REVELSTOKE HERALD.

ISSUED TWICE-A-WEEK—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Vol. III. No. 86. REVELSTOKE, B. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899. $2.00 a Year in Advance.

C. B. HUME & Co.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND LARGEST STOCK OF

RUBBER GOODS

Ever Exhibited in Revelstoke Just Opened Up.

We have been extremely fortunate in securing the sole agency for Revelstoke for positively the best brand of RUBBER GOODS on the market to-day, namely the

"Maltese Cross Brand"

STUB PROOF.

They are certainly the best wearing and most comfortable class of RUBBER GOODS ever put on sale in Revelstoke. And we venture to say that our stock in every line is the most comple and largest in this city.

Lumbermen's Stub Proof Rubbers

Heavy soles, nothing like them for wear and comfort ever sold in North Kootenay. Snag proof, just the pure thing for rough outside work. We have them in laced, and one and two buckles.

Lumbermen's Ordinary Rubbers

1, 2 and 3 buckles, exceptionally good for everyday wear.

Men's, Women's and Childrens

Three Buckle Manitobas, an A 1 article for all kinds of weather. Wear well, fit well, look well.

Gum Boots

Fusion lined, pebble and plain finish, for Ladies, Gents and Children.

Boys' Rubbers

Lumbermen's make and finish, heavy soles, stub proof, good and serviceable, moderate in price, quality considered.

Storm Rubbers

For Ladies and Gentlemen—for fall war—in all widths.

Low Overshoes

Lined and unlined, neat fitting, for Ladies and Gents.

Snow Excluders

1 and 2 buckle, too well known to need any description.

See our Rubber Display in the East Window.

Mackinaws

Carss, the Best Make in Canada. Heavy, different weights and various colors, consisting of Coats and Pants. Also Carr's Mackinaw Shirts, a particularly good article for outside workmen.

Winter Caps

Complete stock, latest novelties.

C.B. HUME & CO.

Wholesale and Retail General Merchants.

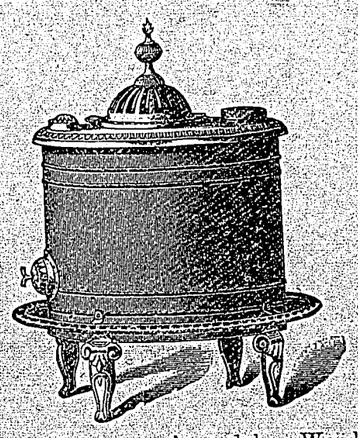
GREAT DEPARTMENTAL STORE

A Large Stove Department

In A Satisfactory Store.

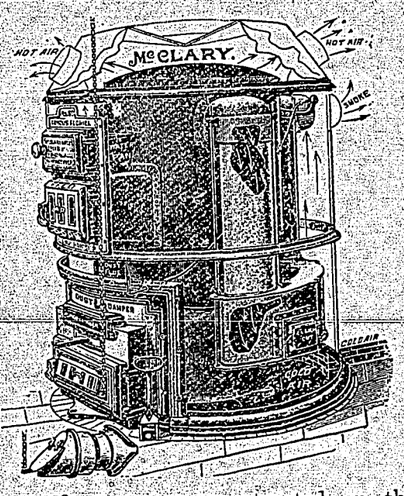
By handling first class Stoves and Ranges and only those that were adapted to the fuel conditions of this vicinity, we built up the largest stove business in Revelstoke. That done we were important people in the eyes of manufacturers. Being the largest dealers we are permitted to select the best lines and we are given the exclusive sale for Revelstoke. Glad to have you call and inspect the stock.

Famous Air Tight Heaters All Sizes and Kinds



This cut is last year's model. We have in stock the 1899 model which is far superior to the old model, being extra heavy, ornamental cast top, heavy nickel side rails, nickel front plates and damper, absolutely the best made and most serviceable air tight heaters in the market.

The Famous Florida Furnace



These furnaces are constructed on the general principles of a base burning stove and are as easily regulated as one. This principle is now recognized by the furnace makers of the United States as the correct one and has been generally adopted by them. They are perfectly dust and gas proof; dust flue so arranged that when grate is shaken no dust can enter cellar, no possible chance for explosion.

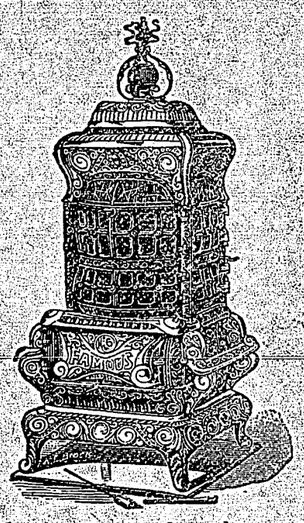
The Famous Acme, for hard or soft coal, in three sizes, with or without drums, a quick direct draft, heater with sliding fire door, check draft, shaking and dumping grates.

McClary's Famous Bell, the best bedroom stove, as it occupies very little space, is a handsome and a powerful heater.

The Famous Mars Heater, for wood

Universally admitted the best wood parlor, dining room or hall heater in the market, nickel side rails, swing top with two No. 8 holes, heavy Russian sheet iron body, cast iron lining.

The Famous Red Cross Signal Self Feeder



Base burner, for hard coal, mounted in nickel, economical and powerful heater. These stoves are strongly recommended for private houses.

Herald Box Stove, for wood, fire door full size of fire box, swing top on all sizes, large ash pit, tight fitting damper, strong legs, in all sizes from 18 to 38 inches.

McClary Box Stove, with return flue side, made in three pieces to prevent cracking, heat passes the entire length of stove before entering chimney.

Heavy Box Stove, for wood only, made especially for large camps or hotels, sides and top made in pieces to prevent cracking and joined together with ½ inch rods running the full length of stove.

T. Bourne A. Box

NOTE AND COMMENT.

From north and south, east and west the cry arises over the condition of the waggon road from Thomson's Landing to Trout Lake City and Ferguson. Never within the memory of man has the road been in such a disgraceful condition as it is at present. It is impassible to foot passengers and it takes a horseman or light wagon and team five hours to make the twelve miles. It is described as being composed of equal parts of mud, rocks, water and broken down wagons. The mud is up to a horses' knees. Meanwhile not a pound of freight is going over the road, which is only used by passengers, who are absolutely compelled to make the trip and the freight is piling up at the Landing. The road is in fact utterly useless and unserviceable for the purposes for which it was constructed. The attention of the officials and our member has been called several times to this state of affairs, which is quite unprecedented under other administrations, which always had the good sense to "squander" some of "the people's good money" on some repairs to this road so as to keep it in condition for travel every year. Our present "economical" government and their backboneless officials have allowed the road to fall into its present disgraceful and impassible condition in order to save a few dollars, without considering the hundreds of dollars of loss, which their deliberate neglect means to the business men and miners of the Lardeau and indeed the whole district.

THE HERALD again calls the attention of Gold Commissioner Coursier to the matter of the Illecillewaet bridge. It is not because his attention has not been directed to it before in various ways, but because he has determined that nothing can be done about it and is therefore doing nothing. Mr. Coursier is mistaken. A live official with the interest of the people at heart would have done something long ago. An official with any ideas of his duty beyond drawing his monthly check would never have allowed any trouble to arise over it. It is quite plain that this rebuilding of the old bridge, which the settlers undertook, was an absolute necessity. They could not possibly be expected to wait from last summer, when the old bridge was carried away, until the end of this year, when the new one and the roads to it will be ready for use before they could get a road to town. These settlers, who are struggling along to make a living and whose time is really quite valuable, astonishing as such an idea doubtless seems in official circles, got together and put up the remains of the old bridge for themselves. They ask the government to repay them for their labor, or else they consider the bridge their own and refuse to allow any settlers or towns people who did not help in the work, to use the bridge. It is obvious that here is material for trouble. But whether or no any serious and regretable consequences arise from Mr. Coursier's indifference to his duties and responsibilities, it is quite plain that the justice of the settler's case demands that they should be repaid for their labor in fixing the old bridge. Their case is a good one, their bill is very trifling and Mr. Coursier should not allow any trembling deference on his part to the powers that be or any fear of losing his job, if he appeared too independent, to prevent him from strongly urging it upon the government again and again, if necessary, until it is settled.

The editor of the Snail is at a very old dodge. He is throwing bouquets at himself in the way of letters, supposed to be written by Disgusted Liberal, Indignant Loyalist, Canadian Citizen and so on but all really produced by the same hand, which wields the editorial scissors in the Snail office. All these specimens of impolite correspondence are occupied solely with the shortcomings and evil doings of THE HERALD and are written with the intention of creating an impression that an aroused and indignant community is on the warpath after THE HERALD'S gore. The latest of these effusions accuses THE HERALD of disseminating falsehoods by distributing copies of the Montreal Star, containing slanders against the government, which it claims were refuted. Will the ingenious Snail scribe kindly descend from his high horse of pure Liberal party indignation for five minutes and point out which was the article in the Star, which contained the slander and when and where and by whom it was refuted. His loyal? leader Oom Jisrael Tarte's offence is rank in the nostrils of the Canadian people and smells to heaven. It cannot be covered by a cloud of printers ink, not even out of the Snail's ink bag.

