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REVELSTOKE HERALD.

ISSUED TWICE-A-WEEK—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Vol. III. No. 98. REVELSTOKE, B. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1899. $2.00 a Year in Advance.

FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH

Dissensions Between the Transvaalers and Free Staters.

BOER HEAD LAAGER STORMED

Lady Sarah Wilson at Last Heard of.—Fresh Fighting on tne Modder River.—Disaster to Gen. Gatacre's Column at Stormburg.—Six Hundred Men Captured and Two Guns Lost.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD].

LONDON, Dec. 12—Later details show that but for the magnificent work of the artillery, the disaster to General Gatacre's column would have been far more extensive. After marching 16 hours they attacked the wrong part of the Boer position. The Boer force numbered 6000 instead of 2500 as the British were led to believe. The British troops were practically ambushed by treacherous guides.

MODDER RIVER, Dec. 11—Hostilities were resumed today. The British opened fire with lyddite shells. The Boers replied with a dozen guns. The latters guns were silenced after hours of fighting. The lyddite shells did great execution raising the earth in dense brown clouds. It is not known what damage was done to the enemy. The Boers occupied a position at Magersfontein near Spyfontein.

Lord Durham formerly a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards said today that Gen. Gatacre overworked his troops in the Soudan, and was not fit to have command in South Africa.

LONDON, DEC. 12.—No further news has been received to remove the mystery overhanging Gen'l Gatacre's retreat from Stormberg. It is exceedingly probable he will be compelled to retire on Queenstown and to wait reinforcements, which can hardly reach him until Sir Charles Warren's division arrives at the Cape. The first detachment sails on Saturday next. Even if Gen. French is not compelled to retreat he will be obliged to pause in his advance. It now seems certain that the seventh division, which is being mobilized at Aldershot, will also be sent to South Africa. No news has yet been received, confirming the report of the Boers' capture of 50 prisoners from Methuen's column.

It is just two months since the Transvaal ultimatum was received. There have been nine engagements and the British have lost 566 killed, 2027 wounded, and 1977 missing or prisoners.

CAPETOWN, DEC. 12.—It is announced that the Boers have succeeded in repairing the bridge between Stormberg and Burgersdorp, which the British succeeded in destroying on retiring.

Regarding a recent paragraph in the war cables, stating that the Canadian battalion had gone to the front to act in concert with the Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders, it is surmised that they have formed the third brigade of the 1st division in place of the 1st battalion of the Argle and Sutherland Highlanders, which was hurriedly pushed forward and arrived just in time for the action at Modder River.

The afternoon papers withheld the apportionment of the blame until more facts are at hand.

PRETORIA, DEC. 12.—Six hundred seventy two British prisoners were taken at Stormberg. In the fighting at Modder River yesterday evening, Cronje maintained his position and captured fifty British soldiers.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The War office publishes the following despatch from Gen. Walker at Capetown: "Gatacre reports that he deeply regrets to inform you that he met with a serious reverse in the attack on Stormberg. He was misled as to the enemy's position by the guides and found the ground impracticable. The casualties so far as known at present are: Second battalion Royal Irish Rifles, wounded; Lieut. Col. Faver, Major Seaton, Capts. Bell and Kelly, Lieuts. Stephens and Partardston; Suffolk regiment, wounded second Lieut. Maynard and 12 men; missing Capt. Weir, Lieut. Christie, second Lieut. Rodney and men: 74th Field Battery, severely wounded Lieut. Lewis and three men missing, slightly wounded two.

77th Field Battery killed one gunner, wounded Major Percival; Northumberland Fusiliers missing, Major Stevens, Capt. Fletcher, Capt Morley, Second Lieut. Wake, Second Lieut. Coulso, Lieut. Radcliffe and three hundred and six non-commissioned officers and men; Royal Berkshire regiment, one private killed. The remainder will be wired as soon as ascertained.

Gen. Gatacre, who left Peitter Kraal yesterday at noon with a force of over 4,000 men, made a successful march, arriving within two miles of his destination at half past eleven, when suddenly a terrific fire opened simultaneously on the British right flank. The Royal Irish Rifles, who formed the advance, sought shelter behind a neighboring kopje and were joined by the remaineder of the column. It was soon found, however, that the position was discovered by Boer guns which were more powerful than was expected. The troops therefore sought a safer position about a mile away; two batteries in the meantime engaging the Boers and covering the troops in their withdrawal. The action now became very keen at long range and a detachment of mounted infantry moved northward with a view of being able to get on the enemy's right flank. Suddenly a strong command was seen moving from the north and the Irish Rifles and the Northumberland regiment were sent out to meet it. It was soon discovered that the Boers had their machine guns well placed and the Boers were compelled to face the terrible fire. It was impossible to hold the position in face of an enemy apparently superior in position, numbers and artillery. The British retired to Molteno, the Boers followed up closely, bringing two guns to bear on the retiring column. It is believed that the British casualties were not serious in making their escape, but on the whole about 600 troops are missing besides some killed. It is regarded as the most serious reverse of the campaign and will cause the Dutch in Cape Colony to rise. Gen. Gatacre's idea was to ascertain the strength of the position of the Boers, who were strongly entrenched along the Stormberg range.

Pick Your Christmas Gifts From This Page

. Sightseers Welcome .

