan, James, Comaplix, miner; McNaughton, Ewen A., Nakusp, logger; McNeil, Amedie, Revelstoke, barber; McPherson, Archie, Burton City, rancher; McPherson, Archie A., Trout Creek Settlement, farmer; McPherson, Hugh, Trout Lake, miner; Macpherson, John, Revelstoke, laborer; McRae, Alex., Albert Canyon, carpenter; McRae, Alexander, Lardeau, miner; McRae, Alexander K., Revelstoke, carpenter; McRae, John Allan, Revelstoke, assistant engineer; McRae, Murdock, Glacier, bridgeman; McRae, Thomas, Lardeau, prospector ; McTaggart, Henry Allen, Revelstoke, school teacher; McTavish, James, Revelstoke, laborer.

Nagle, Gerald B., Revelstoke, free miner; Nault, J. Treefle, Nakusp, hotel keeper; Nault, Ludger, Nakusp, carpenter; Nault, Adelphie, Nakusp, gentleman; Needham, Harry, Revelstoke, carpenter; Needham, Samuel, Revelstoke, tailor; Neilson, John P., Revelstoke, packer; Nelles, Charles N., Revelstoke, bar tender; Nelson, Ole, Nakusp, laborer; Nelson, Alfred, Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; Nettle, William Arthur, Revelstoke, builder; Newman, George T., Revelstoke, Asst. roadmaster; Newell, John, Illecillewaet, free miner; Nicholl, William Thomas, Revelstoke, farmer; Nicholson, Herman L., Nakusp, merchant; Nicholson, William B., Revelstoke, engineer; Nixon, George, Revelstoke, wood cutter; Noonan, James, Revelstoke, miner; Nolan, James Martin, Revelstoke, waiter; Nutter, William, Thompson's Landing, miner.

Oatman, George T. G., Revelstoke, trapper; Old, Arthur Henry, Fire Valley, farmer; Old, George B., Fire Valley, farmer; Old, John Bennett, Fire Valley, farmer; Oliver, Thomas Alfred, Revelstoke, clerk; Olson, August, Trout Lake, miner; Olson, Charles, Trout Lake, miner; Olson, George, Trout Lake, rancher; Olson, Peter John, Galena Bay, farmer and miner; Ogilvie, William Forrest, Revelstoke, conductor; Ouilet, Frank, Nakusp, lumberman; Ouilette, Armige, Nakusp, lumberman.

Page, Henry, Fire Valley, farmer; Page, William, Revelstoke, constable; Page, William Henry, Fire Valley, farmer; Palizzi, Jose, Nakusp, laborer; Palmer, Alfred, Revelstoke, packer; Paradis, Silas H., Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; Park, Andrew, Revelstoke, miner; Patterson, John Stuart, Revelstoke, clerk; Paton, James, Trout Lake, miner; Patinell, William, Revelstoke, lumberman; Paul, Alexander, Revelstoke, cook; Payment, Fred, Revelstoke, miner; Paxton, Bertram, Revelstoke, bookkeeper; Paxton, William George, Revelstoke, brewer; Pearse, James, Burton City, saw mill owner; Pearse, William Joliffe, Revelstoke, laborer; Pearson, Robert, Revelstoke, millwright; Pearson, Thomas Jennet, Comaplix, miner; Peebles, Jas., Revelstoke, cook; Pelletier, Arthur, Revelstoke, miner; Perks, John Vincent, Nakusp, hotel keeper; Perrin, Jules, Revelstoke, laborer; Peterson, Peter R., Revelstoke, farmer; Petterson, Peter, Illecillewaet, laborer; Petterson, Shon, Nakusp, laborer; Pettipiece, Richard P., Revelstoke, journalist; Phelan, Walter, Trout Lake, miner; Phipps, Albert Edmond, Revelstoke, bank clerk; Phipps, William Scott, Hall's Landing, farmer; Pickard, Edward, Revelstoke, shoemaker; Pickett, Edward, Nakusp, lumberman; Piper, John Owen, Trout Lake, engineer; Ploud, Denis, Nakusp, laborer; Pollock, George, Revelstoke, lumberman; Porter, James, Thomson's Landing, hotel keeper; Porter, John James, Revelstoke, brakeman; Powell, Samuel, Revelstoke, bricklayer; Plummer, Lois F., Revelstoke, printer; Pourpore, James Edmund, Nakusp lumberman; Price, Henry, Revelstoke, laborer; Price, William, Comaplix, carpenter; Pringle, James F., Revelstoke, draughtsman; Proper, James, Revelstoke, logger; Pryer, William, Burton City, freighter; Puffer, Edgar, Revelstoke, bridgeman.

Ramsay, Richard H., Revelstoke, farmer; Ramsay, Richard, Revelstoke, farmer; Ramsay, Richard, Revelstoke, farmer; Rasicots, Baptiste, Nakusp, foreman; Raymon, Robert L., Revelstoke, laborer; Redfern, Herbert, Nakusp, gentleman; Redmond, Archie, Nakusp, lumberman; Regenelli, Mariano, Revelstoke, laborer; Reilly, James, Fire Valley, free miner and rancher; Reynolds, Thomas, Revelstoke, laborer; Richard, Charles, Revelstoke, carpenter; Richards, William, Revelstoke, miner; Richardson, John, Lardeau, hotel keeper; Richardson, John C., Illecillewaet, hotel keeper; Richardson, Thomas, Illecillewaet, hotel keeper; Ridsdale, Arthur H., Nakusp, hotel keeper; Righton, Thomas, Revelstoke, butcher; Ringer, John Alfred, Revelstoke, engine fireman; Ritchie, George, Illecillewaet, miner; Roach, George, Revelstoke, miner; Robichaud, Nazaire, Revelstoke, laborer; Robinson, Daniel, Revelstoke, saw mill owner; Robinson, Joshua, Fire Valley, farmer; Robinson, John R., Revelstoke, sawyer; Robinson, John Henry, Revelstoke, mill hand; Robson, H. Duncan, Ferguson, assayer; Rodd, Benjamin Charles, Nakusp, hotel keeper; Roger, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer; Roman, Nils P., Comaplix, steam boat captain; Ross, Hugh, Revelstoke, farmer; Ross, John W., Nakusp, carpenter; Ross, Luis, Nakusp, laborer; Ross, Malcolm C., Revelstoke, carpenter; Ross, Robert, Comaplix, carpenter; Ross, William Charles, Trout Lake City, livery man; Rossiter, Charles, Revelstoke, miner; Royer, John, Revelstoke, laborer; Royer, Alphonse, Revelstoke, laborer; Rowland, Owen, Comaplix, miner; Russel, John, Lardeau, laborer; Rutherford, Robert, Nakusp, farmer; Ryan, Thomas, Revelstoke, laborer; Ryan, Patrick, Burton City, miner.