Joe Martin's attack on the policy of the Laurier government, delivered last Friday night in Winnipeg, is the most scathing indictment which has yet been brought against them. Coming as it does from the ex-member for Winnipeg and such an old Grit war horse as Fighting Joe, its criticisms are all the more crushing. The most salient hits were revived with frequent and prolonged applause. Nothing that any Conservative speaker or paper can say on the broken pledges of the Laurier government, the pledges that made them a government and are now undergoing an elaborate course of explaining away by their leading lights, can equal in force and intensity the effect of these rebukes in the mouth of a man, who supported and fought for the party because he believed their their promises and had no notion that their pledges were only intended to catch votes. There is no Liberal in Western Canada, who has done more for his party than Mr. Martin and the hired monkeys of the grit newspaper barrel organs will be kept turning handsprings to rebut the effect of his measured yet terrible castigation. Speaking of the tariff issue, he said: "Now, I say as one of those who took rather an active part in the last campaign and was the candidate in this city of the Liberal party, if the government have up to this time fully fulfilled their pledges and that question is no longer an issue in Dominion politics, then I entirely misunderstood the pledges which were given in 1893." Mr. Martin's misunderstanding was shared by thousands of Conservatives who opposed the Laurier candidates and well as by thousands of Liberals, who supported them. When Laurier and his lieutenants come out and declare that these pledges have been carried out in their entirety they are simply adding to the fraud which they have already perpetrated on the trust confided to them by the electors by a further insult to their intelligence.

NOBLE THREE

Controlling Interest Secured By Jno. J. Young for a Private Syndicate.

J. J. Young, of Calgary, has secured for himself and two other investors a controlling interest in the Noble Three group on Laforme creek. This group consists of six claims, the Chilcat, Wa Wa, Noble Three, Treadwell, White Elephant and Barefoot. This property, which was the pioneer location of the Laforme creek camp, was staked in 1897 by F. Jackson and A. McRae. The work done on the group is chiefly on the Noble Three claim, where a 40 foot tunnel has been run, which is calculated to strike the ledge in another ten feet. Several tons of shipping ore are at present on the dump. It is a galena proposition carrying a good percentage in gold and copper.

Up Against a Brick Wall.

The Silver-Lead Mines Association is made up of the managers of mines in the Slocan who refuse to pay the union scale of wages for the eight-hour day, that is $3.50 for miners and $3 for muckers. Approximately the following are in the combine, but the first named is likely to do as two others have already done, quit the layout: The Payne, Reco, Ruth, Whitewater, Idaho, Queen Bess, Noble Five, Wakefield, Emily Edith, Enterprise and Bosun,—eleven in all in the whole province. Several of the miners are working underground on contracts and all have a few men working on the surface. There is no demand for "men" in the Slocan. There is certain victory for the miners in sight, but in the meantime let the local men and the employers fight it out amongst themselves. There seems to be plenty of work and no conflict in the Boundary creek camps.

As soon as the mine managers of the Slocan consent to recognize a brother union, there will be plenty to do; but the Slocan right now is a good place to steer clear of.

Our War Despatches.

THE HERALD has made arrangements with an eastern correspondent for a daily report of the Transvaal war. These despatches reach Revelstoke 20 hours ahead of the coast papers and the public here can have the latest from the seat of war just that much in advance. The reports in the meantime will be posted each day in front of THE HERALD Office, until arrangements are made to issue a war bulletin from this office. The cost in issuing a war bulletin is considerable and the price of the bulletin will be 10c, or $1.00 per month. Parties wishing the bulletin delivered to them each day will please leave notice at THE HERALD Office.

Nettie L.

The lower tunnel in the Nettie L is now completed all but about 40 feet of the 500 contracted for. The tunnel has cut through a vein of iron ore, the same as is found on both sides of the ledge in the upper workings, which renders it almost certain that the lead will soon be encountered. The so-called graphite through which the tunnel has been running has been found to contain considerable quantities of sulphide of silver, which is almost indistinguishable in appearance to the "graphite" itself. The ore houses are now completed and the mine is in a position to commence regular shipping as soon as rawhiding commences.

Maybe.

The contract for the tunnel has not yet cut the ledge, but the indications shown by the claim on development are exceedingly favorable and strongly resemble those of the Nettie L in character.

A SERIOUS LOSS

The Irish Fusiliers and Gloucesters Captured.

OPPOSING FORCES YET ENGAGED

How The News Was Received in London.—Paris and the French Press Jubilant.—The Italian Journals Express Their Sympathy.—No Further Despatches Received From Ladysmith and it is Faared That Communication Has Been Interrupted.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD).

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The following is the text of Gen. White's despatch to the War Office: "Ladysmith, Oct. 30, 1.35 p.m.—I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops. In these operations today the Royal Irish Fusiliers, number 10 mountain battery, and the Gloucestershire regiment, were surrounded in the hills, and after losing heavily had to capitulate. The casualties have not yet been ascertained. A man of the Fusiliers, employed as hospital orderly, came in under flag of truce with a letter from the survivors of the column, who asked for assistance to bury the dead. I fear there is no doubt of the truth of the report. I formed a plan, in the carrying out of which the disaster occurred, and I am alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable."

The list of the officers captured is in number 42. The full extent of the disaster is not known, but it must be appalling to General White, who is practically surrounded. Two of the finest of the British regiments and the mule battery deducted from the Ladysmith garrison weakens it about one fifth of its total strength and alters the whole situation. The disaster costs the British 1500 to 2,000 men and six seven-pounder screw guns, and as the Boer artillery are already pretty strong, it can be imagined that the capture of these guns will be a great help to the Boers.

The latest despatch says that the fighting has been renewed at Ladysmith and the battle is now in progress.

Some harsh things are being said in military circles of British tactics which have led to the ambush of the Eighteenth Hussars at Glencoe, and the loss of two fine regiments. An interview has been published with a British officer, whose name is withheld but who is described as a well known general, with a distingvished record during the Indian Mutiny. In the course of the interview he passed a severe criticism on the condvct of the campaign. "Yesterday's disaster," said the officer in question, "is only another proof of serious blundering all through. White is a good regimental commander, but does not seem to excel in strategy or the management of a big division. I regard the Glencoe affair as another example of blundering. Proceeding to describe the battle at Glencoe he observes that some of the enemy were allowed to occupy a hill and plant their guns on Talana Hill. Nothing was done to stop this, until the Boers began to shell Glencoe on the following morning. As for yesterday's casualty it seems inexcusable that two regiments should have been allowed to be separated from the main body, and especially with such a swarm of the enemy against them. I know I am expressing the opinion of many other military officers."

An urgent cabinet council has been summoned today (Wednesday). The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, arrived in London last evening.

Of the European press the Italian journals are the only ones that express sympathy with Great Britain in her loss.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An ominous curtain has again descended upon the officers in Natal. No despatches, except the official telegrams of General White, thus far have been permitted to mention the disaster and no telegram from Ladysmith has been received in London since the advice from the British Commander. This gives rise to the belief that communication has already been cut. In this event some time must elapse before details regarding the British loss are received.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Abroad, especially in France, no pains are taken to disguise the satisfaction felt in consequence of the British rebuff. In Paris, every means of spreading the news was utilized. Some of the more dignified papers have adopted a respectful and sympathetic tone. The majority are overjoyed. The editor of La Patrie swung the Transvaal and Orange Free State flags out of his office windows. La Presse predicts a general revolt of the Dutch in South Africa. Le Courier du Soir thinks the continental powers will propose arbitration.

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 districts, Wednesdays and Saturdays, making closest connections with all trains.

Advertising Rates: Display ads, $1.00 per column inch, $2.00 per inch when inserted on title page. Legal ads. 10c per (nonpareil) line for first insertion; 5c for each additional insertion. Reading notices, 10c 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 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 locality 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

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 anything that has appeared in another paper must first be offered for publication to that paper before it can appear in THE HERALD.

SIR WILFRID'S PATRIOTISM

The following character sketch of Canada's premier is taken from the columns of The Montreal Star:

Sir Wilfrid's patriotism is very profound, but very shifty. British to the core when in London, French in Paris, and American in Chicago; enthusiastically British in Bowmanville, but allowing his government to be represented as very un-British in La Patrie, of Montreal. His emotions are not those of a statesman, but of a comedian, and his high flown expressions mean as little to him as the rant of a third rate actor. His strong point is his versatility; he has played many parts, and to do him justice always tries to suit the taste of his audience. Having got into power by a successful appeal to race prejudice, it is natural that he should think it high time for Canadians to sink all race lines, all creed lines, all party lines and unite in contemplation of Wilfrid, the Altogether Admirable. The whole tone of his recent utterances indicates a thorough appreciation fo his own merits and his own importance. His sublime poses are approaching the ridiculous.

When the premier thoroughly realizes that he has completely mistaken the temper of the Canadian people with reference to the Empire's quarrels he will do the lightning change act as quickly as any man on the stage, and that is the performance for which his many admirers are now clamoring.

CANADA AND THE TRANSVAAL.

From the Calgary Herald

It is now just three weeks since Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the government could not send militiamen out of this country except for purposes of Canadian defence, and that the cabinet had no power to spend money in connection with the Transvaal war without the consent of parliament. Tomorrow night, however, 1,000 Canadian soldiers will have embarked from Quebec for Cape Town or Durban. The government is paying the cost of recruiting, furnishing the equipment and paying the men down to the time they are landed in Africa. So far the premier has abandoned the position he took when he made his statement to the Toronto Globe, which appeared in the issue of that paper of October 5th.