We want it clearly understood that our holiday displays and attractions are for all who wish to enjoy them, and those who come to see are just as welcome as those who come to buy. No obligation for anyone to buy: no need to spend a cent. Come and feel quite at home. Be free to ask questions or have things shown you. Bring the children with you and let them see all there is to see. Go upstairs and down, you'll find much of interest to greet you at every turn. Those who can should come in the morning; before noon is the best time. Our afternoon crowds, especially on Saturdays, will be very large. But come when you can, the earlier the better.

Full Dress Lengths

For Christmas selections at very low prices.

Any of these will make very acceptable as well as economical Christmas presents. Come and see the materials to properly realize how big our offer is.

A full dress length of 6 yards, Fancy Colored Dress Material, rough effect. Black raised on grounds, blue myrtle, brown, cardinal and seal, Actual value $6.50, as a special Christmas offering.....$5 00

Black French Fancy Dress Material, Silk Raised; effect very rich in appearance and many uncommon styles and patterns to select from. Six yds. for.....$4 00

Winter Underskirts

Another lot, same kind as last has reached us. We are proud of these Skirts; proud of the friends they have made for us. Amongst the new ones just arrived for the December selling are some pretty novelties in Black and Colored mercevised materials.

Holiday Handkerchiefs

Always a sensible and acceptable Christmas Gift.

HANDKERCHIEFS BY MAIL.

The term "Mail Orders" must not be mistaken to mean orders for goods that may be shipped as a mail parcel. We mean also goods that you will want shipped by express or freight—even a carload, but one special advantage about Handkerchiefs is they can be sent in a letter. For men, half a dozen for.....75c.

Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs for men and women, all with neat ¼ and ½ hems. Men's are all with 1 inch hems, all hemstitched and in half dozen lots. We guarantee the very best of satisfaction for women. Half a dozen for.....50c.

Ladies' real Lace Handkerchiefs, Maltese Lace Edges with Pure Silk Centres. Each.....$1 00, $1 25 and $1 50

Ladies' Neckwear

Ladies' Colored Satin Stocks with neat Bows, Special.....50c. each

Lace Scarfs, very stylish, in pretty designs. Special.....75c

For the Boys

I say, Tom, what say you to a good Pocket Knife as a Christmas gift. Hurrah! immense! Boys' Pearl Handle Pocket Knives with two Blades. Special.....30c.

Boys' Good Strong Knives, one blade, Special.....10c.

Christmas Slippers

Winter evenings comfort will be in the thoughts of those who choose Slippers here. They are for Grandmama or four-year-old and all ages between.

Children's Thick German Slippers. Thick Felt Soles, fronts worked in motto designs, nice, comfortable House Slippers. Sizes 7, 8, 9, 10, at.....50c

Ladies' Fine Tan, Goatskin Slippers, with white fleece lining, soft turned leather soles. The most comfortable House Slipper made. Imported goods. Sizes 3 to 7. Price.....$2 25

Ladies' Black Felt House Slippers, with Fur Trimmings, elastic over instep, covered with Felt. Very easy and warm. Sizes 3 to 7.....$1 75

Dressing Sacques

For Ladies comfort-giving garments these chilly days, made of good quality Eiderdown Flannel in pretty shades of Pink, Blue and Red, neatly edged with dainty embroidery. Special value $2.25; Holiday price.....$1 75

Pretty Silk Waists

These dainty Silk Waists are much appreciated as a Christmas Gift by tasteful ladies. Here's a splendid array of magnificent beauty, exquisite color, tints smart, jaunty and dignified, and above all stylish, lined throughout and closely tucked. These silk waists will be the cynosure of all eyes. Tomorrow Special.....$6 00

Special Fur Values

A larger and better assortment of fine Furs here than you'll find at a regular fur store and from 15 to 25 per cent. lower in price.

Boys' Winter Suits

Boys' Brown Tweed Suits, special make, from.....1.50

Boys' Navy Blue Sailor Suits, strongly made, from.....$2 25

Boys' Three-Piece Navy Suits, well sewn and made, from.....$4 50

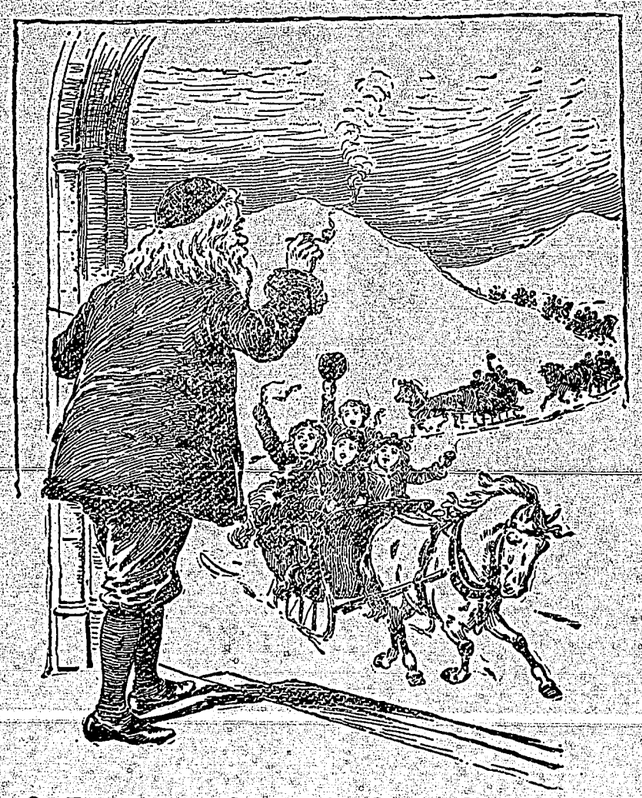
Read These Special Prices

Ladies' New Greenland Seal Capes, very high collar, cut full, sweep lined, Seal Brown Sateen. Regular $30; Special.....$22 00