Saguire, Jean Baptiste, Nakusp, laborer; Sampson, William Curtis, Nakusp, accountant; Samson, Johan, Revelstoke, painter; Samson, Robert, Revelstoke, teamster; Sanderson, John, Big Bend, miner; Sanderson, Robert, Revelstoke, steamer captain; Sargent, H. P., Revelstoke, farmer; Sargent, William, Illecillewaet, section man; Sashaw, John Henry, Nakusp, teamster; Saunders, Frank, Edwin, Revelstoke, miner; Saunders, Wm. E., Nakusp, roadmaster; Savage, John, Revelstoke, upholsterer; Scaia, Adam, Fire Valley, farmer; Scaia, Lewis, Fire Valley, farmer; Schooley, Edward, Revelstoke, cook; Scott, Albert, Hall's Landing, farmer; Scott, Albert, Hall's Landing, farmer; Scott, Colonel Rufus, Revelstoke, bridge carpenter; Scott, George Innes, Revelstoke, miner; Scott, James, Nakusp, lumberman; Scott, James, Revelstoke, clerk; Scott, James H., Illecillewaet, miner; Scott, John B., Revelstoke, miner; Scott, Henry V., Revelstoke, clerk; Scott, Walter, Illecillewaet, miner; Sexton, Jerry, Revelstoke, laborer; Sexton, Jerry, Nakusp, laborer; Shalber, Fred. W., Revelstoke, waiter; Shannon, John, Revelstoke, teamster; Shaw, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer; Shaw, Charles Erskine, Revelstoke, trader; Shaw, John, Revelstoke, laborer; Shea, Patrick, Burton City, miner; Sheehan, Joseph P., Revelstoke, laborer; Sherrin, Louis, Revelstoke, miner; Shortreed, Jackson, Nakusp, lumberman; Shuttleworth, Alfred, Nakusp, mining; Shuttleworth, Reuben R., Revelstoke, miner; Sibbald, John D., Revelstoke, Government agent; Simpson, John, Trout Lake City, carpenter; Skeels, Thomas, Fire Valley, miner; Skene, Charles Reardon, Revelstoke, time keeper; Skinner,

SUPPLEMENT.

REVELSTOKE HERALD.

THE PREMIER'S MANIFESTO.

An Open Letter to the Electors of British Columbia

In Which the Whole Policy of the Government is Reviewed.

To the Electors of British Columbia:

Gentlemen,—

Owing to my inability to personally address as many electors throughout the province as I had intended, or would have desired, I take this means of laying my views before you. At the end of another parliament and just before another election you are entitled to a personal account of the stewardship of those who have represented you for four years, more especially from myself as having been for the greater part of the time entrusted with the direction of affairs; and also to have a full and fair oportunity from the record that is before you of determining in whom you will repose confidence for another term.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICY.

I and the government I represent are before you on the issues which have been created in the management of the affairs of the Province by us, and not upon issues which have arisen in Dominion politics. We are before you as British Columbians, and on the policy of British Columbia development. We are to be judged on matters of administration, on questions of finance, on the maner in which justice has been administered, on things pertaining to mining, on our agricultural policy, on considerations of public works and railways, on the general influence for good of the legislation on the various interests represented in this country, on the progress which has been effected, and widely and comprehensively on the results which may fairly be claimed to have flown from our efforts.

A Standard of Comparison.

I do not claim that the present administration has been perfect. We are made up of men who are human, and with all the liability to err of which other men are possessed. We have striven to do that which appeared to us to be best calculated to benefit the Province in the progress of which we are all more or less largely interested. While we may not have done the best in all instances, we claim, nevertheless, to have done well by the electorate, and confident of the justness of our cause, we are before you for a renewal of the confidence which has been so generously extended to us in the past. If we have not wholly come up to your expectations, we ask you to carefully consider whether those who seek to take our places would have done better or as well. Examine proceedings of the Legislature for the past four years, and ask yourselves what policy they have expounded, that if carried into effect would have bettered your present conditions or advanced the interests of the province in a degree comparable with the progress that has already been made. It is a matter of comparison, a question of policy against policy, of men against men. These considerations I ask you to take home to yourselves seriously and by your decision we are willing to abide.

Introduction of Federal Issues.

There have been strong and persistnt efforts made to divert the attention of the electors from the issues which have arisen in provincial affairs to those which are of a federal nature, and I know of no stronger evidence of the weakness of the cause of many who are in provincial matters opposed to the present administration than that they wished to introduce issues which are foreign to our home affairs, and to conduct the campaign on lines which would confuse the electorate and make this government a stalking horse for politicians at Ottawa. It was an evidence that they were not strong in legitimate opposition in provincial policy. Many of my supporters who were Conservatives, seeing the tendency towards the introduction of Dominion politics, were anxious to divide the lines accordingly, and urged such a course on the government. I took a decided stand in that I refused to sanction what I could not endorse. Others again on both sides suggested a coalition. The government said NO. That in perhaps a less objectionable form was a recognition of the same principle. I don't believe in mixing up Provincial and Dominion politics. We stand or fall within our own fortress.

Personal Position in Politics.

Personally, I need not tell you that I am Conservative and was in my private capacity a supporter of the late administration at Ottawa. My political sentiments on that score were formed years ago, when owing to events familiar to most of us sentiment in this Province was consolidated on that side. If another coure had been pursued at that time in regard to the policy affecting British Columbia, it might have been different with me and many others. Originally a free trader, I nevertheless endorsed the principle of protection in the National Policy and I belived from a practical standpoint, all things considered, and particularly in view of the attitude of the United States towards this country, it was in the interests of Canada. I think so still. But whether the Conservatives or Liberals were right, it was my right and privilege to vote on Dominion political issues as I pleased; but as a government, this government has been absolutely without prejudice or without party color. Since the present party at Ottawa has come into power, we have endeavored to act in the same friendly way and without a particle of prejudice, towards them, as we did towards their predecessors, and have tried in every way and on all occasions to co-operate as far as co-operation was possible in any and all matters affecting the mutual interests of the Province and the Dominion. I defy any person to lay finger on any action of ours in relation to the Dominion, which has not breathed of friendship and earnest desire on our part to meet the government at Ottawa half way. We have acted on the principle that there should be no distinction of politics in interests that are mutual, and party lines should never enter to interfere.

Strict Neutrality.

Therefore, I say, we are before you as British Columbians on a British Columbian policy. I might point to the disadvantages and the evils arising out of coalescing in politics with the Dominion; but I am not now dealing with that subject, except in so far as it is necessary to explain our position, which is and has been one of strictest neutrality.

A QUESTION OF COURTESY.

It may be held that in reference to the protection of the Columbia River at Revelstoke the attitude of the province was not one of friendliness; and while on that subject I may as well deal with the criticisms of the Opposition. It is stated that the government in this matter at first denied its responsibility in the premises, then admitted it, and again repudiated it. This is not the case. The government does not now and never did admit that that work is one which it should undertake, and although it HAS undertaken it as a MATTER OF LOCAL NECESSITY, I can assure you that this is not the last of it—that sooner or later, whatever party is in power at Ottawa, the broad question of the responsibility of the Dominion government in regard to the damage done by the action of navigable waters will have to be taken up and definitely settled, and then the Province will demand consideration and compensation for this work.

Revelstoke Protection Reviewed.

I do not intend to go over the whole subject again. The correspondence was laid before parliament and has been published, but so far from there being any discourtesy on our part or disposition to unfriendliness it was entirely the other way. The Dominion government placed the sum of $10,900 in their 1896 estimates contingent upon the province voting a like sum. Whether the Dominion government was sincere or not in this I do not know, but not a word was said about it until a few days before the session of 1897, and personally I was wholly unaware of such a vote. This government was not consulted about it, and was not notified of it. If there was any discourtesy it was certainly not on our part. When the government was notified it took the position that the duty lay wholly with the Dominion government, the same as the protection of the Fraser river banks. If one was a Dominion matter, so was the other. We considered that to take this up in the way suggested was to assume a far-reaching responsibility, and coming on us in the beginning of a trying session the government had not time to take it up seriously with the Dominion government. On this point I may say that no man in the House has talked so strongly on the treatment of this Province by the Dominion as the late member for Kootenay, Mr. Kellie, who in all things except the Columbia river at Revelstoke, made it one of his main political planks. In respect to that matter, because it affect- his own support, he was willing to take the onus off the Dominion, and with that consistency for which his political career is noted is as strongly denouncing the Provincial government, because it refused to accept his view of the situation.

The Government's Position Explained.