So much the government has yielded to the force of public opinion, which has been raised to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The premier has abandoned his whole position. By sending the troops to South Africa he admits that he has power to send them. By spending money without a vote he says that he has power to do so. If the government has power to pay the Canadian volunteers up to the time they arrive in South Africa, it has power to pay them while they are abroad. And this is what the people in the English speaking province at least, think that the government ought to do. By the present arrangement it is proposed to ask the volunteers to serve as British regulars with an allowance of a shilling a day from the Imperial treasury, and nothing from Canada after the arrival of the contingent in Africa. Against this there is the strongest kind of protest. The people of Canada are willing and more than willing to relieve the British government of all expense connected with this expedition. They are ready to pay the soldiers and furnish them. They are rather ashamed of making a parade of supplying a contingent at the expense of the British tax payer, who is already furnishing armies and fleets to defend Canada and all the other colonies. It is not a large thing for millions of Canadian people, whose government claims a surplus of millions of dollars, and which has a militia force of 38,000 men, to send 1,000 troops to Africa free of cost to the Empire. Other colonies, with a much smaller militia and less population have offered to send proportionately larger forces, and to pay the whole bill. Canada, whose people are as ready as those of Australiasia both to serve and to pay, has been the last to offer troops, and the only one which has not offered to pay the men.

The gallant storming of the heights at Glencoe by the Dublin Fusiliers, the first feat of the war, should be a sufficient answer to the disloyal resolutions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and clear the Irish name from the dishonor cast upon it by the Montreal fanatics. Ireland has given more for Britain than she ever took from it, and every British battle field bears glorious testimony to the loyalty of Ireland's sons.

N. A. Belcourt, Liberal M. P. for Ottawa, in an open letter to the Ottawa Free Press takes issue with M. Bourassa, Liberal member for Labelle, who resigned as a protest against the action of the government in sending a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal. Mr. Belcourt contends that the government's course was justifiable and characterizes Bourassa's contention that the government has sacrificed the independence of Canada as nothing more serious than a hideous nightmare. Mr. Bourassa, who seeks re-election will no doubt be successful, a fact which will be more hurtful to the party to which he belongs than otherwise.

AN ARMY CORPS

What It Means—Its Composition—After Disembarkation.

In his speech in the British house of commons, Mr. George Wyndham, under secretary for war, when asking the house to vote £8,000,000, or say $40,000,000, for the Boer war had something to say about the army corps now going out. What is meant by an army corps may demand a brief explanation. The army corps originally, as, for instance, at Waterloo, was a somewhat nebulous body, but it has since been regularised by the Germans. The handling of great masses of men entailed large groupings for the purposes of command and administration, and the division—the only unit complete in the three arms—was not sufficiently comprehensive. With universal service and a rigidly territorial system, there was no difficulty in assigning a larger unit to geographical areas. Thus in Germany and elesewhere a district is made to furnish an army corps complete with all its details. The application of the army corps organisation to Great Britain, where universal service does not exist and a rigid territorial system is impossible, has been frequently criticised. The various components must necessarily be brought together from places far apart. Scotland and Ireland, the Channel Islands, Newcastle and Devonport, Pembroke and Dover had to be drawn upon to make the first army corps which has ever existed in England, says one writer, who adds:

The Composition of the Unit.

The composition of this large unit has been the subject of much academic discussion. As laid down, it consists of three complete infantry divisions, each of two brigades of four battalions with a squadron and three field batteries. "Corps troops" consisting of a squadron of cavalry, two horse and six field batteries, an infantry battalion, and various engineer units, are added. A cavalry division would consist of two brigades and two horse artillery batteries, a battalion of mounted infantry, and a detachment of mounted engineers. For the line of communications infantry battalions would be allotted, their numbers depending upon the length of the line to be guarded and the general military conditions. An army corps in England is practically a schedule of widely scattered units, to which mobilisation points have been assigned and for which certain stores are maintained. Inclusive of supply and medical services, the total number of men is, roughly, 35,000, with 84 guns, 10,000 horses or pack animals, and 1,700 vehicles. The authorised war strength of a cavalry division is about 6,700 officers and men, with 12 guns, 6,600 horses and pack animals and 450 vehicles. The mobilisation of an army corps and cavalry division would therefore imply the provision of about 41,700 officers and men, 96 guns 16,600 animals and 2,150 vehicles, exclusive of troops for the line of communications.

To complete the number of men a large draft upon the army reserves must be made, as the special reserve recently constituted would not nearly suffice. When in 1870, Germany placed 370,000 men in the Palatinate in 15 days, the world marvelled. No more complete adaptation of means to a big end had ever been seen; yet, in a sense, the operation, was a simple one. The men, the rtansport, and the stores were all ready. The great general staff under Von Moltke's eye had worked out every detail, carefully gauging the requirements and as carefully planning the arrangements by which these requirements were to be met. The British problem was essentially different. When the various units of the army corps had assembled and equipped themselves at their scattered centres, they had to be brought to various points on the coast and embarked in extemporised transports of varying capacity. The larger units had to be separated from each other and from their transport. The transport itself had to be specialised, and many thousands of mules and bullocks bought.

After Disembarkation.

After disembarkation at the South Africa port the real organization of the transport must begin. Not till then can the larger units be brought together and equipped with their multifarious vehicles, their hospital and supply details, their ammunition columns and their engineer detachments. Brigades—and still less divisions—will not be complete field units until they have land and disentangled their belongings from the vast mass of animals and vehicles discharged at the bases. The force which it has been deemed necessary to send to South Africa is far greater than any which has ever been dispatched at one time from British shores.

The test of organizing power will arise only after disembarkation, and it is in anticipation of the difficulties which must necessarily present themselves that a considerable number of army service corps are being sent out.

BOER STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

The strength of the Boer forces lies in their movement in small bodies, in their good general standard of marksmanship, and in their knowledge of the country. Their weakness arises from the want of organization, of military cohesion, and of transport and supply arrangements. While, therefore, raids in comparatively small force—the horses living upon the grass of the country—can be carried out, large movements are practically impossible, and the advantages of operating on interior lines cannot fully be realized. With time and the facilities afforded by the railways, strong positions could be taken up, supplies accumulated, and an effective defence offered against front attacks. In the absence of organized transport, however, movements conforming to unexpected strategical developments are impracticable. On the realization of the inherent disabilities of unorganized forces the successful conduct of a campaign would depend. An old "Old Prussian Officer," writing in a recent number of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," comments upon the errors committed in 1881, and goes on to depreciate the training and qualifications of British officers, who, he states, content themselves with a study of the battle of Waterloo, and have not reached the level of modern tactical requirements. Since 1881 the British army has made great advances, says a writer in defence.

THE SUCCESS AT GLENCOE

Within a few miles of Majuba Hill a British force has won a signal victory over the Boer invaders of Natal. Singularly enough, the conditions this time were reversed, for the Boers hold the top of a difficult hill, which the British soldiers were obliged to ascend in the face of a fierce rifle fire. The victory gained by the attacking force seems to have been most satisfactorily complete, since the enemy were driven off, after suffering severe loss, leaving their artillery in the hands of the British.

Today's dispatches go to show that the losses on the British side at Glencoe were not so severe as earlier reports indicated. They also show that officers make up an unusually large percentage of the killed and wounded, a fact which testifies anew to the heroic, self devotion of the British army officer. It is a well known part of Boer tactics to direct their best sharp shooting skill against the officers, who are naturally the easiest marks in an advancing line. For the brave men who fell at Glencoe there will be a sincere national mourning, and special regret will be felt because of the mortal wounding of Gen. Symons, whose courage and skill appear to have been largely instrumental in securing this decisive success.

RAILWAYS IN WAR

The Great Problem of Army Transportation in South Africa—Five Routes From Coast to Transvaal.

It has been rightly observed that the railway systems of South Africa will play an important part in the Boer war; and the fact that the whole of the ports from which railway lines converge on the two republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State are in the hands of Great Britain is an enormous factor in favor of the power whose forces have to come over the sea. The fact that Major Girouard (the Canadian) has been transferred from his responsible duties in Egypt as the director of railways to take charge of the transportation arrangements in the Transvaal shows that nothing will be left to chance in that direction.

The Transvaal and the Orange Free State may be approached by five different routes. The first in point of importance from all points of view, not even excepting strategic, so far as the preservation of the empire in Africa is concerned, is unquestionably the railway from Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony and chief port in South Africa, to Buluwayo, 1,374 miles in length, passing through Kimberley and Mafeking, running along the western flank of the two republics and forming a connection with the Free State from De Aar Junction.

Next In Strategic Value.

Next to this railway of greatest strategic value is the main line from Durban, the principal port in Natal by way of Pietermaritzburg, the capital of that colony, to Ladysmith, Charleston, and the Transvaal frontier, where it connects with the Natal-Transvaal railway running to Johannesburg and Pretoria. From Durban, or Port Natal, as it is sometimes called, to the frontier, the distance is 307 miles, and from the frontier to Johannesburg is 176 miles, and to Pretoria 204 miles.

There are two other lines running from Cape Colony ports into the republics. One is called the Midland section—the Cape Town system is the Western—running from Port Elizabeth to Norval's Point on the Free State frontier. At the frontier, which is 328 miles distant from the port, it connects with the Orange Free State trunk line, which passes through Bloemfontein to the Transvaal. The other system is called the Eastern section, which runs from East London—a port of some importance lying near Port Elizabeth—to Aliwal North, a distance of 280 miles, and connects with the Orange Free State trunk line by a branch from Albert junction, three miles north of Burghersdrop, to Springfontein, 67 miles in length, and with the Midland section of the Cape railways by a line from Stormberg Junction to Middleburg Road, 68 miles long.

From Delogogoa Bay.