Ladies' very Handsome Electric Seal Caperines trimmed best Seal Brown Satin, High Storm Collar, a perfect garment. Usual price $25; Special.....$19 50

Specials in Holiday Groceries

New Table Raisins—20c.
Fined Pudding Raisins—10c.
Seeded Raisins, 1 lb., per lb—12½c.
Best Cleaned Currants—10c.
New Orange Lemon Peel—20c.
New Citron Peel—20c.
Sugar Cured Hams—16c.
Ready-Made Icings 12½c.
New Table Figs—20c.
Finest Corn Starch—10c.
Prepared Jellies—12½c.
Mincemeat—12½c.
Granulated Sugar—6¼c.
Pate-de-fois-gras—40c.
Royan a' la Bordelaise—25c.
Queen Olives—40c.



"Go To Bourne Bros.," is Santa Claus' Advice.

Jackets, Capes and Costumes

10 to 50 Per Cent. Off.

Saturday is always a busy day in the Jacket and Cape Salon. Tomorrow's values will interest you because of their excellence and variety; values that have hitherto been unheard of at this season of the year. Remember ladies that this sale saves you exactly .....10c. to 50c. on every dollar.

Boys' Reefers

Boys' Winter Reefers, Nap Cloth, Specially well finished; from.....$2 00

Toilet Sets

Five China Toilet Sets, in blue, heliotrope, or pink decorations, beautifully gold stripped.....$9 00

Enameled 10 pieces large Ewer and basin in blue, brown and pink...$3 50

Gloves for Christmas Gifts

A grateful and hearty hand shake from the recipient if you give these Christmas Gloves.

Ladies' first choice real Moco Buck Gloves picque sewn, gusset fingers, lined, 6½ to 7½. Per pair.....$2 00

Gent's Wool Lined Kid Gloves, are Dome fastners, in tan and brown.$1.25

Jaunty Hats

The proper thing to wear with Tailor-Made Suits. We offer you your choice among Rough Riders and Golf Hats, that were marked from $1 50 to $2 50. Christmas only.....$1 50

These Ready-to-Wear in the most becoming of this season's styles.

Ladies' Dress Shape Turbans and untrimmed Walking Hats, fine fur and wool felt; brown, fawn, green, cardinal. Regular $2.00 and $2.25 qualities.....$1.50

Bourne Bros.' Great Departmental Store.

This Store will close at 9 p.m. until after Christmas.

Fine China

Something in China

China is the craze this Christmas again. We can supply it no matter what is your choice, and our expert packer will make it reach you safely.

Mother Would Be Delighted.

French Limoges, China Tea Service, 44 pieces, in Barfleur shape, with a pretty decoration of wild flowers, burnished gold handles.....$9 50

The Whole Family Might Join in This One

Fine Wedgewood China Dinner Set, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, 3 meat dishes, large berry bowl, sauce tureen, etc., beautifully decorated, as only French artists can do; full gold edges and gold stippled handles. Set.....$24 50

For Five O'Clock Tea.

China Tete-a-Tete Sets of Teapot, Sugar and Cream Pitcher, One-third dozen Cups and Saucers, beautifully decorated, from.....$3 50

Fancy Cups and Saucers.

In Dresden, Limoges and Haviland China; always in big demand during the Holiday Season. Our stock never pleased us so well as now. Shoppers will find many dainty gifts among them.....25c. 50c. 75c.

Shaving Mugs.

Fine China, floral decorations, burnished gold.....50c. 60c. 75c

Lamps for the Parlor.

The handsome decorated lamps of the season are a whole parlor decoration in themselves. We have a beautiful collection with hand-painted floral designs on globe and font, central draught burner, entirely new in style. Special price, two sizes.....$2 75 $5 50

A Wine Set.

Fine Flint Cut Glass Decanter, clear crystal cut bowl, stem and stopper, and six wine glasses. Set.....$4 00

Milk or Porridge Sets.

A nice present for the little ones, three pieces, pitcher, bowl and plate—.....$1 50

Our collection of imported China and Glassware contains some of the prettiest gift things we have in stock, and so inexpensive, too, for such fine wares.

Syrup pitchers—75c.
Mustard pots—25c. 35c. 50c.
Chocolate Pots—75c.
Chocolate Cups and Saucers, half dozen—$1.50.
After Dinner Cups and Saucers, ½ doz.—$1.50.
Salad Bowls—75c.
Bread and Butter Plates, dozen $2.
Dessert Plates—$3.00.
Fancy Plates up to $5.00 per doz.
Fruit Sets.
Moustache Cups and Brushes—75c.
Ice Cream Sets - $2.00
Cut Glass Tumblers, per doz.—$3.