Now, then, as to our position in this matter. The vote was not put on for that purpose in 1897. It may have been a mistake, or it may not, in view of the action the government subsequently took, but it was a matter considered not to be within our rights. However, in going up to Revelstoke last summer, I was strongly urged to take the matter up, and seeing for myself the loss to property that was likely to ensue, I wired and wrote to Ottawa urging the necessity of protection and offering as a matter of urgency to co-operate. The reply was "No vote," and I was reminded of our refusal to co-operate. I wrote and urged again, but without avail. I then sent up our own engineer to report for the purpose of getting an estimate. After receiving the report I wrote again in order that the Minister of Public Works might provide a sum in the estimate of the current year. Our representations were made in the most courteous manner, and with but one desire, and that to help the people of Revelstoke. Hon. Mr. Tarte, in a moment of spleen—and I absolve his colleagues from all blame,—wrote as discourteous and undignified a letter as was possible for one minister of the Crown to address to another, and in order to justify himself, testily represented it as a protest against this government throwing the responsibility of non-action on his department. In this he was wholly misleading. This government did not attempt to do anything of the kind. It is true we held that the Dominion government was responsible for the protection of the river bank, but not for the work not having gone on, which was another and different matter. I did point out, however, that in refusing NOW to co-operate with the province simply as a question of etiquette, the Minister would be responsible for any loss that might occur. I hold it to be the most childish, not to say culpable, thing of which a minister of the Crown could be guilty, when wholesale destruction of property was threatened, to hold back on a point of ethics. The estimate of the engineer for a complete job was $45,000; but in view of the great and imminent danger to the province, we took it in hand and did a portion sufficient for protection, at its own cost. The work was performed expeditiously and well, and I am glad it has been successful in withstanding the high water.

For the Electors to Decide.

This was the only conflict or irritation of any kind that has occurred between the two governments, and as to the nature of the descourtesy in this case, and the responsibility for it which is alleged, I leave you, the electorate, to judge. I have referred to the relations of the Provincial and Dominion government as at present constituted to show you that our efforts and our desire have been to foster goodwill and to advance co-operation in matters of mutual interest and benefit, so far as by any acts of it was possible to achieve that end.

BETTER TERMS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This leads me to the consideration of our relations with the Dominion in a general and constitutional way, and into which the question of partizan politics does and should not enter; but nevertheless of very great moment. It is not a question of one administration or the other being in power at Ottawa. It is a question affecting the whole future of British Columbia and her rights as a province. At the time of Confederation the representatives of British Columbia made a good bargain so far as they could see then, but they could not possibly foresee how every detail would work out. The Dominion fulfilled its part of the arrangement, perhaps not to the letter, but so far as the essence of the contract is concerned. I find no fault with that, nor do I wish now to act the part of agitator or fomentor of unrest or dissatisfaction; however, under new conditions and in the light of new developments we see that this province is paying more than its share, is contributing in a greater degree than it receives annually, after allowing for all reasonable charges for cost of government and general expenses.

The Railway Situation.

I wish to refer more particularly to the railway situation, which is involved with this subject. There is concurrent jurisdiction in railway matters between the Province and the Dominion, and as the railway problem is coming to, and will soon, be THE problem of politics in this Province, I foresee conflict. In addition to that there should be a well defined ratio of support or assistance to railways, which we all admit, are of the most vital importance to this country. The government in its railway policy of last session endeavored to establish a ratio of two to one as between the Dominion and this Province. But that may not be a correct ratio. In my opinion it is far too low, considering all the benefits the Dominion derives from railway construction in this Province, particularly in the matter of customs revenue. If the Province had control of its own customs revenue, it could build its own railways without outside assistance on any railway policy it might choose to adopt, because there has been recently an excess of nearly one million dollars annually over what is received back in the form of expenditure from the Dominion. You will plainly see how our interests are affected by such an arrangment. More than that, the government of this Province in the matter of assisting railways is practically at the mercy of the Dominion as to what companies it may contract with, because if the Dominion Government gives it support to a company or any particular scheme, the Province is practically bound to recognize its choice or do without railways. As none or few of the important enterprises can be financed without Federal aid, it is self evident that the two governments must agree, or, in other words, if we want railways, we must accept thir choice; and so in the past all engineering of railway charters and railway deals has been carried on with a view to the support of both governments. This is inevitable, and must continue to be so under present conditions. The possibility of conflict, however, is always imminent; and while the Province has certain inherent rights of eminent domain, it is uncertain how far the right of the Dominion extends in respect to charters granted under its authority. This is a grave question, and must be settled. Moreover, the Dominion has, under the British North America Act superior jurisdiction and can declare any railway to be for the benefit of Canada, and assume control, even though it had been built largely by provincial aid.

Government Railways.

See how this affects the question of government ownership, not to speak of moral and real property rights. I am not opposed as a matter of theory or principle to government ownership of railways. I can see how, under proper management and under certain conditions, it is possible and might even be beneficial. I only regard the suggestion as impracticable under our present conditions and present relations with the Dominion. If we assume that sentiment some day may be consolidated in favor of government as against private ownership, who would build and own them? It would either have to be the Province or the Dominion. Both could not control them, unless by SOME NEW AND MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT. The government that owned the great inter-provincial lines would also have to own and control the small lines and feeders as well. Nowadays, when the interchange of traffic is essential to all railways on a large or small scale, the independence of small lines on a paying basis is out of the question—is impracticable. We have an instance in the Island of Vancouver in the Victoria and Sidney Railway, which without any connection to afford it more than local traffic can never be made to pay, and will continue to be a burden to the province. Therefore, I say, government ownership, in provinces, can never be brought within the pale of practical politics.

A Demand Will be Made.

It is necessary, therefore, in view of the foregoing considerations, which I submit are cogent and important, to take another step, and to approach the Dominion Government, in no support of of unfriendliness or antagonism, and ask for a revision of the terms of Confederation, particularly in the matter of railways, or railway jurisdiction, and generally to review our interfinancial relations. It is proposed that delegates or representatives of this government shall go to Ottawa at an early day, and submit to the authorities there some of these considerations and perhaps others as well. We shall make railways the basis of negotiations. What we want, if not a revision, is an understanding which shall form a compact, written and binding, that our requirements and rights shall be clearly defined and recognized. We want better terms, we want fairer terms. Nova Scotia when it found that the bargain it had entered into and was bound by, failed to fulfil its expectations and necessities, went to Ottawa, laid its case before the government, and obtained redress. So far from that action disturbing the safety of Confederation this recognition laid the foundation on a firmer and more enduring basis. Manitoba has just come in for additional recognition; and British Columbia's plea is one of justice and right and must ultimately prevail. There is a misconception in the east as to the position of British Columbia and its relations to the Dominion, but the people of Eastern Canada only require to have the case presented to them fairly and fully to understand and acquiesce.

OUR POLICY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

And this naturally leads me to the consideration of our own Provincial policy of public works and railway development. This, I may say, associated with the question of finance with which I will deal presently, is the pith and kernel of our appeal to you, and the subject which above all others requires attention. I am prepared to meet fairly and squarely the Opposition critics in all matters connected with our policy in this respect. There are side issues and trivial objections, which our opponents will maintain and which they hold up to the eyes of the electorate to confuse the mind and obscure the wider and more important questions of public policy. With these political particles in an atmosphere of dust I cannot deal in a letter outlining and reviewing the scope of Government acts extending over a term of years, except to say that taken individually and in the aggregate, they fairly represent the measure of the men who are conducting the Opposition fight and a fitting employment for their peculiar talents for microscopical investigation. By their methods of scientific enquiry the microbes, which we are told exist in myriads in nature, in us and all around us, are made to look like elephants and other giant creatures, and if they could only induce the electors to look through their little glasses, they would frighten them all into hysterics. There are others of them with telescopes sweeping the political heavens for stray comets and dead worlds, which threaten to fall down and knock us into smithereenes. I ask you like sensible men to take a common sense and every day business view of political matters in British Columbia, and I am quite confident that you will neither be disturbed nor alarmed.