The fifth and certainly not the least important railway route from the coast is that hitherto known as the Portuguese system, connecting with the Netherlands railway in the Transvaal, and running from Delagoa bay by way of Komati Poort to Pretoria, 349 miles distant. This is by far the shortest route from the coast to the Transvaal; and as the cession of Delagoa bay and the territory immediately adjoining it to Great Britain is only awaiting the ratification of the Imperial parilament, it cannot be doubted that this system will be largely utilized to convey troops from the magnificent harbor of Delagoa aby, where 1,000 vessels can ride at anchor, to the scene of hostilities, Komati Poort, on the Transvaal border, is only 56 miles distant from the bay, so that roops landed at the bay can be poured into the eastern flank of the South African republic with comparative to ease.

The Delagoa bay line is without adequate protection, and no doubt as soon as it gets into British hands an attempt will be made by the Boers to destroy it. In fact, the despatches already state that they had laid mines over the bridge across the Sterkspruit, near Komati Poort, which took many years to build, and cost about £6,000.

The four other lines leading into the republic from the coast are carefully guarded by military forces, and it is not at all improbable that when the time comes for the transportation of the army corps the working of them will pass into the hands of the military authorities for a time. That the Boers would direct their energies to the destruction of railway property and the seizure of trains it is hardly necessary to state. They have been doing it since the war broke out.

Part the Railways Will Play.

In what proportion the army corps, when it reaches South Africa, will be distributed over these routes to the scene of hostilities it is useless to speculate, but that all these systems will be utilized is beyond doubt. There will be no difficulty in the landing of troops at all the ports which form the railway termini, and from the main lines of railway which have been described there are numerous branches which will render the conveyance of large bodies of men to any given point a matter that can be accomplished without difficulty.

So far as the republics themselves are concerned, the Boers were long bitterly opposed to railway construction within their territory. Prior to 1890 the railways of South Africa were confined to the English colonies with the single exception of the short line from Delagoa bay to Komati Poort. At four points the railways were brought to an abrupt termination on the boundary lines of the republics, and for years these proved an impassable barrier to further advance. The prejudice against the iron horse, however, was eventually overcome, and the reaction that set in amounted almost to a railway mania, and now both republics are well provided with lines which have served countries and to give them outlets to the coast.

THE PEKISKO SUICIDE

Full Details of the Death of Adolf Pflughaupt

Sergeant Browns, N. W. M. P., of High River, received intelligence on an afternoon of last week that Mr. A. Pflughaupt, of Eden Valley, Pekisko, had committed suicide at his ranche. The coroner was at once communicated with and an inquest was held at the ranche on Saturday.

From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Pflughaupt had returned home on October 7th from the Brandon lunatic asylum to which he had been committed a month previous, and that to all appearances he was just as insane on his return as he was when sent away. He constantly threatened to take his life and that of his "enemies." On the afternoon of October 19th he compelled all the inmates of his house to go into the garden to pick potatoes, stating that he himself was going out to fish.

On her return to the house Mrs. Pflughaup noticed her husband's watch on his desk, and his revolver was empty. Fearing that something had happened she sent Winnerling, the hired man to look for her husband. Following the footprints in the snow to the bridge over High river, Winnerling came across the body of Pflughaupt quite dead and lying in a pool with a revolver bullet thorugh the head. Round the body was a rope, one end of which had been made fast to the bridge. A looking glass was tied to the belt of the deceased by a piece of line, and from a button on his vest was suspended a revolver lately discharged. All the witnesses were unanimous in their opinion that Pflughaupt was a dangerous lunatic for weeks before his death.

After hearing the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind and added a rider totheir verdict requesting the proper authorities to call on the management of the asylum at Brandon for an explanation of their action in allowing Pflughaupt to go at large. The jury asked the coroner to see that their verdict was not pigeon holed, but placed without delay before the proper authorities.

Where two discourse, if the anger of one rises, he is the wise man who lets the contest fall.—Plutarch.

There arrived at Seattle the other day from the Klondike a single shipment of $907,000, the largest single gold consignment ever made by way of Lynn canal. It is the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, sent out by the Dawson branch. Nearly all of the gold came in bar shape, the dust having been melted in Dawson. The bars range in value all the way from $250 to $20,000 each. They were inclosed in wooden boexs, iron and steel clasped and bound, 15 in all. Corp. H. E. Rudd and Constable Geo. Hy. Barnes, of the North West Mounted Police, accompanied the treasure as guards. Two leather trunks containing $90,000 worth of native dust were sent from Dawson by the Bank of British North America.

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Regular meetings are held in the Oddfellows Hall on the third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
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ARRIVAL OF BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS

Incapacity of the Boers Allows the Junction of British Forces.

GERMAN FORCE ENTIRELY DESTROYED AT GLENCOE

Particulars of General Yule's Retreat March from Dundee.

London, Oct. 25.—The parliamentary secretary of the war office in the house of commons reported that Field Marshall Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the forces, sums up the situation as follows: General Yule has fallen back to effect a junction with Sir George Stewart White. He camped on Monday eevning about 16 miles south of Dundee, without seeing anything of the enemy during the march and has since been reported. All is well on the Waschbank river. General White fought a successful action with an Orange Free State force on Tuesday in the road between Ladysmith and New Castle and should have joined hands with General Yule last evening. General Yule reports that his wounded are doing well. The Boer wounded are treated the same as the British and there is every rerason to believe that the Boers will treat the British wounded in their hands in the same humane manner. The afternoon papers sharply criticize Lord Wolseley's summary of the Natal situation. They say that it is a distinct resemblance to the statement of the Spanish ministry when preparing their country-men for the news of the disaster at Santiago. This is probably an overestimated view. There is no denying the great suspense and anxiety existing and which has been increased by the report in circulation purporting to emanate from official quarters to the effect that the Boers have secured the services of 13,000 natives. Vague and varied estimates of the Boers and the absence of anything official on the subject is arousing misgivings as to whether the beaten enemy suffered proportionately to the disastrous losses of the victors. The British military authorities hope to have wireless telegraphy in operation in South Africa within three weeks, when they hope the difficulties experienced from the cutting of the wires will be obviated as it will be only necessary to establish communication with a point at which the ordinary wires are intact. One of the most disquieting stories comes from Ladysmith to the effect that an Englishman who arrived there from Dundee on Sunday evening after escaping through the Boer lines the previous night reported that the enemy were shelling the town and the camp with heavy guns, while the shells of the British were unable to reach the batteries of the enemy. Subsequently the man added the camp was shifted a mile or so in order to be out of reach of the Beors who were firing on the magazine in the town. A courteous note has been received from General Conje to Col. Baden-Powell offering afair proposal for the exchange of the wounded prisoners. This indicates that when the Boers fired on the ambulance train, which was attempting to pick up the dead, they did so by mistake. A native rumor says that Colonel Plumer Attals has engaged and defeated a force of Boers. Several ladies on hearing that their husbands had been captured visited the Boer camp and were courteously received. Their interpositions for their husbands were successful and the reunited families have arrived in Kimberley. The prisoners report that they were well trerated.

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith dated Monday says: Thirty of the 18th Hussars who were sent to intercept the retreat of the Boers from Elandslaagte were cut off by the enemy. Under Sergeant Baldrey they fought their way across Biggarsberg, the enemy pursuing and firing at them at a range of 300 yards along the passes. They arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. Three of the troopers are missing, owing to the break down of their horses. The Boers used a maxim. The Hussars were fired at as far down at Modersprut. The war office returns show that the total British casualties since the beginning of hostilities reach 597, and 18 officers having been killed and 15 wounded. There are 13 unaccounted for. This total, however, does not include the squadron of the 18th Hussars which went astray near Dundee, or of the officers of the Dublin Fusiliers. A report of the heavy losses sent from Rielfontein came as an unpleasaut surprise, as General White's telegram to the war office yesterday gave the impression that this was merely a brush. The censorship which is always a delicate matter, is working smoothly without a hitch. This exactly hits the state of affairs today. An ominous veil is still drawn over the movements of General Sir G. S. White and General Yule beyond belated Ladysmith. A dispatch concerning the Elandslaagte fight is still filtering in. The British public are in complete darkness and are left to conjecture over the cooked war office dispatches. The officials at the war office last evening said that very few dispatches had been received and that nothing was expected till morning. It is practically certain that General Yule has now effected a conjunction with General White, although this was not brought about on Tuesday, night as announced in the Daily Mail, but on Wednesday,and as both are now in a position of safety the conjecture concerns itself with the manner of General Yule's retreat. While the concealing of the facts regarding General Yule's retreat can be amply justified on the ground of keeping the intelligence from the Boers the hiding of the news respecting the Hussars and the Fusiliers who were apparently captured in the battle at Glencoe is severely criticized, even no intimation having been given about the officers who were missing. The heavy losses of the British troops are commented upon as what the rifle fire means today in the hands of even undisciplined men who can shoot fairly and stand their ground. Comparisons are made first with the employment of the magazine rifle in the Spanish-American war, and it is considered that the American losses at El Caney and San Juan would have been much heavier if the Spaniards had stood their ground like the Boers. According to the Brussels dispatch, Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal in Europe, has issued a statement that the Boers have now nearly 100,000 men in the field.

London, Oct. 27.—The official announcement of the joining of General White and General Yule came as a great relief and all the more in view of the fact that the later dispatches show that only the incapacity of the intelligence department of the Boers saved General Yule's column from what might have been

A Great Disaster.