Chrismas Clothing and Furnishings

There's enough of the Christmas idea in these articles to prevent anyone from thinking that you are providing home with the necessaries of life, and yet they're for warmth and wear.

Silk Mufflers, the latest colorings and designs, brocade stripes, Silver Grey checks and plaids.....75c. and $1 00

Stylish Neckwear, special designs, the new Purple in all shapes, puffs four-in-hand, Imperials, etc., at....50c

Silk Handkerchiefs, extra value at 35c., better qualities worth $1.25 and $1.50, at.....50c. to $1 00

Braces, fancy and plain, at 25c. 50c. and 75c.

Men's Fancy Tattersal Vests, double breasted, with Collar, green with red and light blue spots, trimmings of first-class material and well furnished. All sizes.....$4.50

Misses' Gauntlet Mitts for Christmas

Misses' Imitation Grey Lamb Gauntlet Mitts, per pair.....75c

Our Popular Skates

More Skates here to choose from than in any two stores in the City. Read this list of prices, then come here and inspect the goods.

GOOD STRONG SKATES 75c to $1.50

GOOD HOCKEY SKATES 75c to $1.50

GIVE THEM COLD STEEL

But the Boers Could Not Wait For It.

A BOER HOWITZER DESTROYED

Fresh Details Respecting the Stormberg Disaster.—One Gun Mired in a Ravine and Another Lost in a Quicksand.—Rhodesian Force Marching to the Relief of Mafeking. Which Reported All Safe on November 24th.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The War office publishes the following from General White, dated Dec. 11: Last night Col. Metcalfe and 500 of the Second Rifle Brigade sortied to capture the Boer howitzer on the hill. They reached the crest without being discovered and drove off the enemy and then destroyed the howitzer with gun cotton. When returning, Metcalfe found his retirement barred by the Boers, but he forced his way through, using the bayonets freely. The Boer losses were considerable. The British losses were: Lieut. Ferguson and 11 men killed; Capt. Pale, Second Lieut. Davinport, Second Lieut. Bond and 41 men wounded and six men captured who remained behind in charge of the wounded.

A War office despatch reports Mafeking safe up till Nov. 24th, but that the Boers have been shelling the town since Nov. 27th with increased effect.

It seems that in Sir Archibald Hunter's sally from Ladysmith to capture the Boer guns, the British did not carry bayonets. While they were storming the hill the Boers suddenly arose from the steep and rushed to the edge and opened fire upon the British, but just before the British secured a footing on the top of the hill someone shouted "fix bayonets, and give them cold steel." At this the Boers turned and fled into darkness. The Boers fear the British bayonets.

Lady Wilson has been exchanged for a Boer woman, who was a prisoner at Mafeking.

Gatacre reports as follows: The idea of the attack on Stormberg seemed to promise a certain success, but the distance was under-estimated by myself and the local guides. The Cape mounted police took us some miles out of the way, consequently we marched from 9:30 p.m. till 4 a.m. and were landed in an impossible position. I do not consider the error intentional. The Boers commenced firing from the top of an unscaleable hill and wounded a good many of our men, while in the open plain. The Second Northumberlands tried to turn out the enemy, but failed. The Second Irish Fusiliers seized a kopje near by and held on supported by the mounted infantry and Cape police. The guns under Jeffreys could not have been better handled, but I regret to say that one gun was overturned in a small nullah and another sank in the quicksand. Neither could be extricated.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 12.—It is reported that heavy fighting was heard all day yesterday in the direction of Modder River.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The war office is unable to confirm the report of the Modder River battle of yesterday.

The Rhodesia force advancing to the relief of Mafeking, reached Gaberones Fort on the 2nd. The Boers had evacuated the fort. The Rhodesians are repairing the railroad as they advance. The latest from Mafeking shows the garrison and inhabitants on reduced rations. Water is plentiful.

Gen. French's artillery yesterday forced an advance post of the Boers south of Colesburg to evacuate its position.

The following dispatch is from Pres. Steyn, respecting the British disaster at Stormberg:—"The British with 6 guns attacked the Boers at Stormburg. The British were compelled to surrender, after a severe fight."

A further report from Gatacre regarding the Stormberg disaster says he does not consider the error of the guides intentional, as the distance was underestimated both by himself and the guides. The troops marched from 9:30 p.m. until 4 a.m. when they were landed in an impassable position. The Boers opening fire accurately, one British gun was overturned and a second sank in quicksand. Both were left behind. The missing Northumberlands number 366. The Irish rifles and Northumberlands number 366. The Irish Rifles and Northumberlands were sent to Sterksstrom to recuperate and the wounded proceeded to Queenstown.

There is no confirmation of the report that the Boers captured 50 British soldiers at Modder River on the 10th.

Kellie Caught Napping Again.

There is considerable agitation in Trout Lake City and through the Lardeau generally at the recent gerrymandering of the Ainsworth mining division, which takes from Trout Lake to give to Ainsworth the country south of Haley and Tenderfoot creeks and the whole east slope of the Duncan ridge, cutting off such promising properties as the Black Diamond, Little Robert, Bannockburn, Abbott, Wagner and the whole of the Westfall group, of properties for the benefit of Kaslo. The HERALD will revert to this blundering and iniquitious piece of legislation in its next issue. The Topic very pertinently inquiries if Mr. Kellie is asleep.