One of Development.

I have dealt in my speeches on the floor of the House with the public works of this province and our policy in relation thereto. It has been one of development. In ten years we have spent, independent of railway aid, some five millions of money in roads, bridges, wharves, public buildings, hospitals, charities, education, and the like. At the end of the coming fiscal year, we will have spent over six millions. This does not include the cost of the parliament buildings. These things are necessary. They are what the people want and demand. You might as well try to develope this province without spending money to open it up in a variety of ways, as for a farmer to make a farm pay without first clearing, fencing it, erecting buildings, etc. We have here a province, 400,000 square miles in extent, rugged in its exterior, and divided into geographical sections which must be connected by lines of communication, administered, educated, protected, populated. It means that in order that its resources may be made available and its possibilities realized, we must spend large sums of money, here, there and everywhere. We must first provide the facilities of intercourse and means of doing business before business can be done. That fact in a word explains our policy of public works and our financial position at the same time. We cannot sit down and wait, Micawber-like, for something to turn up before we act. We must act that things may turn up. We must be missionaries as well as administrators; we must be pioneers for the pioneer. In every district we are met with demands. Our opponents who cry against the debt incurred to meet these requirements, in each district complain that money enough has not been spent. Every Opposition candidate strives to make you believe that the government is extravagant in every other constituency but his own and in that he assures you, if elected, no want would go unsupplied, and that every grievance would be adjusted at any cost. If, however, they came to power with a general policy of laissez faire, of curtailment of expenditure, of doing without public works rather than borrow, and put it in force, you would soon realize how greviously you had been deceived, and what false friends and false prophets they had been.

Not Time to Stop Yet.

Of course, a time must come when borrowing should cease, but that time has not arrived yet. When the country is well opened with railways as a farm is with drains, when main roads have been completed in the important settlements, when mining is developed, when, in short, the effect of expenditure is being felt in new sources of, and expanding revenue, then the income will meet our expenditure, but until then it would be folly to stop half-way and lose the benefits of what had already been done by leaving it uncompleted.

Influence on Revenue in Kootenay.

I will refer presently to the government railway policy, but I wish to point to Kootenay to show the influence of a liberal expenditure on revenue, and we may reasonably anticipate that as Kootenay is only one of the many rich mining districts in the province capable of similar results, the same beneficial effect will be general. During ten years the government has spent (apart from railways) in round numbers $600,000 in public works, roads and trails, hospitals, etc., in Kootenay, East and West. In addition to that the following railways have been assisted liberally: Columbia and Kootenay, Nakusp and Slocan, Kaslo and Slocan, the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, the B. C. Southern, the Columbia and Western. Mark now the advance in revenue as shown in the following takes from the public accounts.

1888	$ 26,425 08
1889	22,995 94
1890	48,995 94
1891	43,986 88
1892	67,465 49
1893	91,050 97
1894	67,923 64
1895	82,106 58
1896	140,842 28
1897	348,804 03
	$939,540 71

I need say no more to point to the wisdom of the course pursued and the possibility of an equilibrium being soon established between revenue and expenditure.

A Clean Record.

Some complaint has been made about the way we have expended the money in the various districts. It is stated that we have wasted it, etc. Such a statement is extraordinary from the fact that in ten years, after scrupulous and exacting criticism, the Opposition has failed to point to one important instance in which this has been established.

Five million dollars is a lot of money to spend publicly and there are many districts in which to expend it and a a wide expent of country covered and a variety of conditions to be taken into consideration. It is strange that in all that time the records of the House do not show a single investigation or a proof establishing these statements. It is true, there have been many vague assertions, but a specific charge has never been laid, or a specific wrong alleged. I defy the Opposition to come forward and show it. Can any government in Canada point to a cleaner record? Surely in the face of this the Opposition to the government should blush to repeat what they have never had the courage to make good on the floor of the House.

How the Money is Spent.

With reference to the manner of expending road money, I will just say that it is and always has been the policy of the government to expend it in the district by day labor, employing as far as possible the people of the district, who are thus enabled to reap the advantage doubly. It has worked out well, and I see no reason to change it. We have improved the system, however, to this extent, by appointing an engineer of Public Works throughout the Province under whose supervision the whole will be carried on. The Government has been fortunate in securing for this purpose, a gentleman whose abilities as well as his experience for a number of years as resident engineer for the Dominion Government have eminently qualified him for that duty. Of course, those in charge of works have sometimes made mistakes and those who are employed as contractors and otherwise sometimes try to get ahead of the government but as a rule I think our Public Works are efficiently and honestly carried out; and such have been the aim and effort of the Lands and Works Department, which though much abused, because it is the great spending department of the Province, is open to the most rigid scrutiny both as to its officials and its methods.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY.

The next thing for consideration in connection with public works is the railway policy of the government. Railways are the great essentials to development in all new countries, and this is particularly true of British Columbia. It has always been recognized by everybody, to have success, to make and build up a Province out of materials we have so abundantly, we must have railways. The question has been how to get them. When we started out the government of the day adopted what had been the policy of other provinces and of the Dominion of Canada to subsidize by land grants. It was the only way we could assist. Our credit had not been established in the money markets. We could not give money, we had plenty of land, so we had to give land. In this way the E. & N. Railway was built, and to this policy is due the inauguration of the splendid railway facilities with which Kootenay is now provided—the Columbia & Western, the Kaslo & Slocan, the Columbia & Kootenay, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and the B. C. Southern. Although the government had recognized a policy of guarantee of interest, a departure was made on the building of the Nakusp & Slocan. This was the second stage in the development of policy. The land system was good when there was no better, but is open to objections, and although the land grants so far alienated by railways contain no large extent of arable or pastoral lands a growing sentiment is opposed to that system, a fact which the government recognized when it took the second step referred to. But as stated in my speech on the Public Works Loan Act, the system necessarily implies an indefiniteness and uncertainty as to the amount for which the Province becomes liable; and with the experience we have already had we decided to adopt last year the policy of giving a direct and stated amount per mile, by which an exact and known liability is assumed. This policy assumes two things, which are admittedly true in our present circumstances: (1) That it is necessary to assist railways in order that they may be built, and (2) that assistance is beneficial and results in a direct benefit and gives an indirect and adequate return in the increase of the revenue. This year we made a step further as illustrated in the Coast-Teslin railway, and stipulated for a share of the proceeds. To some extent, however, the merits of every railway proposition must be considered individually. You cannot in a country like British Columbia apply a hard and fast principle inasmuch as a different set of conditions surround and affect each proposition. Those who imagine that some ideal railway policy can be evolved which will cause railways to be built spontaneously and without cost to the Province would find that the problem is a gigantic one, and not quite removed from the sphere of miracles. Railways cost money, especially in a country sparse in population and prolific in mountain ranges. Capital is stubborn and hard-headed, and when you come to deal with it your theorists find that theory is one thing and practical railway building is another. You must adapt your policy to your conditions, your financial capabilities and the requirements of the investing public. Experience is the best teacher, and we have proceeded on the lines which experience has dictated, profiting in each advance by what has gone before. In the meantime construction has gone on and has been even rapid. Our efforts have been successful in accomplishing what we set out to perform, and the length of railways already constructed, and in course of construction, and of lines reasonably in prospect and provided for, is over 1,600 miles. This is a record of practically ten years. It is one to which we can point with some pride, and will be a factor of the future development of the province, the potentiality of which neither you nor I can well estimate at the present time. I have previously pointed to the remarkable way in which railway construction has benefitted the Kootenays, and the influence it has directly brought to bear on the revenues arising out of those districts.