It seems that on Friday Dundee was full of alarms. Heavy firing was heard at 1 o'clock and again at 4. A severe thunderstorm soon after stopped the Boer cannonade. Saturday passed in the same anxious manner, in momentary expectation of an attack. The British finally evacuated, taking all they could, but leaving plenty behind for the Boers to loot. The appointments of

The Boer Hospital

at Dundee is described as very inadequate and primitive. The Boers themselves in the absence of a nursing staff got only very scant attention. Gen Yule's column had

A Very Exhausting March,

chiefly it is believed by night. The reason for the night march is not given, but it was probably from fear of Boer surprises. Heavy rain and mist hampered the march, but were perhaps the means of saving General Yule's column from molestation. It took the column 24 hours to cover the last 16 miles. It is reported that Sir Wm. Penn

Symons Died

on Wednesday, not yesterday, and was buried at Dundee yesterday.

The war office received a telegram from General White, dated Ladysmith, Thursday, to the effect that all the flussars were alive but prisoners. A belated dispatch sent from Glencoe camp on the night of the battle admits that very few Boers, dead or wounded, were found on the field in that vicinity. It explains this by saying that throughout the fight the Boers in accordance with their usual custom buried their dead and carried off their wounded immediately after they fell. Those left representing only the casualties during the last moments of the fighting. Even their disabled cannon had been removed, although broken pieces of them could be seen lying about. The war is having its natural effect in Cape Colony. Everything is at famine prices.

Horse Flesh Is at a Premium.

A Dutch circular is being secretly circulated in the Krugersdorp district appealing to the Dutch to stand shoulder to shoulder against "the tyrant who never keeps his faith."

WAR OFFICE DISPATCH

Capture of British Officers by the Boers.

London, Oct. 26.—The war office has issued the following:

"We learn from unofficial sources that the following officers, whose absence was not previously noted by us are prisoners in the enemy's hands: Eighteenth Hussars—Lt. Col. Moller, Major Dreville and Captain Pollock. Dublin Fusiliers—Captain Lonsdale, Lts. Lemeseurier, Garvice, Grimshaw, Majondie and Shore. It is presumed that the whole squadron of the 18th Hussars under the officers whose names are given are taken prisoners.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE ARRIVES

Transport Lands a Battalion at Durban.

Durban, Oct. 27.—Martial law has been decalred throughout Natal. A transport has arrived with a battalion of the rifle brigade.

FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY

Splendid Speech by Mr. Casgrain, M. P., at Granby, P. Q.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—Mr. J. A. Casgrain, M. P., delivered a splendid speech at Granby, P. Q., yesterday in which he defended the loyalty of the French Canadian people, and denounced in strong language the unpatriotic attitude of the premier and Mr. Tarte in connection with the Canadian Transvaal contingent. The full text of his speech which has aroused the greatest enthusiasm here, appears in this morning's issue of The Gazette.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Toronto, Oct. 27.—The Ontario government has appointed B. A. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, and Angus Kirkland, manager of the Toronto branch of the Bank of Montreal, and D. John Hoskin, president of the Toronto General Trusts Company, to be a commission to investigate the financial standing of the province. None of these gentlemen are known as politicians, though Walker and Hoskin have always been supposed to be mild Conservatives.

FIELD ARTILLERY

A Battery and a Half Arrive at Cape Town.

Cape Town, Oct. 27.—The troopship Zayathla, whose voyage from Liverpool was delayed with difficulties to the machinery, has arrived here with a battery and a half of field artillery. Her sister transport with an equal force, which has been similarly delayed, is daily expected.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Canada's Final Proposition for a Permanent Settlement of the Dispute

London, Oct. 25.—The Associated Press has enabled us to authoritively state Canada's final proposition for the permanent settlement of the Alaskan dispute. It is very different from the former demands and was delievered to the United States ambassador, Jos. E. Choate, by the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, Sir Louis Henry Davies, before the latter sailed and was dispatched today to Washington by the officials of the United States embassy. It is as follows:

"That the boundary line by arbitrated ontrems similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Brittain over Venezuela, particularly those provisions of making 50 years occupancy by either side a conclusive evidence of title of occupancy. Less than that period to be taken as equity allows under the international law. That as a condition precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration Skagway and Dyea would be conceded to the United States without further claim if Canada reserved Pyramid Harbor. In other words Canada gives up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulates that she must forego the latter before she agrees to arbitrate the boundary line.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Concludes Arrangements for the Insurance of the Canadian Contingent

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Sir Charles Tupper has concluded arrangements with the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Co. by which he effects the insurance of one million dollars upon the officers and men of the Canadian contingent. A prominent Montrealer is going to pay the premiums. In the case of death the heirs of deceased will receive one thousand dollars.

PRICE OF DIAMONDS

New York, Oct. 25.—Since the 16th instant diamonds in the rough have advanced twice in price, in each case a raise of five per cent, making a total increase in the price of 55 per cent during the last six months. So far cut diamonds have not been affected, but soon as the rough stones are put on the market a proportional rise in the cost will result in the finished product.

BRILLIANT MOVE BY GEN. YULE

Effects a Junction With General White Near Ladysmith.

Cape Town, Oct. 25.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing at 9:45 last night says that General Yule performed a brilliant strategical movement by a sweep march to the south, leaving Glencoe empty. He has effected a junction of forces with General White slightly to the north of Ladysmith. The two are now in a position to offer battle. It is believed the first attack will be made on a large Orange Free State force which has entered Natal by the way of Tintwa Pass and which has been harrassing Ladysmith. The military authorities decided that by joing these forces the two generals would be better able to cope with one large force at a time than having two small detachments to oppose simultaneously. Only 40 miles now separates the two Boer forces hence the need for speed and holding action. The two sections of the Boer army outnumber the entire British force by three to one. Hard fighting is certain at a very early date. Our men are confident and there is much enthusiasm. The fighting today outside Ladysmith was a mere brush. The losses on either side were insignificant, merely an artillery duel in which the Boers got the worst of the deal.

BOERS IN STRONG POSITION

On the Main Road Between Ladysmith and Dundee.

Ladysmith, Oct. 25.—Information has been received here to the effect that the Boers have established themselves in considerable numbers in a good position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee. At Dundee the force formerly commanded by General Symons, and since by General Yule, was falling back on Ladysmith by way of Helpma Kaar road, Beith, and the valleys of the Waschbank and the Sun rivers and is expected to reach the Sunday river valley on Monday, therefore he moved out a strong force to cover the movement of Yule's command. The enemy was discovered about seven miles out of Ladysmith in a position of exceptional strength, west of the road. When the commander of the Boer force saw that preparations were being made against him he opened fire with one gun with great accuracy. Our artillery soon got into position and the gun was silenced. Our troops were ordered to occupy a strong ridge parallel to the enemy's position but nearer to the road. I then confined my efforts to occupying him and hitting him hard enough to prevent his taking action against Yule's command. Numbers of the enemy fled to the west and firing had practically ceased at 2 o'clock.

KOSTER KILLED

And the German Force Said to To Be Annihilated.

Durban, Natal, Oct. 23.—(Delayed in transmission)-Ex-State Attorney Koster, the defender of Von Veltheim, the murderer of Woolf Joel, and at one time partner of the late Barney Barnato, is among the killed at Elandslaagte. It is said here that Col. Schiel's German force was almost annihilated at that battle.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE

Takes His Seat in the House of Lords.

London, Oct. 27.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, took his seat in the house of lords for the first time today.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

Santos, Brazil, Oct. 27.—Two fresh cases of bubonic plague have occurred here. This town is on the north coast of the island of Enauagaco.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT

Will be Enthusiastically Received at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Lord Minto and household will go to Quebec to see the contingent off. A big reception is being organized to meet the Winnipeg section of the contingent when it passes through here tomorrow afternoon. The headquarters of the militia staff and the city council will be well represented and the brass band will be in attendance.

B. C. CONTINGENT.

Will be Welcomed by the Mayor and Aldermen at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—The mayor and aldermen will tender a formal welcome to the British Columbia Transvaal contingent which passes through the city today.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER

Major Arnold of Winnipeg to be Captain of A Company.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—A military general order has been issued today that Major Arnold, of Winnipeg, is to be captain of the A. company, vice Capt. M. G. Blanchard, of Victoria, who is to be lieutenant. The provisional board of the Y. M. C. A. of Ontario, with headquarters at Toronto, made an application to the minister of militia to be allowed to send a representative along with the Canadian contingent to the Transvaal. Minister Borden has consented and D. Barry, the college secretary, will accompany the soldiers.

LARGE STEAMER ASHORE

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 26.—The James Turpie, a large ocean steamer, from a Mediterranean port, for New York, has gone ashore on the shoals in a dense fog with a general cargo. It is reported to be in a favorable condition and will get off at high tide.

MILWAUKEE S. W. RAILWAY CO.

Milwaukee, Oct. 26.—The Milwaukee South Western Railway company says in announcing its plans that it proposes not only to build 200 miles of railway, extending south west from Milwaukee, but intends to go into the lake and rail business, operating with the Canada Atlantic. It is claimed by this means freight can be shipped to Liverpool over a route that is 800 miles shorter than the one via Buffalo and New York.

LIEUT. GOV. McINNES

Vancouver, Oct. 26.—Lieut. Gov. McInnes left this morning on a pleasure visit to Ottawa.

TRANSPORTS FOR MANILA

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Five transports left for Manila today, carrying the 28th, 31st, 39th and the 45th regiments.

WAR OFFICE DISPATCH

General Yule Compelled to Abandon Glencoe and Dundee.