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 interest of Revelstoke and the surrounding districts, Wednesdays and Saturdays, making close connections with all trains.

Advertising Rates: Display ads, $1.50 per column inch, $2.00 per inch when inserted on title page. Legal ads. 10c per (nonpariel) line for first insertion; 5c for each addition al inser tion. Reading notices, 10c per line each issue. Birth, Marriage and Death notices, free.

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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.

THE GROWING TIME

It is still a growing time. The finance department and the department of trade and commerce give out monthly statements showing Canadian trade is yet on the increase, and that the revenue is coming in faster than it did before. For instance, it is announced that the customs revenue for the five months from July to November, inclusive, was over twelve millions. How that compares with other years is shown by the following table, giving the figures for the same five months:

1895	$ 8,400,308
1897	10,769,606
1899	12,051,377

It will be seen that the revenue from customs is nearly half as large again as it was in the same five months four years ago, and some fifteen per cent larger than it was two years ago. This increase in receipts correspond with the increase in the value of imports.

But the consumer of imported articles will be interested to know that the quantity of goods brought in is no greater than in 1897, or even in 1896. The price of iron and steel has more than doubled in ten months. Cotton goods are on the average probably twenty per cent higher than they were three years ago. Imported woollens have also advanced. Boots and shoes are twenty-five per cent higher than one year ago. So that when the trade returns show that the imports of Canada increase say thirty millions they do not mean that the Canadians have bought more goods. They only mean that they paid more for the same quantity of goods. As most of the customs duties are based upon values, it is easy to see how the revenues increase. The farmer's wife, who buys goods for her children's clothes, or boots for her boys and girls, pays more than she did a year ago, or two years ago to the same articles. The price at which the goods are imported is higher, and the higher the price, the higher the duty. Then the importer and the retailer have to make their profit out of the money paid into the customs house, as well as on the money sent to the factory abroad. Let us, in considering the glowing accounts which we read of the "growing time" as shown by the trade returns, bear in mind that so far as last year is concerned, the growth is mainly in the value of the imports, and this is due not to the increased purchases, but to higher prices. Let it not be forgotten that when the minister of finance boasts of his increased revenue from customs he is after all only boasting that he is able to get a larger amount of taxes out of each yard of cloth, or each pound of meat, or each article of clothing.

THE RACE FOR OFFICE

It is believed that Mr. Beausoliel, M. P. for Berthier, was on Wednesday, appointed postmaster of Montreal. The appointment was agreed upon weeks ago, but was not formally made. If it should be gazetted the fact would be some evidence that the government proposes to hold another session before the election. If a dissolution were expected within a few weeks, the appointment would be allowed to stand over until then. D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysboro, who as lately given up his law practice entirely and spends his whole time touring about, has made forty speeches in Manitoba and the North West with Mr. Sifton. By way of preparation, Mr. Kirk, a former Liberal member for Guysboro, who showed a disposition to be a candidate, but was not acceptable, has been provided with the office of warden of the Dorchester penitentiary. The late warden, Mr. Forster, who seems to have been a good officer, was suspended some fifteen months ago. He has been drawing his pay of $2400 a year ever since without doing any work, during which period the faithful have been disputing over the position. An investigation was ordered a year ago. It was held in secret of course, and lately, when the selection of Forster's successor had been made, a report was obtained to suit the requirements of the case.

POLITICS IN THE MILITIA

Dr. Borden is in trouble. General Hutton has been making military promotions without consulting the minister, and so has failed to pay sufficient regard for party claims. The General has fondly supposed that he could manage the Canadian militia without regard to politics. He has frequently declared that such was his intention. It is not so easy to carry out these principles.

The General was forced, by political influence, to make changes in the list of officers in the Canadian contingent. He has been obliged to leave at home officers whom he desired to send, and to send some men with a pull whom he would prefer to have left at home. In the routine of his business he has been prevented from making regimental promotions. Dr. Borden seems to mean well, but he is not always strong enough to resist the influence of members of parliament on whom he and his colleagues depend for support. In the present case the general may, or may not be wrong. But he is subjected to an extraordinary humiliation, when he is rebuked for issuing an order making Col. Stone chief staff officer. It has been given out officially to all the government organs that General Hutton has been called to account for issuing this order without Dr. Borden's approval.

TO EXTERMINATE THE CRIMINAL

As society grows self conscious it becomes aware that some of itself does not behave well. Without touching on all the questionable shades and degrees of human conduct which are more or less injurious to society, some phases of behavior are palpably bad, and must be dealt with in some fashion, else the body politic expires.

Society's early method was a prompt excision of the part affected. Was there a criminal Off with his head! This system was simple, cheap and easy; but after centuries of practice it has dawned upon society that criminality is much like a beard—it grows by shaving.

Various depilatories have been recommended and applied, but the crop reappears constantly.

All this while society took the criminal as a dispensation of Providence and never questioned but that he must exist. Today, this ancient assumption totters visibly; we gaze askance about our criminal class, and begin to wonder where it comes from—what makes it.

Some thought has been given to cutting off the line of individual criminals. That does not work. Crime is not hereditary in that sense and degree. There are not in the world merely certain strains of criminal blood which, being eliminated, all would go well.