A Completing Link.

We have already provided an arterial system for British Columbia, which when completed, will render the further assistance to railways unnecessary as the sources of traffic will have been provided so as to make further railway building self-sustaining. In the south railway facilities are being liberally provided and when the B. C. Southern and the East Kootenay roads are completed, the business arising out of the great development there will be of imense volume. On the north the line from the coast to Teslin Lake, and the Cassiar Central, which is now getting under way, will, when opened for traffic, ensure another large volume of traffic there. We have then the completing link, from south to north through an immensely fertile plateau, to construct. With the traffic already in existence and the tributary lines from the coast at the south, centre and north, that will be an undertaking easy of accomplishment, and one that capitalists will take hold of voluntarily as affording a substantial profit and immense returns.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Closely associated with the subject of public works and railway development is that of finance. In 1887, when I had the honour of being called to the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, I began to enquire into and consider seriously the advisability of re-organizing the system of obtaining loans. At that time, as you are aware, the money required to be borrowed from time to time was obtained by individual loans on conditions similar to those upon which municipalities and corporations issue their debentures, each loan being issued without reference to any system or to any previous loans. As the result of my enquiries, and acting upon the best financial advice of financiers in London, an Act was passed authorizing the issue of 3 per cent. inscribed stock. This action of the government was very much criticised and the government was severely blamed for two things: First, for not issuing stock at par; and secondly, for paying a certain amount as premium for the purpose of securing the conversion of loans already in existence, carrying a higher rate of interest. I have already on numerous occasions in my Budget Speeches in the Legislature, and in addressing the electors fully explained the advantages arising out of this financial policy, which was really borrowed from Great Britain herself, the example having been set by the great Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Goschen. In Great Britain no one questions the wisdom of such a policy, because the public men of that country understand and appreciate its importance. In British Columbia it was generally accepted with satisfaction at the time, and I do not know that any person since that time has put forth any valid reasons why we should return to the old system, or why, in fact, we should not have adopted the present one; but there have been certain of our opponents whose assumed knowledge of finance has warranted them in raising the objections referred to.

Practical Benefits Derived.

The result of adopting the policy of issuing inscribed stock and of conversion, predicted by myself when it was decided upon, has been fully realized. What was then maintained was that the Province would reap a very great permanent benefit by having its stock listed in the money markets of the world in establishing its credit on a permanent basis, and lowering the general rate of interest. It was recognized then that in order to carry out the great enterprises which the development of the Province would render imperative, it would be necessary from time to time to go to the money markets to raise large sums of money for this purpose, which, from that time forward could be obtained on much more favorable terms. The loan of 1891 was issued at 86, or a discount of 14 per cent. This at the time when the province had practically no credit and was little known outside of the Dominion of Canada, was the best that could be done, and was at that time considered a most successful loan. In 1893 debes-

tures were issued at 91, and in 1895 the $2,000,000 loan was floated at 95. Thus we see that notwithstanding the debt had been materially increased in that time, the credit of the Province had gone steadily up, and that the rate of discount had been correspondingly reduced; or in other words, while the discount on the first loan issued on the inscribed stock principle was 14 per cent. and the net rate of interest was 3 5-8 per cent. in 1895 the rate of discount had fallen to 5 per cent., and the net rate of interest to 3 1-10 per cent., and the cost of floating the loan in the latter instance was 3 3-10 per cent., which included all charge in connection therewith, including those of underwriting.

Conversion of Old Loans.

As to the cost of conversion, this was rendered advisable from financial considerations, from the fact that the larger the amount of inscribed stock that could be placed upon the market, the more favourably would investors regard it, and in this way it was possible to place a sufficient sum on the market to render the operation a success. In order to deal in the money markets of the world it must be understood that there are certain conditions governing investments, and the larger the sum to be placed is the easier it is to finance, provided always, of course, the security is good. You all know that in London, or in any of the other large money centres, only large propositions are entertained, and the larger the amount of stock that can be placed on the market at once the better are its chances for success. For instance, if you go to London and endeavor to float a company, the capital of which is only $50,000 or $100,000 the chances are, no matter how good, intrinsically the scheme may be, you would only be laughed at for your pains, while one requiring from 250,000 pounds to 1,000,000 pounds would be seriously considered, if not taken up. The conditions which affect government loans are precisely similar, and it is for this reason, and upon the advice of the best financial men in London that the schemeof conversion was undertaken. It was successful in achieving the object we had in view, and when we had attained that conversion ceased and the balance of the old loans will be allowed to mature.

Credit Firmly Established.

I have already, I think, as on previous occasions, clearly indicated the advantages to the Province through inscribed stock and the conversion of the debt, and our best informed critics are forced to admit that the policy is a sound one, but affect to question some of the details. The financial credit of the province has been placed on a sound and permanent basis, and as already been shown has steadily advanced since 1891, each succeeding loan being placed on more advantageous terms. At the present time the British Columbia securities are quoted at from 103 to 104, indicating a great degree of confidence on the part of investors, and ranking our 3 per cent. inscribed stock with the best Colonial securities. This I contend is a most creditable position for British Columbia to occupy and is one which would not be possible had it not been that our financial policy had been reorganized. We can go on from this out and borrow all the money we require for purposes of development at a large annual saving to the Province, and if this government had done nothing more to warrant the support of the electorate I submit that this result would have been sufficient to entitle it to most favorable consideration at the hands of the electorate.

The New Loan.

With reference to the new loan to the amount of $5,000,000, which the government has obtained authority to issue, I may say that this large sum will not be all required at once, but only as the works to which it is intended to apply are undertaken and proceeded with. It is satisfactory to know, too, that the prospects of new loans to that amount, if required, are excellent. I have already had a number of enquiries for a prospectus from men representing large financial firms, so that we may reasonably expect that the amount placed on the market will be taken up several times over.

Revenue and Expenditure.

A word as to the condition of the finances in respect to revenue and expenditure. The Opposition speak about the "deficits" of the government, and the impression is sought to be left on your minds that the ordinary revenue is not equal to the ordinary expenditure. This is wholly erroneous. The excess of expenditure over revenue is not of the nature of a deficit as that term is ordinarily applied. Let me explain. If a farmer's receipts from the ordinary operations of his farm are not equal to his ordinary expenses in the way of ploughing, sowing, reaping, etc., he is going behind. He has a "deficit," but if in the course of the improvements and development of his farm in order to make it capable of the best results he expends a lot of money on reproductive work such as draining, fencing and building, for which he borrows money, and this extends over a period of years, all the while paying interest, he is not necessarily losing money. If, on the other hand, though going into debt annually for some time, his receipts are yearly growing larger and are greater than his ordinary expenditure, outside of improvements, he is really making money, and has each year a corresponding surplus. Now, this is exactly the position of the Province. It is spending annually large sums of money in opening up the country, in roads, trails, bridges, school houses, public buildings, assisting railways and so on, which things are necessary and expedient and are reproductive. A new country is like a new farm—it requires improving before it can be made to pay. Its revenue is steadily increasing. In 1877 it was $408,000, in 1887 $608,000 and in 1897 it was $1,383,00. Our expenditure has increased in about the same proportion, but in that time we have spent large sums for public works, which for the last ten years has been about $3,500,000, not including the cost of the parliament buildings or railways. As a matter of fact, our ordinary revenue exceeds our ordinary expenditure, which the following statement shows:

Revenue, 1896-97	$1,383,048
Revenue, 1886-87	540,398
Increase, 253 per cent.	$ 842,650
Expenditure, 1896-97	$1,569,071
Public Works	519,164
Expenditure less public works	$1,049,907
Revenue	1,049,907
Balance excess of expenditure.	$ 333,141

Allowing $200,000 as ordinary expenditure on public works, it would leave a surplus of $133,141 of revenue over expenditure for 1896-97.