London, Oct. 25.—The war office dispatch seems to realize the worst fears. General Yule has abandoned not only Dundee, but Glencoe also, and as far as present news would indicate he has neither poined General White nor reached Ladysmith. General White's successful action was announced in parliament by Mr. Wyndand seemed to resolve itself into a mere engagement with Orange Free State troops. While Yule is slipping southward it is evident from official dispatches that both Commandant General Joubert's column on the north and the Orange Free State troops on the west now occupy strong positions and that nothing hinders Yule's retirement and getting to Ladysmith from the south east. Until reinforcements arrive it seems that General White will be obliged to concentrate on Ladysmith. It is believed the government have other dispatches not yet made public.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN

Toronto, Oct. 25.—The Rev. Philip Tocque, a retired clergyman of the Church of England, and son of a ship owner, died on Monday, aged 85. He held various chuches in the United States and Canada and was the author of several works of minor importance.

INSURRECTION AT PANAMA

Washington, Oct. 25.—A cablegram has been received at the state department from United States Consul Gudger at Panama stating that an insurrection has broken out there and that martial law has been declared.

INCREASE OF LADY STUDENTS

Kingston, Oct. 25.—The lady students of Queen's University are increasing and there will be 30 ladies enrolled this season.

GENESEE-BEAVER YACHT RACE

Cup To Be Held by the Rochester Yacht Club.

Rochester, Oct. 27.—Chas. Van Voorhis, the present owner of the Genesee, and a member of the Rochester Yacht club, in an interview with the Associated Press this afternoon said that after the races in Toronto harbor between the Genesee and the Beaver it was the understanding that as soon as the inscription of the cup could be properly made the cup would be sent on to Rochester to be held by that club for a short time, and then turned over to the Chicago yacht club challenger. Van Voorhis adds that the inscription as first proposed did not meet with the approval of all concerned and it is changed to read as won by the American yacht Genesee from the Canadian yacht Beaver. Van Voorhis says he understands the inscription has been finished and he expects the cup to arrive daily.

IMPORTANT MEETING

London, Oct. 27.—According to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William will meet at Darmstadt before the Kaiser gose to England.

THE U. S. AND THE WAR

Peace Delegation Wait on President McKinley.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Resolutions were adopted at a meeting held in Carnegie hall, New York, on October 11th, urging the president to offer the services of the United States to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal and Orange Free State republics and were presented to the president yesterday afternoon by a delegation from New York, headed by Tunis G. Bergen, president of the Holland Society of Bergen, in an address. In presenting the address to the president he said: The delegation has no desire to embarrass the friendly relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. On the contrary it is because of the friendliness and good feeling they presented the petition to the president in the hope that in the wise and good discretion of the executive a way might be found to offer the timely offices of the government of the United States in the endeavor to allay the bloody conflict now going on in Africa. This being the line of the new diplomacy enunciated at the Hague peace conference. The hope is expressed that honorable terms for peace might be secured and the honor of both countries be sustained and the names of our sister republics be not stricken from the earth. No people would welcome our good offices like the British. The South African republics were ready for mediation and the United States as a friend to both should be the mediator. The president thanked the gentlemen for appearing and the sentiments expressed in behalf of peace. Such sentiments had his sympathy, but in a case where so many interests were involved moves must be made with great reserve, lest injury be done to some parties. The fact moreover should not be overlooked that America had interests at stake. The president reiterated that he assured the delegation that the petition would receive his most earnest consideration.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

In a Critical Condition in India.

Calcutta, Oct. 27.—The critical condition of the cotton industry is exciting considerable attention here and at Bombay. Owing to the over production of the mills it is feared a decision to partly close down comes too late to save the situation.

FRYING THE FRIARS

Manila, Oct. 27.—The Filipino congress has selected a commission of native priests to proceed to Rome to explain to the pope the abuses and iniquities of the friars on the islands and to ask for a correction and intervention.

The contented man is never poor; tho discontented never rich.—Leighton.

What a day it wil be when the Royal Dublin Fusiliers march over the Orange River to the tune of Boyne Water.

FERGUSON

THE ROSSLAND OF THE LARDEAU

Lardeau Is the richest mining district in British Columbia

Ferguson Is right in the heart of Lardeau's rchest mines

Now is the Time to Invest in Ferguson Real Estate

And Here are the Reasons Why You Should Get in on the Ground Floor of this Rising Mining Camp

First

Is in the heart of the mines and so situated that it will always be the outfitting point for all the big shippers. A glance at a map of the district will convince the most skeptical of this fact.

Second:

The miners and mine owners will make their headquarters at Ferguson.

Third

Next year Ferguson will have two railways, namely the Lardo Duncan and the C.P.R. Both lines have been surveyed into the town, and the Lardo Duncan are right now clearing the land for their new road and workshops, sideways etc.

Fourth:

The Silver Cup, Sunshine, Nettie L, Towrer, True Fissure, Pad Shot Broa view, Old Sanoma, Silver Queen Silver Belt The Horn Ledge Group Big Five Wagner, Abbott, Holy Moses Empire and other well known properties are tributory to Ferguson and are all within a radius of 10 miles of the townsite.

Now is the Golden Opportunity

Next summer may be too late to get in at ground floor prices. Advice—Act promptly.

Ferguson

Is absolutely without a rival in the Lardeau District.

Lots Are Selling Fast—

Spokane Capitalists are reaching after Ferguson property and expect to pull out with a handsome return, as experienced by them in the early days of Rossland.

Why Not You.

Lots selling now at from $150 to $250—Choice Corners.

All information can be procured on application to

F. BUKER, Local Agent,
FERGUSON TOWNSITE

D. T. Pickard

..ASSAYER..

Gold, Silver or Lead	$1.50
Copper	2.00
Gold and Silver	2.00
Gold or Silver and Copper	2.50
Gold, Silver and Lead	3.00
Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper	4.00

Prompt Attention to Samples by Mail, Cash Must Accompany the Sample.

Front St. Revelstoke

T. L. Haig

Notary Public, Sole Agent for

Revelstoke Townsite

Mining, Fire and Life Insurance..

Office, Opposite C.P.R. Depot.

We Have a Good Supply of

Building Material and Lumber

CUT PRICES FOR SPOT CASH

Call and see us. We can fix you

REVELSTOKE SAW MILLS

Thos. R. Davey

Trout Lake City

Notary Public Mining and Real Estate Broker and general Commission Agent. Mines reported on and Estimates given for work. Late reliable information as to claims working and for sale in the district. Good Prospects held easy.—Write or call.

Undertaking and Embalming

R. Howson & Co.,

MACKENZIE AVE.

Retail Dealers in Furnitur .

ROBERT SAMSON

Wood Dealer and Drayman.

Draying and delivery work a specialty. Teams always ready on shortest notice. Contracts for jobbing taken.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto

Paid Up Capital	$2,000,000
Reserve - - - -	1,300,000

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, President
T.R.Merritt,Vice-Pres, St. Catherines
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray
Hugh Ryan, T Sutherland, Stayner
Elias Rodgers
D. R. Wilkie, General Manager

BRANCHES

North West and British Columbia: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Golden, Nelson, Portage la Prairie Prince Albert, Strathcona, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Revelstoke.

Ontario: Essex, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Listowel, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Rat Portage, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catherines, St.Thomas, Toronto, Welland, Woodstock, Hamilton.

Quebec: Montreal.

Savings Bank Department—Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

Debentures—Provincial, Municipal, and other debentures purchased.

Drafts and Letters of Credit—Available at all points of Canada, United Kingdom, United States, Europe, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand etc.

Gold purchased.

This bank issues Special Receipts which will be accounted for at any of the Hudson's Bay Co's Posts in the Yukon and Northern districts.

A. R. B. HEARN, Manager Revelstoke Branch.

Canadian Pacific Ry. and Soo Line.

DIRECT ROUTE East and West

First-class sleepers on all trains. Tourist cars pass Revelstoke daily for St. Paul; Tuesdays and Saturdays for Toronto; Thursdays for Montreal and Boston.

DAILY TRAINS

East		West
8:00	leave—Revelstoke—arrive	17:10
8:20	arrive " leave	17:50

To and from Kootenay Points

8:10	leave—Revelstoke—arrive	16:45

Tickets issued and Baggage Checked Through to Destination.

Cheap Rates to the Old Country

Get full particulars apply as to time rates, and for copies of C. P. R. publications, address nearest local agent or

T. W. BRADSHAW, Agent, Revelstoke.

W. F. ANDERSON, Travelling Passenger Agent, Nelson.

E. J. COYLE, District Passenger Agent Vancouver.

Music Folios

of all kinds,—Instruction Books for Piano, Banjo, Guitar, Mandolin and Organ.
A large assortment of songs and sheet music.
All the latest songs kept on hand. If not in stock will procure at once.

CANADA DRUG & BOOK CO., LTD.

Mail orders immediately attended to.
CHAS. R. McDONALD, Manager.
McKENZIE AVE., REVELSTOKE STATION.

Tea's "fragrant", "delicious", "perfect" and "best" are now plentiful as gold mines, but people only smile and say "Give us Blue Ribbon Ceylon."

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

All Saint's Day.

What has become of the French Theatre Co.?

C. Lindmark is away this week on a business trip up the line.

G. S. McCarter left for the coast on Saturday and was due to return this morning.

Jas. A. Magee, proprietor of the Hotel Lardeau, Comaplix, was in town on Monday.

Wm. Lawrence, of Bourne Bros., returned on Monday from a week's visit to Nakusp.

Contractor Kernaghan is pushing the sidewalk construction these days with a vengeance.

A meeting of the directors of the Great Western Mines Co. Ltd., is called for November 15th.