Then society, coming still further awake, begins to perceive that humanity—just common, average humanity—responds to certain conditions with astonishing regularity of result: that children—good, ordinary, average children—being subjected to certain conditions, physical, mental, moral, social, become exactly what might have been expected. An occasional hero resists the conditions for a time; but a few generations of it reduce that rare exception to the rule. Certain conditions produce criminals.

Society is now on the right track. It has learned that social disease only requires other treatment than shaving. What conditions produce criminals? How can we remove the conditions and so exterminate the crop of criminals?

While we are studying those specific "conditions" which develop criminals, and how on the one hand to eliminate the conditions, and on the other to strengthen the residence of the individual, one thing we can do now. We can seize upon every child now born in the surroundings which we know to be crime producing and subject him to years of child gardening.

We have plain proof in gathered facts of the reduction in criminality which three or four years of kindergarten training gives, and the objection made by parents to "compulsory education" at a later age does not hold in babyhood.

Mr. Horace Fletcher is preaching this movement, and the good sense of the country ought to help it along.

The saving in money alone ought to appeal to the most sordid. Criminals are a serious pecuniary loss to the State. We should offer a reward for their extermination, as we do for that of the thistle.

The question at Ottawa is, what is whisky? Government analysts have recently examined a lot of samples of alleged Scotch whisky, and have found that a good many of the samples were adulterated. Certain tests proved that the whiskies in question had been made mainly from patent still alcohol by dilutions, coloring and flavor, and were therefore not entitled to be called whisky. Out of the twenty-eight samples fourteen were sold under a name which they did not deserve. It is suggested that the term "whisky" should be defined by the government. But why not, in the meantime, print the names of the manufacturers of the adulterated stuff and the labels under which it is sold? Why does the government employ analysts to detect adulterations and then protect the rascals who adulterate, by concealing their identity?

UNITED STATES MONEY.

The Republicans in the United States congress promise to go full length in opposition to the silver ideas of Bryanites. A committee of the house of representatives, named for the purpose of preparing a measure dealing with the currency, has prepared a bill, whose principal feature is a declaration, "that the standard of value shall, as now, be the dollars, and shall consist of 25.8 grains of gold." This is, in effect, the law now, the proposal being notable only as emphasizing what was meant but not so effectually declaring in the existing law. The declarations and efforts of leading United States public men, in what may be termed the recent educative stage of the currency question, have been directed to maintain all the currency of the country on a level with gold. The green backers had to be combated, in one campaign, and the silver coinage men in another. It had to be shown again that a paper promise to pay, unless something to pay it with was always ready for use on demand was only a deceit. It had to be established once more that with silver, relative to gold, less than one half the value it was when the coinage standards were fixed, a dollar of unchanged weight could not be worth as much as the gold dollar that had remained unaltered. There were many who did not need to go through this process, but who, for political reasons, felt impelled to acquiesce in legislation as to the silver really based on the old greenback theory, that it was the stamp that gave the thing is worth. The proposed bill will cut this away. It will leave a place for silver, just as the British coinage laws have done, as a metal for monetary use in small transactions, as a convenience, in fact. But it will make the gold dollar the standard, both for domestic and foreign trade, and will shut out the hopes of the silver theorists with their cheap dollar plan. The question will not be as to the wisdom of the act, but as to the possibility of passing it in a congress which has many silver members and many half hearted.

The responsibility is now thrown upon the shoulders of the representatives in congress. Speaker Reed is out.—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT THE WAR IS ABOUT

A Summary of Its Causes Given by an American Journal.

The following summary of the causes of the South African war is given by The Interior, of Chicago. It is one of the best we have seen in such short compass and is all the more pleasing coming from across the line:

Six principal points are involved in the arbitrament precipitated by the formal declaration of war by the Boer government. They are:

1. Taxation without representation. The British government demanded for British subjects that this should be rectified. The Boers finally made the concession that five years of residence and the oath of allegiance to the Boer republic should entitle an outlander to vote. But this concession was placed under limitations which practically nullified it. It was not an honest offer. The Imperial government demanded a five year limit to political incompetency, and that the ballot should not be subjected to any nullifying conditions. This the Boers refused, unless the Imperial government should renounce suzerainty. The latter refused to discuss that question and the Boers then withdrew the offer.

2. Trial by jury. British subjects are not allowed a trial by a jury of their peers, as under the laws of all English speaking people. A British subject under the Boer oligarchy must be tried by a jury of Boers.

3. Education. In the public schools the English language is not allowed. As the population of Johannesburg is twenty English to one Boer, this was a virtual exclusion of English children from the schools. The Imperial government demanded on behalf of British subjects, that the two languages should stand on an equality—English speakers to have the same benefits as those exclusively given to the Dutch. This was refused.

4. Municipal government. There are only about 1,000 Boers in Johannesburg to 234,000 outlanders. The Boer government clung to its exclusive right to govern the English city without the consent of the governed.

5. Extortionate taxation. Before the English discovered and developed the Kimberley and Witwatersrand mines the total income of the Boer government was about six million dollars. It is now about four times that amount, or a levy upon the outlanders of $19,000,000 per annum, in the expenditure of which the taxpayers are allowed no voice.