The Influence of Mining.

I have already pointed to the influence of public works and railways in affecting the revenue from Kootenay district, which in the last two years alone contributed nearly half a million dollars. In all the mining districts similar results will follow. Kootenay so far is practically the only producing district, but in Boundary and throughout Yale, in Lillooet, in Cariboo, in Harrison Lake district, in Vancouver Island, up the Coast, and in Omineca and Cassiar extensive development is going on and in each of these there is every reason to believe there will be results comparable with what we have in Kootenay to-day. The effect on the revenue, if at all comparable, and we have no reason to assume it will not be, must in the aggregate place the finances of the province in an eminently satisfactory condition before long. We are simply adopting the old-fashioned fisherman's policy of throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel.

Additional Sources of Revenue.

We must not forget, however, that population and development bring with them enlarged responsibilities, increased expenditure. Are there any increased sources of revenue provided? I have been speaking so far of the revenues which ordinary arise. In the increase of population we have what is known as the head-tax, or "revenue tax." We may assume that by the next census taking the population will have increased to 250,000, or an increase of 150,000 in ten years. That means at least $100,000 more under the above head per annum than in 1891. This annually increases with population. We have also the allowance from the Dominion of 80c per head, which is another $100,000 per annum after 1901. The mineral tax will be $50,000 more per annum at least by that time.

In addition to all this, however, the government has had in view new sources of revenue of an important character. It has not been unmindful of the fact that the extraordinary development required within the next few years to give a proper impetus to mining and other industries involves an increase of liability which it is necesary to provide for so as to preserve the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure and a reserve fund for the redemption of the debt without drawing too largely on current revenues year by year, sufficient at least to pay the sinking fund. I have had under consideration and I hope to be able to lay before the next Legislature, if I am spared as Finance Minister, a measure with this in view, and that without increasing the present ordinary rates of taxation by one cent. I say I hope to be able to do this. We cannot do everything at once, and my time was too much occupied to perfect the measure in all its details to submit it at the last session; besides the many other important matters occupying the attention of the government precluded giving the time necessary to one which will demand very grave consideration, being as it would to some degree at least a new departure, and to some extent a reorganization of the present system. I mention this here, not as an issue in the campaign or necessarily an aditional reason for the return of the govrnment. I cannot now ask you to elect me on a policy, the principle of which is unknown to you, but to show you that the government is fully alive to its responsibilities and the considerations which affect the future financial policy of the country are not being lost sight of.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Another matter may be here referred to. Attacks have been made on the civil service, not so much as to the system regulating it, as to the number employed in the service and the manner in which they perform their work. The civil service, I may say, is always considered a fair target. An Oposition invariably finds fault with it. In the absence of anything else or in addition to all other things, it is always in order to abuse it. I may say here that in the absence of any specific charges of incompetency or malfeasance or without knowledge really of the duties to be performed, this is a very cowardly and unjust course to pursue, because necessarily the members of the service are unable to defend thmselves, and are debarred from "talking back." They can only be defended in the House, where care is taken not to make the charges, by members of the government responsible for their conduct. Now, the civil service is a body of men, like all other bodies of men, made up of individuals varying in character and in degree of qualifications. Some are better than others or not so good as others, if you prefer it that way. Taking the average, however, and I have a personal knowledge of most of them, I think the civil service of British Columbia compares favorably with that of any other civil service, man for man, in industry, efficiency and general character. I know of no one at Victoria who is not fully employed and with whose services, consistent with requirements of the service, we could dispense without at least replacing him. The work is constantly increasing in all departments, and we are always, if anything, a little behind insted of ahead of the requirements in that respect. In the whole service in British Columbia, I do not believe that we could dispense with half a dozen men out of the several hundred without as I say, replacing them. I am, pleased to bear testimony to their general efficiency, courtesy and good work. The only reasonable criticism is one that has not occurred to the Oposition, and that is to my mind the lack of a system of gradation and regular promotion, which is now beginning to be felt owing to the increase of numbers. Several years ago the government had decided on a measure of this kind, combined with a plan of insurance, but it was found difficult in so limited a service as it then was to apply a general and rigid system, and especially to the outside service, the largest by far, in which the conditions and requirements differ so materially in different districts; and the matter was allowed to drop; but in a very short time, if, indeed the time is not already ripe for it, it will require to be considered again.

THE REDISTRIBUTION ACT.

Coming now to the question of redistribution, although we heard a great deal about it in the House, when the fighting men of the Opposition were playing heroes to the "gods," we do not hear so much about it at present. The strange feature about it is that the redistribution measure of 1894, which was so roundly abused at the time, was strongly eulogized by the Opposition in 1898. Now, practically speaking, the redistribution Act of 1898 in no way material alters the principles laid down in that of 1894, which has been declared by the Opposition in the House to be a just and equitable measure. Practically, the same conditions exist now as did then, and no material revision was necessary. Kootenay in the meantime had grown to be an important and populous district and it was proper that it should have increased representation. Three new members were added. Vancouver had grown to be on a parity with Victoria and was given an additional member accordingly. The only other place in which conditions had altered was Cassiar. Last year and this, owing to the Yukon excitement, attention has been sudenly attracted to that vast district, which is 165,000 square miles in extent, and which has a great variety of rich resources. Although from the distance from the centre of administration it is difficult, if not impossible, to get the names of voters there, there are nevertheless several thousand people scattered throughout its extent, and with two important railways to be undertaken it is almost certain that thousands more will be there before long. In addition to these thousands of returning Yukon miners will spread over it and important interests will be represented and new industries started. Under such circumstances it is eminently proper and in fact essential that such a district should be well represented. The present voting population, by reason of the special conditions existing there, by no means represent what is there and infinitely less than what will be there in a year or two. To apply a rule of representation on a mathematical basis of voting power to an exceptional district like Cassiar is absurd.

Principles and Precedents.

Outside of the three ridings referred to, the basis of representation was settled in 1894 and the change in conditions or population did not justify any change. I cannot do better here than quote what was stated by the late Chief Justice, then Premier, during the campaign of 1894, with reference to the redistribution measure of that year and to my mind it is the clearest statement of the principles we have had. It is simply an impossibility in this province to apply any principles of representation on a mathematical basis of population. Mr. Davie said:

"One thing that the Redistribution Bill provides for is the equitable division of representation as between the Mainland and Island. Talk as we like about the matter of sectionalism involved, that is really the kernel of the whole problem, and any arrangement that did not accomplish that would fail to be satisfactory. We all know, everybody knows who is at all familiar with the politics of British Columbia, that the demand for a Redistribution Bill arose out of conditions of inequality in this respect as the result of development in recent years which threw the preponderance of population on the Mainland. The agitation of the Mainland Association and all the agitation of the past five or six years has been on those lines. Mr. Brown proposes to make the Cascades the dividing line, but what is and has always been regarded as the natural dividing line is the Gulf of Georgia. The two large and distinct sections of the province, geographical and political, are the Mainland and the Island. Politically this division had its root in the early history of the province, or rather of the provinces, because Vancouver Island and British Columbia were originally separate Crown Colonies, and this distinction has been continued more or less. It is conditions that actually exist that we must face, not those which might be. Speaking in round numbers the white population of the Island and Mainland, according to the census, are respectively 27,500 and 37,500. Comparatively speaking, the same relative conditions exist in both. Therefore, an exact proportion of representation on that basis is the fairest settlement of a question into which sectional feeling has undoubtedly entered to a very large extent, one which has, in fact, been constituted thereby. It settles a long standing grievance, but no sooner was a bill brought down satisfying the conditions of equality than the government was charged with sectionalism, as though the better way, the just way, to obliterate sectionalism altogether, were not to remove the cause. In doing this the Island has given up two members, the Mainland has gained two. The real grievance of Mr. Brown now is that he has no longer reason to kick. He has lost his only plank and is floundering in the sea.