W. B. Pool, manager of the Great Western mines, left yesterday for the Nettie L. after a few days in town.

Frank Appicost and a brother from California, returned again yesterday to San Francisco, where Frank will put in the winter.

Commencing with today the hours in the public school will be from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. without any morning or afternoon recess.

W. Pettipiece will take the horses belonging to his father, and Geo. Laforme's pack trains to Peachland in the Okanagan, to winter, this week.

Robt. Topping is papering and siding his Opera House. When completed the Opera House should be comfortable as well as greatly improved in appearance.

P. P. Clarke has secured a position as pantryman on the ss. Rossland and left to commence his duties this morning. Mrs. Clarke will leave on Saturday for Arrowhead, where they will reside in future.

T. Richardson, of the Maple Leaf Hotel, Illecillewaet, is around again after spending over a fortnight in bed with heart complaint. He has been a guest at Prov. Const. A. McRae's residence during his stay here.

Geo. W. Beach, manager of the Boston and B. C. Mining and Smelting Co., left on Sunday morning for Boston. Mr. Beach will return again about the middle of December to look after the company's business here.

D. Ferguson and his brother A. Ferguson came in from Ferguson on Monday. The K. & S. railway people are still pushing along the construction of their road into the Lardeau, but they are hampered by lack of men.

The HERALD will move into new quarters across the road from its present office next week. The present HERALD office is to be at once fitted up as a barbershop for J. B. Bradley, at present doing business on Front street.

Rev. E. C. Paget, D. D., and Miss Pager returned from England yesterday. The reverend doctor's return has been anxiously expected by his flock at st. Peter's church, who will accord him and Miss Paget a hearty welcome on their return.

D. P. Simons, the Seattle lumber man, who was here last week looking up a millsite, came to the conclusion that the Big Eddy did not afford sufficient facilities for as large a mill as he intends to put up and made up his mind to select a site on Arrow Lake.

Lewis Bros. have taken hold of the dining room of the Hotel Edwards and their advt. appears in another column. They run the only restaurant in town which entirely dispenses with Chinese help. The rooms will be open from 5 to 24 o'clock and longer if the trade warrants.

Thos. Skinner, gardener, has the contract to put the school grounds into good shape. The whole plot will be seeded down with grass and clover with flower beds in different parts of the grounds, and around the school buildings. A new fence is also another improvement contemplated.

Detective Carson, of the N.W.M.P., went through on Monday morning with a prisoner, Quigley, charged with committing the murder at Lacombe, Alta., a town on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. He was captured while working on a government trail near Kamloops. An account of this murder case was given in our last issue.

Savage Bros. intend to move out of the store which they at present occupy and which they find too small for their increasing business. As soon as they can get their stock deposited in their new cellar they will open up next door to the present stand, where they have arranged ample facilities for handling and displaying their fine stock of fruit and vegetables.

The three men captured by the city police off the No. 1 train on Friday on suspicion of being connected with the Gordon murder in Winnipeg were released on Saturday morning by Police Magistrate Haig, there being no evidence to connect with the affair. Two other men, who were captured in a shack near the old smelter as answering pretty closely to the description of the men wanted, were also discharged.

Mayor McCarty came in yesterday morning from the west.

At Sampson's October fur sales in London, marten declined 7 per cent.

The Orangemen's Guy Fawke's dinner will take place on Monday night in the Oddfellow's Hall.

The Salvation Army are making arrangements with R. Howson to build them a new barracks on the site of McMahon's old blacksmith shop on Second street.

The Oddfellow's hall at Donald, the scene of many a pleasant evening's festivities, has been sold to the Golden fire brigade and will be removed there for a fire hall.

J. W. Bengough, the celebrated Canadian cartoonist and entertainer, has been engaged by the ladies of the Presbyterian church for the 20th inst., in the opera house.

Judge Forin arrived in town last night to try A. Mitchell, who is charged with forging cheques on the Columbia Lumber Co. The trial commenced at 10 a.m.

The first drill in Tapping's opera house will be held tonight. The company will be divided into two squads, the veterans under Capt. Taylor and the recruits under Lieutenant Crage.

The parties who took W. M. Lawrence's delivery rig from behind his house last night and dumped it in the creek near Jas. Gill's residence and broke the cross bar and reach are known. They will not be prosecuted if they come forward at once and pay for the damage.

Henry Wilcot, with a party of men left yesterday morning for the Boston and B. C. Mining and Smelting Co.'s properties in Standard Basin, Big Bend. This will bring the working force on these properties up to 14 men, who will push the work of development vigorously all winter. Henry Wilcox and C. J. Rumens are in charge of the work at the mines.

THE PULPIT SPEAKS

Thanksgiving Addresses Castigate Tartes Disloyal Conduct.

The "Empire at War" was the theme selected by Rev. Dr. Hill at St. Andrew's church, Montreal, Thanksgiving Day. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I am no formenter of racial or religious strife, but on the contrary, have done my best at all times, when opportunity offered, to plead for unity of national spirit among our dual population. It has been with extreme regret, therefore, that I have seen more than once recently the policy of some amongst us fanning the flame of racial strife and alienating the good feeling of those who desire to live in peace and amity. I regret it, for its effect upon the peace of this city and province; but I regret it still more for the injurious effect it must have upon those who resort to such perilous tactics. Depend on it, no race or class can follow such a derisive course without incurring the charge of disloyalty to Canada's interest, with all that charge means in retarding the national well being. Specially perilous is it when those in high places play with such inflammable material. They little think of the folly and crime of their conduct, for they are planting the seeds of fire which long smouldering, may some day blaze up, the extent of which no one can see at present. Let all such fire-raisers learn from the attitude of our people today that the policy of strife and division cannot be profitable either to them or their race.

Preaching on "Patriotism to the Empire" in St. Gabriel's Presbyterian church, Montreal, Rev. Robt. Campbell, D. D., said:

Mr. Tarte's own ill-considered words inflicted more serious injury upon the government than all the fiercest onslaughts of the opposition papers could have done; and if it were to be expected that his utterances to the effect that in any conflict between Great Britain and France, his sympathies would rather be with France than Britain, were extensively shared in by people of his own race and religion, then the repetition of the present happy condition of affairs would be indeed impossible—we should have seen the last French-Canadian.

Rev. J. F. Gordon, of Grace church, Ottawa, said:

When I consider what our government has done in this matter, I am almost ashamed to call myself a Canadian. Whilst the contingent from New South Wales was marching through the streets of London, accompanied by great crowds of wildly cheering and enthusiastic people, our own government thought it hardly worth while to entertain the thought of sending a Canadian contingent, and when an indignant and humiliated country demand the government's recognition of its responsibility, that country is met by evasive replies. Such trifling questions as to the establishing of dangerous precedents, the necessity of neutrality, the defence of our own country, etc., these are the subjects engrossing the representatives of our country at this critical time. Did New South Wales stop to consider these petty details when she sent her soldiers and voted a war credit to support them?

PLACER MINING

New Regulations Just Promulgated By the Dominion Government.

The following is the new Dominion regulations in regard to placer mining:

"Any free miner, having duly located and recorded a claim shall be entitled to hold it for a period of one year from recording of the same," and thence from year to year, by recording the same, provided, however, that during each year and each succeeding year, such free miner shall do, or cause to be done, work on the claim itself to the value of two hundred dollars, and shall satisfy the mining recorder that such work has been done by an affidavit of the free miner, corroborated by two reliable and disinterested witnesses, setting out a detailed statement of the work done, and shall obtain from the mining recorder a certificate of such work having been done, for which a fee of $2 will be charged.

"All work done outside of a mining claim, with intent to work the same, shall, if such work has direct relation and be in direct proximity to the claim, be deemed, if to the satisfaction of a responsible government officer, to be work done on the claim for the purposes of this section.

"Any free miner or company of free miners holding adjoining claims, not exceeding eight in number, and notwith standing anything in the regulations to the contrary may work the same in partnership under the provisions of the regulations, upon filing a notice of their intention with the mining recorder, and upon obtaining a certificate from him for which a fee of $2 will be charged. This certificate will entitle the holders thereof to perferm on any one or more of such claims, all the work required to entitle him or them to a certificate of work for each claim so held by him or them. If such work shall not be done, or if such certificate shall not be so obtained and recorded in each year, the claims shall be deemed to be abandoned.

"The holder of a claim may at his option, in lieu of the work required to be done thereon each year, pay to the mining recorder, in whose office the claim is recorded the sum of $200 for each of the first three years, but for the fourth and succeeding yeass the sum of $400 must be paid, in lieu of work done on the location or in commutation therewith, as provided by the regulations. A certificate from the mining recorder that such payment has been made shall relieve the person making it from the necessity of doing any work during the year.

"If at the end of the year the annual amount of work has not been performed, nor the commutation fee paid, as above stated the sum of $250 shall be charged against the claim, and the said amount shall constitute a lien on such claim, and no transfer or title to such claim shall be recorded until the said amount of $250 shall have been paid to the mining recorder.

"If the lien is not discharged by payment at the expiration of three months from the end of the year the claim shall revert to the crown, and shall not be open for relocation and may be disposed of as the minister of the interior may direct.

"No claim forfeited from whatever cause shall be relocated, but every such claim shall revert to the crown, to be disposed of as the minister of the interior shall direct. Any amounts received in lieu of assessment work shall form part of the revenue of Canada."

Must Be British.