6. Slavery. Though this does not appear in the diplomatic discussion, it has effected the sentiments of British subjects towards the Boers. The natives are really enslaved by them. They call it apprenticeship, but the native youths are held to work and toil without compensation during the most effective period of their lives, namely, till the age of 28. After that age they are held to service by terrorism, in many, if not most instances. This is highly repugnant to the British constitution, whose glory has been that no slave can tread on British soil. The earth emancipates him the instant he stands upon it.

These are the issues upon which the Transvaal and Orange Free State have thrown down the gauge of battle. The contention was not over the right of the Boers to self government. That, the Imperial government has never questioned nor made any attempt to circumscribe. The demand of the English is that Englishmen within the limits of the British empire shall have equal enjoyment of that right with all others.

DOMINION POLITICS

A Montreal special to the Toronto World says the statement is again made and with the greatest possible persistency, that the Ottawa government have at length summoned up courage to dissolve parliament.

La Patrie says: "Hon. Mr. Tarte was unable to go to London, Ont., today, where he was to have taken part at the St. Andrew's banquet and reply to the toast of 'Canada.' * * * He has been indisposed for some days, and suffers pain in the region of his liver, travelling in railway trains fatiguing him very much, although the minister was able to be at his office yesterday and today."

Did Not Tell All

There can be no doubt that Hon. Mr. Tarte is far from being a well man, but La Patrie did not go far enough, and tell all that is taking place these days around the ministerial campfire on Parliament hill. It is said that a dissolution is near at hand, and that Mr. Tarte will immediately retire from the government and accept a general commissionership of the Paris exhibition, while Mr. Bernier, M.P., will succeed the minister of public works, as cabinet representative from this district. Those who seem to be well posted declare that this is the real reason of Hon. Mr. Tarte's absence from the London demonstration, and that Mr. Bernier will have to look after this part of the province when the general election is called.

Not for Prefontaine

It is further stated that Mayor Prefontaine is the choice of the majority of the Liberal members of this district, but that his worship's political promotion is not to be just now for two reasons: In the first place the mayor is not anxious to accept office, and secondly the Hon. Mr. Tarte is strongly opposed to the member for Maisonneuve as his successor, and as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is very much cut up over Mr. Tarte's departure, and has very little heart for the future, he is just as willing that Mr. Bernier should sink with the ship as any other faithful follower.

Mr. Moore Sizes It Up

A. H. Moore, M.P. for Stanstead, has given the following reasons why the Conservatives would win at the coming elections: The party is united as it has not been for years, and confidence and enthusiasm run high. We will get the full Conservative vote that placed Laurier into power, as the premier himself acknowledged. We will also get a large Liberal vote from those members of the party who freely acknowledge that Laurier disappointed them. Then the Temperance vote will be at least divided. Conservative temperance men can find no further excuse for voting for Liberal temperance candidates, after the manner in which they were fooled on the plebiscite bill. All these things taken into account," said Mr. Moore, "indicate a great change in public opinion, indicative of a great Conservative triumph at the next election."

It is sad that every time a new cook book is published there is a boom in the drug stores.

MODDER RIVER.

To find a parallel in recent British military history to General Lord Methuen's brilliant advance for the relief of Kimberley one must turn back to the story of the march to Candahar in the Afghan war of 1880. In that year General Lord Roberts, with a force of 10,000 men, made a march through a difficult and trying country, against foes who, like the Boers, preferred to fight from strong and rocky positions, but who were not a wait backward in making headlong charges when the opportunity seemed favorable, against British bayonets and guns. Day after day Roberts continued his march, in its progress inflicting upo the foe defeat after defeat, and finally raising the siege of Candahar and rescuing its garrison, including the remnant of a force, which, under Major-General Burroughs, had met with disaster at Waiwanda. There was one difference between the exploits of the two forces. In the latter case Britain and the empire learns from day to day how General Methuen is getting along. In the former case Lord Roberts was without railway or telegraphic communication, and after his march was fairly commenced Britain had no news of him for day after day. Over two weeks were passed in dreadful suspense, and then the empire awoke to read with feelings of pride and joy that Roberts was in Candahar, and that cruel and treacherous foes had received salutary punishment for wrongs upon British subjects.

So today the people of the queen the world over will read of the battle river, following as it does upon two previously hard fought engagements, and will feel that the British army of today is the same as of old. The battle is the best answer to the abuse which foreign critics have for years past thrown at the army. They have derided the army in season and out—condemned it as being composed of degenerates, of weedy-chested, undersized men and ignorant officers. "An army fit to fight savages only" has been their cry, forgetting their own army, particularly the case of France, Russia and Germany, have had even little experience even in that kind of warfar, and are superior to British only on paper. Britain's wars with semi-civilized people were said to have unfitted her for more serious work. Glencoe, Eland's Laagte, Belmont and Gras Pan were the first replies to a supposition too readily assumed: Modder Rived should settle the argument.