Precedent in Confederation.

"Some fault has been found because Esquimalt still retains two members. * * * There is a principle obtaining here which has been observed in redistribution measures in Canada and in England, and which applies to several constituencies both on the Island and on the Mainland. It has had general recognition throughout the Empire in matters of representation.

"At the time of Confederation in Canada, so serious a matter as representation had, it is needless to say, careful consideration, and the principle to which we refer was recognized to such a degree as to be embodied in the Articles, which we quote as follows:

"'(4.) On any such re-adjustment the number of members for a province shall not be reduced unless the proportion which the number of the population of the province bear to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the then last preceding readjustment of the number of members for the province is ascertained at the latest census to be diminished by one-twentieth part or upwards.'

"'(4) Such readjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing parliament."

"'(52.) The number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed.'

Recognized Throughout the Empire.

"It is almost a maxim of government that the right of franchise once granted to an individual should never be taken away except for extraordinary reasons. What is true of the unit is true of the community. In other words, representation in a sense becomes a vested right, which is only interfered with or lessened by reason of materially altered circumstances. As we have shown, representation in Canada is only permitted to be restricted when a material reduction in population takes place, such as we see illustrated in the case of Cariboo. Quebec province, so jealous was it of its ancient rights and privileges, stipulated for a fixed representation, one that could not be altered, and the Fathers of Confederation, recognizing the safe principle we have adverted to, adopted it, and Quebec, the oldest and primordial unit of Canada, became the standard upon which the representation of the other and newer provinces was based. If we go to Great Britain we find that principle has been respected. Speaking generally the British constitution wherever in force, though liberal in the enlargement of representation, regards privileges once granted as sacred and rightly so, because the stability of the constitution is due to constant and uniform application of stable principles. Any changes that are made are effected with great caution and only when circumstances and conditions have so altered as to render it imperative in the public interests. As a consequence, we find both in Canada as a whole and in Great Britain disparities in representation, much greater than exist or will exist under the new measure of representation in British Columbia, notwithstanding that population is more uniform and conditions less diverse than here."

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

One or two things more and I think I will have dealt with the main objections to the government policy. I say "main" objections, because it is practically impossible within reasonable limits to deal with all the Opposition has to say, much relating to mere matters of detail. Nothing with these gentlemen is right. By no possibility, could this government, according to their peculiar views, have done anything, even by accident, which was not absolutely bad.

Connection With Companies.

I have been abused most virulently and persistently for my connection with one or two English companies organized for the development of the Yukon trade and mining in this province. It has been openly stated that I accepted a seat on the directorate for the purpose of using my position and my influence to assist them—of even taking advantage of secret knowledge which I possessed as a member of the Executive to further their interests and my own. I cannot deal with this matter as I would like to, owing to it being before the courts, having taken a course to which I was compelled to place my defamers where they would be compelled either to prove their statements or stand before the public in their true light. In the meantime I can only say that I have lived long enough in British Columbia and am sufficiently well known in private and public life to abide in confidence the result of that action and the verdict of the people of the Province as to whether I have prostituted or am capable of prostituting a public trust for private and mercenary purposes. In taking the position I did so, not without enquiry as to the personnel and objects of the companies and as a right to which my public office was no bar, or with which it was not inconsistent or incompatible. If my name was in any way improperly used it was without my knowledge or authority. The Opposition press has quoted with great eagerness extracts from English papers on the subject, which they are still parading as campaign literature. I just submit for their consideration an extract from the proceedings of the Imperial parliament, taken from the London Daily Times:

"Mr. Field (Dublin, St. Patrick's) asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would grant a return of the members of the House who were directors of one or more public companies.

"Mr. Balfour—I do not think anything would be gained by such a return.

"Mr. MacNeill (Donegal, S.) asked the right hon. gentleman whether he was aware that 23 ministers divided 47 directorates amongst them.

"Mr. Balfour—No, I am not aware of that."

I had not intended during the time that this matter was before the courts to have referred to it, but the indecency with which the Opposition disregarded the law in this respect compels me to refer to it.

The Mortgage Tax.

Another matter that has been persistently kept before the electors is the mortgage tax, and upon this question the Opposition is appealing for support on account of its proposal to abolish the tax on mortgages, altogether. There is anything between $15,000,000 and $25,000,000 invested in mortgages in this Province, which under this proposal, would escape taxation entirely, and the Province would lose $60,000 in revenue. There is a great deal of confusion in the minds of many persons regarding the nature of the tax on mortgages. There is in the assessment act specifically no tax on mortgages. A mortgage is simply one form of personal property and as such is liable to be assessed. In all the provinces, in all the states of the Union, and in Great Britain this rule obtains. Mortgages are nowhere exempt. They constitute a form of capital that should above all others be made to pay, because it is not productive and earns a safe dividend. It is not, therefore, a question of whether mortgages should pay taxes or not, because there can be no question as to that; but as to how the government should proceed in order that the man upon whom the tax is levied and who, it is the intention of the Act, should pay and not the borrower. No other subject has had more serious consideration than this at the hands of the government, which recognizes that in many cases it leads to a hardship. For the purpose of obtaining all the possible data on the subject and a report that may lead to a solution of the incidence of taxation falling on the wrong shoulders—though, of course, no one borrowing money can be made to pay it without first agreeing voluntarily to do so—has been referred among other matters to a commission, as the result of which, judging from its personnel, I think you will agree with me in saying there ought to be much light thrown on the whole matter and a useful report received.

Alien Labor.

Alien labor is another question, which has come prominently to the front. The government, though it sympathizes with the sentiment in favor of retaining the home market for home and white labor, regards this, owing to the constitutional considerations involved, as an open question. The government believes in all public works, so far as possible being carried on by our citizens, and in all government works of whatever character the government recognizes and acts on that belief. The whole subject of employing Chinese underground in coal mines is before the courts and we expect an authoritative decision before long from the highest court in the realm to which it has been referred. The alien law of 1897 was passed with the consent and the assistance of the government, but the Lieutenant-Governor saw fit on his own responsibility to withhold his sanction before it was referred to His Execllency at Ottawa for review. From the reply received from the Minister of the Justice at Ottawa it will be seen that the Dominion refuses to take the responsibility of declaring it valid, and there are, therefore, grave doubts as to its constitutionality. If it were a question alone affecting the Chinese the difficulty would not be so great, although the whole subject is one for judicial reference, but in dealing with the Japanese it is dealing with a nation that is recognized as civilized and whatever may be our provincial interests or our individual sympathies or views we are not permitted to infringe on treaty rights that the Imperial Government is bound to respect and maintain. I trust that the constitutional limitations of the Provincial legislature will shortly be strictly defined, and that the whole subject may be cleared up. Of this you may be assured that so far as in the power of the province lies the rights and interests of labor will be upheld. Upon that score the legislative enactments on our statute-books will compare favorably with those of any other province or part of the Dominion or Empire. There is absolute equality established under the law and every right and interest are fully protected.

Miners' Licenses.