There is something unutterably mean in the position of Canadians who are willing to accept the protection of the Royal Navy and the British Army year after year and then to ask "What has Canada to do with the quarrels of the Empire in Africa, or in Germany or in France." All that we have to do with these quarrels is that they are our quarrels! And the people of Canada will expect the government of Canada to take an unequivocal position in recognition of this fact. Canadians will be satisefid with no grudging compromises, and with no "Good Lord, Good Devil" professions of political allegiance. The Dominion Government will have to recognize frankly and squarely that the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal is a national contribution to the Empire and not as Mr. Tarte's paper pretends a mere volunteer movement of individual Canadians. One way to do this is for the government to undertake the whole cost of the Canadian expedition, and another way is to insist upon the Minister of Public Works withdrawing from his ambiguous and most improper position or else getting out of the government. We do not believe the people of Canada will stand much more tom-foolery on this question. They are British and they will have their government British also or they will know the reason why.—Montreal Herald.

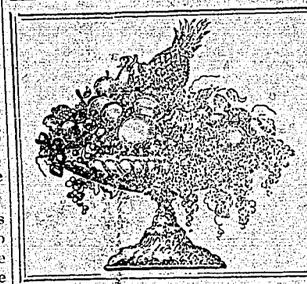
"THE LEADING STORE"
NO BLUSTER, NO FUSS, JUST BUSINESS, THAT'S ALL.

HAVE YOU
Secured any of the
WONDERFUL BARGAINS
We are Offering During Our
DRY GOODS CLEARANCE SALE?

DRY GOODS MUST GO AT ANY PRICE

JAMES GILL & CO.,
The Taylor Block. McKenzie Avenue.

The Surprise Laundry
Revelstoke, B.C.
Works on Fourth Street. Office at F. Buker's real estate office, First Street, east of the Molsons Bank.
Family and hotel laundry work a specialty.
No Chinese employed.
All work called for and delivered. Calls, face of charge, will be made Mondays and Wednesdays. Parcels for the laundry may be left at any time at the office, (Mr. Buker's, on First Street.)
F. Buker, Proprietor.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BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER
I have secured the services of W. Kault, a first class baker from the east.
Flour bought in carload lots.
Free Delivery,—Prompt Service.
Victoria Road East, Revelstoke.

Hardware and Tinsmithing
To insure peace of mind as regards safety of your stoves, get our experience in putting your stoves up properly. We never use patent pipe; we never recommend them, as they are not safe. Get our own make of stove pipes; all rivetted, and the same price as the unsafe kind. We are daily expecting a carload of heating stoves; all of Gurney's best makes. It will pay you to wait and inspect our stock. We set all stoves up free, and leave them in good working order. Don't forget about that furnace you need for this winter.
W. M. Lawrence.

Newly Built. Newly Furnished. Lighted by Electricity.
$1.00 Per Day.
The City Hotel
Robt. Caley, Proprietor.
Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Headquarters for Railway Men.

Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms..... Heated by Hot Air and Electric Bells and Light in every room
Free Bus Meets All Trains
Reasonable Rates.....
HOTEL VICTORIA.
JOHN V. PERKS, PROPRIETOR.
Night Grill Room in Connection for the Convenience of Guests Arriving and Departing by Night Trains.
Hourly Street Car Between Hotel and Station.
Revelstoke, B. C.

Anthracite Coal...
FURNACE AND STOVE COAL
Price per ton for Stove Coal delivered from Cars--$9.00
" " Furnace Coal delivered from Cars--$8.50
F. McCarty, - Revelstoke, B. C.

PROTECT YOUR LUNGS AND CHEST FROM THE COLD WINDS OF WINTER

CHAMOIS VESTS
CHAMOIS SKINS
At Reduced Prices.

Our interest in you is not gauged by the by the amount of money you spend.

FIELD & BEWS
Druggists and Stationers.

Go To
Lewis' Restaurant
At Hotel Edwards.....
For the Best Meal in the City.....
Popular Price,—25 Cents.
No Chinese Employed.

GREAT WESTERN MINES, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the directors of this company will be held at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, November 15th 1899, in the company's office at Revelstoke, for the purpose of considering the advisability of increasing the capital stock of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

A. H. HOLDICH,
Secretary.
1t

LADIES' EMPORIUM
McKENZIE AVENUE.
A full assortment of all the latest novelties in fancy goods just opened,—Ladies' hygeian underwear, special line of combination childrens' togues, tams and napoleons.
Stamping done to order.
M. K. Lawson.

Guy Barber,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
C. P. R. WATCH INSPECTOR.
Watches Clocks and Rings
BEST IN THE WORLD
All repair work guaranteed.
McKenzie Ave. REVELSTOKE.

Phonographs
$10.00
Over 100 Records to Choose From.
This Phonograph is clearer, louder, and less liable to get out of order than many higher priced machines. As a fireside entertainer during wet cold evenings the phonograph cannot be surpassed. All the latest songs, band pieces, instrumental solos, medleys, comic recitations, etc., as heard in New York, London and Paris.
CHAS. J. AMAN.

R. S. WILSON,
City Merchant Tailor.....
Revelstoke, B.C.
New stock, and latest fashion plates just in.

JAS. I. WOODROW
BUTCHER
Retail Dealer in—
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Etc.
Fish and Game in Season....
All orders promptly filled.
Corner Douglas and King Streets. REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Lest We Forget
SPORTSMEN! The shooting season being close at hand HARRY W. EDWARDS begs to thank his patrons for past favors, and also respectfully call the attention of the public far and near to his business advertisement.

HARRY EDWARDS
Taxidermist
Deer Heads, Birds, Animals, Etc., preserved and mounted.
THIRD STREET, EAST OF SCHOOLHOUSE.

FIRE INSURANCE
All classes of insurable covered at fair and equitable rates.
LIFE INSURANCE
Policies—non-forfeitable, guaranteed values, cash loan values, throughout the history of the policy.
MONEY TO LOAN
on good business or residential property.
Rents Collected. FAYETTE BUKER,

Repairing Watches
That's our Specialty. We also carry a line of Watches, Silverware, Gold and Silver Novelties; all kinds of Jewelry.
E.M. ALLUM,
The Leading Watchmaker and Jeweler.
First Street, next door to HERALD office.

$300 Cash
Will buy Two Lots in the Rising Mining Town of FERGUSON.....
GOOD LOCALITY—ON THE MAIN STREET.
This is the Ground Floor Price
Apply for particulars to
F. BUKER,
Local Agent, Ferguson Townsite, Revelstoke...

MISS STEELE.
Teacher of Music, Drawing, and Painting in oil and water color. French, Latin, Mathematics.
Music 50 cents per lesson of one hour.
Pupils allowed daily practice on piano free of charge.

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Notaries Public and Conveyancers
Auctioners and Valuators
Sole Agents for the Smelter Townsite of Revelstoke, B. C.
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT ASSURANCE

WANTED.
Position as governess, competent teacher. Address: Reba Tanner, Homer St., Vancouver.

LOST.
A Gold Broach with a diamond in the centre between the C. P. R. depot and McCarty's Butcher Shop. A reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the HERALD office. 3t

TO RENT.
A first-class new 7-roomed residence on Third Street to rent. Apply for particulars at the HERALD Office.

Knights of Pythias
FIRST
Annual Ball
The members of Gold Range Lodge No. 26 will give a GRAND BALL in the Opera House, on
Friday, November 10th.
Admission $1.50, including Supper. First Class Orchestra.

Telephone 36. P.O. Box 86.
Three Cars of Vegetables
Half Car Apples and Pairs
Just Arrived.
Savage Bros.
Second Street.
Dealers in.....
Farm Produce
Fruits
Fish
Fowls
Game in Season.
Fresh supply of fish every morning.
Let us quote you prices on your winter's supply of vegetables. You will save money and get a better quality of produce.
Careful attention. Prompt delivery.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in West Kootenay district, on Pool Creek, described as follows; Commencing at a post at the confluence of Bear and Pool Creeks, marked "W. H. Jackson's North West Corner Post"; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

W. H. JACKSON.
Pool Creek, October 5th, 1899. 83-101

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in West Kootenay district on Pool Creek, described as follows: Commencing at a post at the confluence of Bear and Pool Creeks marked "W. A. Strutt's North East Corner Post"; thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

W. A. STRUTT.
Pool Creek, October 6th, 1899. 83-101

"Gold Bug Fractional" Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: West of and adjoining the Silver Cup Mineral Claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Edgar A. Bennett, Free Miner's Certificate, No. 17383 A, issued at Revelstoke on the 3rd November, 1898, as agent for and on behalf of Sunshine Limited, Free Miner's Certificate Fo; B. 16201, issued at Revelstoke on the 31st May, 1899, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above Mineral Claim.

And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated 29th September, 1899.

78-96 EDGAR A. BENNETT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land in West Kootenay district, on Fish River, described as follows: Commencing at a post at the mouth of Sable creek, on the west bank of Fish river, marked "A. Allan's South East Corner Post," thence north following the meanderings of Fish river 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Fish River, Sept. 19th, 1899.

A. ALLAN,
76-93 By his agent, W. E. Holloway.

"Free Coinage" Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Southerly from and adjoining the Silver Cup Mineral Claim, on Silver Cup Hill.

Take notice that I, Edgar A. Bennett, Free Miners Certificate No. 17383 A, issued at Revelstoke on the 3rd day of November, 1898, as agent for and on behalf of Thos. Dunn (F.M.C. No. 20166, issued at Vancouver on the 31st May 1899) and WM. Farrell (F.M.C. No. 45226, issued at Vancouver on the 4th October, 1898) intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above mineral claim.

And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

EDGAR A. BENNETT.
Dated this 26th day of September, 1899. 77-95

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