The question of miners' licenses is another that has had the very serious consideration of the government. It is, understand, as in the case of the mortgage tax, one which has always been in existence in British Columbia, and for which this government is not in any way responsible, as you would be led to believe. This government has simply not altered the law, that is all. It was announced some time ago that this tax on working miners in metalliferous mines would be taken off, but a great deal of opposition was raised, on the ground that the majority of the miners in the new districts, many of whom, by the way, are prospectors and claim owners as well, are not British subjects, and while earning a livelihood and having all the advantages of citizenship, would contribute practically nothing to the revenues of the country. This is something the force of which cannot be denied. I am willing to admit the justice of there being no distinction among working miners of any class, and the government is disposed to place all on equal footing as soon as it can see its way clear to do so. The government will endeavor to so adjust the matter, keeping in mind the objection which has already been referred to, as to meet the whole requirements of the case. It is a matter surrounded with some difficulties; but can, I believe, be remedied satisfactorily. Bear in mind that the miners of Kootenay have not asked to have this tax taken off; in fact, there were strong representations made that they desired to have it left on. They did not object to the tax, as they wish the privileges of locating and recording claims; but they do object to the working miners in the coal mines being exempted. There is a good deal of difference, however, after all, between metalliferous mining and coal mining, and the privilege of locating and recording claims, which is valuable to those engaged in one is totally useless to the other. There is really a new condition of affairs we have to deal with, now that mining has developed into a permanent industry, and it is one with which former governments have not had to deal.

IMPORTANT INTERESTS.

I have not so far dealt specifically with the many important interests which have had the consideration of the government for a number of years—such as mining, agriculture, labor, etc., etc. Concerning these I have but to say that the legislation affecting them is before you in the statute books, and it is with pleasure that I can point to the fact that in each of these the government has adopted the most advanced and practical measures that are anywhere to be found in operation on this continent. In some important respects we have set the pace for the rest of the Dominion.

Mining and Mining Laws.

Our mining laws have reached a state of development admittedly equal, if not superior, to those of any other mining country in the world. The facilities which they afford for the prosecution of the industry, the protection which is extended to the interests of capital and labor employed therein, and the equitable manner in which the laws governing it are administered, are all recognized as eminently satisfactory and beneficial. The Dominion government has paid this Province the high compliment of adopting our code in its entirety for the whole Northwest Territory, and unorganized portions of Canada. I need not refer to the character of the work done by the mining bureau, inaugurated a year or two ago, or the splendid results that have been achieved. There is but one sentiment throughout the province in regard to that. The reports issued have inspired confidence everywhere, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are eagerly sought after and are reliable guides to our mineral resources.

Agricultural Legislation.

I have been accused of having made a "hobby" of finance by a leading member of the opposition, the editor of the News-Advertiser, who states that a man with a "hobby" is dangerous. Well, I never regarded it as a bad thing at all to have a "hobby." I never knew a man yet to succeed in anything who did not make it a hobby; and if the gentleman referred to congratulates himself upon his own failures arising from his lack of one, he is welcome to the consolation the fact affords him. I was going to say, however, that if I had a hobby other than finance it was the development of agricultural interests in this Province; and let me say here that in the attention which has been paid to agriculture in British Columbia and the practical legislation and administration affecting it, this province is clearly ahead of the other provinces and fully abreast of the times. I claim without fear of contradiction that the present interest which has been manifested among our farmers in their profession and the improved methods coming in vogue are a direct result of efforts the government has put forth. In the assistance given to agricultural societies; in aiding and encouraging the Fruit Growers', Flockmasters' and Dairying Associations, in establishing a Department of Agriculture, a Board of Horticulture for educational and protective purposes, and Farmers' Institutes, and our most recent act in providing for Agricultural Credit Associations and travelling libraries, a practical impetus has been given to the industry, and a far-reaching influence will be exercised in its future. Take the Board of Horticulture alone, and it has saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers in the rigid system of quarantine established, and will be productive of many thousands more in the practical assistance that its members have rendered to farmers. If other provinces had instituted a similar system it would not have been necessary for the Dominion government to have stopped the importation of nursery stock, which, though it may be necessary for the rest of Canada, is much to the detriment of British Columbia at the present time.

Cheap Money and Farmers' Institutes.

In the Farmers' Institutes a system has been established which is highly appreciated and is doing great good. By the act providing for Agricultural Credit Associations, a system largely borrowed from Europe, where it has proved to be eminently successful and whereby the means it has at hand for obtaining money for purposes of development at low interest, tending to greatly cheapen the general rate, the government has taken a long step forward and has set an example to the whole continent. The Opposition in its efforts to weaken the cause of cheap money refer to it as "political humbug." It is significant, however, that they did not dare to oppose it in the House, though they did their best to render it inoperative by introducing amendments that if adopted would have made it useless. If it was "humbug" it was their duty to have opposed it. I may say that I was never more earnest or sincere in any public measure than in my endeavor to find a practical solution of the problem of "cheap money" as it is called, and I am fully impressed with the importance of the effort that has been made. No community had ever a better opportunity than the farmers of British Columbia now have to get money at practically government rates. The machinery is there to take hold of, and it rests with the farmers themselves. If the principle of co-operation is not accepted and acted upon, the government cannot be blamed. It is a new departure upon this continent, and will be a matter of slow growth; but if the system has stood the test of half a century in Europe, having attained to enormous proportions, then it should stand the test here.

An Agricultural Commission.

There are a number of other subjects—problems of agriculture—irrigation, the mortgage tax, cold storage, etc., which have been referred to a commission, composed of two men, whose position in relation to agricultural matters, and whose abilities as farmers must command the respect of all; and their selection will, in the judgment of all who know them, be the best guarantee that the government intends to deal seriously and earnestly with the subjects assigned to them for investigation. More I need not say.

Labor Laws.

In respect to labor interests, I can only repeat in other words what I have already stated when referring to the Alien law. No necessary measure of protection in the rights to which every man is entitled in pursuing his avocations of life has been denied. Not only do the many measures on the statute book testify to that, but the satisfactory relations which exist between the employer and employed in this province is proof of it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WELL GOVERNED.

It is unnecessary here to refer to our municipal code, to the administration of justice, to the efficient system and high standard of education in the Province, to the laws which govern and affect personal and property rights or the high moral status of every community. These are well established in the good opinion of our own citizens and in the outside world as well.

All these are considerations which in a campaign of abuse and partizan opposition are lost sight of or studiously ignored by the opponents of the government. They are matters, however, for the electors to seriously consider, and considerations which induce the government to confidently seek their support and renewal of confidence. I say unhesitatingly that British Columbia is one of the best governed of the provinces today in all matters affecting the interests of its citizens.

A PARTY WITHOUT A POLICY.

There has not been throughout this campaign a single detail of policy enunciated by the Opposition. They claim to have a platform with numerous planks; but, I am open to contradiction when I say that, beyond the most virulent abuse and extravagant criticism of what the government has done, there has not been a single and well-defined statement of how the Opposition would have dealt with any of the many important matters that have been dealt with by the government, had they been in power; or how they propose to deal with any other matters that are now before or may come before the country in the near future. If this may not be true I challenge the production in tangible form of an answer. If it be true, then I ask you to accept the Opposition protestations at their true value.

In concluding my remarks to you, necessarily of a lengthened character, I make not personal appeals for support. I have been just ten years in public life as a minister of the Crown and as your servant in assisting in administering your affairs; and if in your opinion I have executed that trust faithfully I only request that you will continue to extend the confidence reposed in me and in the administration of which I have the honor to be leader, for so long, for still another term; and I shall, as in the past, endeavor to fulfill the duties pertaining to my office to the best of my ability in your interests and to your satisfaction.

I am, Gentlemen and Electors,
Yours faithfully,

J. H. TURNER.