It is apporent that the Boers had unbounded confidence in their ability to stem the advanc. As General Methuen's despatches clearly show, they were strongly entrenched, had plenty of guns, and their lines were so arranged that the river, being in flood, formed a most effective protection for both their right and left flanks, compelling the British troops to make a direct front attack, the most dangerous of all operations in a pitched battle. But it is on such occasions as these that the valor of the soldiers of the Queen stands out, and after fighting for 10 hours, without food or water the entrenchments were carried by storm. Further proof of the confidence of the enemy lies in the fact of dividing their forces and sending strong detachments to try conclusions at Belmont and Gras Pan, instead of combining all their commandos and awaiting the coming of the British. Such a course would have necessitated the forcing of a passage across the river in the face of flood and a most terrific rifle and artillery fire, a feat which even General Methuen, unless some unforseen chance had aided him, might well have dreaded to risk. If the despatches indicating that other big Boer commandos are gathered at Spyfontein and will also offer resistance are true, the enemy, cannot be congraulated on their tactics. "In union is strength," is a proverb which the Boers have apparently iverlooked in their belief in the infallibility of their arms. The measure of success which overwhelming numbers gave them in the beginning of the campaign, both in Natal and Cape Colony, may have had much to do with this confidence, but it is becoming more and more apparent that when opposed by forces equalling their own the strategy of British generals and the valor of British troops are more than a match for them, despite all the advantages they have in holding superior positions.

The loss of life on boh sides in such desperate conflicts is to be regretted as much by those who have always favored Britain's policy aainst the republics as by those who have conscientiously and persistently opposed it.

Such decisive actions, however, as that of Modder river appears to have been will have the effect of bringing the conflict to a speedier issue than indecisive battles and skirmishes. And while we extol the bravery of our own officers and men it would be unjust and unfair to belittle that displayed by the Boers, and it is noticeable that the first to give them full credit were the British generals themselves. True, the Boers have invariably had the advantage of strong positions, and it remains to be seen what they can do in the open. In the mean time no one can blame them for adopting a style of fighting which compels the British to make direct and costly attacks.

DON'T TRY TO BE POPULAR

The fickleness of the mass, the perfidy of the multitude, are well exemplified in the case of Admiral Dewey. A month ago a seething mob of thousands roared itself hoarse in welcome of the hero just returned with the laurels of victory from Manila bay. The other night in New York his picture, when shown at a place of public amusement was roundly hissed. Why? Because he did something which ordinary men do every day unquestioned, but evidently a national hero may not do without impeachment. In recognition of his prowess the citizens of the United States presented him with a house which was bought for him by public subscription. This house he made over to his wife. The act was one which concerned only himself and his wife, but evidently it was very offensive to the American people, whose one great fault is an inordinate desire to pry into the privacy of homes. The mistake the Admiral made was in accepting any present or reward which did not come from the hands of the government. To accept testimonials from the multitude is to place one's self under obligations to the unstable. The crowd is shallow, ever variable and inconstant, and he who seeks to be popular leans against the wind. It is always well to remember that the same mob that welcomed Wellington home from Waterloo a few months afterward stoned his house and pelted him with the base invective of the rabble's scorn.—Edmonton Post.

NOTES ON SPORT

Bobby Reakes, of Bay City was given the decision over Billy Whistler, of the North West Territories, in a catch as catch can wrestling bout at Bay City, Michigan, last week for a purse of $1000. Whistler won the first fall and Reakes the second. Whistler was so badly injured that he could not go on for the third, and the purse went to Reakes.

Plunger Johnson, of Frisco, the negro who won a small fortune with in the past 12 months picking winners of big fights, dropped $5000 on Sharkey. He is en route for New York, and intends taking in all the big winter scraps. A year ago Johnson was a bell boy in a doctor's office getting a monthly stipend of $20. The fighting fever got him and after saving $50 he ran it up to $50,000. He picked 18 straight winners, falling down on Sharkey.

It is reported in New York yesterday on good authority that Jim Jeffries will engage in a contest for the championship before he tackles Jim Corbett. Bob Fitzsimmons will probably be the big boilermaker's opponent, and that the battle will be decided on Coney Island in June, or earlier. Fitzsimmons, whose hand was injured recently, is on his way east to see Jeffries personally.

There is no clause in the articles signed by Jeffries and Corbett preventing them from meeting any one else in the meantime. When Corbett was asked yesterday whether he would agree to let the champion face Fitzsimmons before next September, said:

"I don't think he will do it. Brady promised me first crack, and I am going to keep him to his word. I don't know what may take place prior to September, as it is a long way off, but if Jeffries should set me aside in favor of some one else I would be much surprised. I am in training every day and expect soon to be in great trim."

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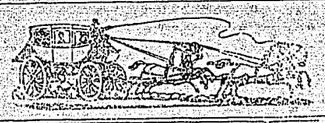

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Throwing the Rope.

A lasso is about 40 fet long—seldom exceeding 50 feet—and out of that must be deducted the amount required in making the noose and the part which is retained in the hand. Thus it will be seen that the average is about 25 or 30 feet, and the roper who can throw anywhere near 50 feet with accuracy is a rarity. In California they sometimes use a rope as long as 65 feet, but there they seem to have a habit of throwing an enormoulsy large loop—much larger than is really necessary. In actual work, however, it will be found that a man's hand is not large enough properly to hold much more than 40 feet of rope when it is rolled ready to throw.

The lasso is a creation of a certain environment and need. Its place is on the broad prairies and grazing lands and its chief utility lies in the stock business. It is almost useless in wooded country by reason of the obstructions anorded by branches and bushes. The finest lassos are of rawhide, cut into thin strips and braided, six ply, into a rope three-eights to one half inch in diameter. They are quite expensive a good 40 foot rope costing about $7. On this account of late years hard-twisted grass rope is used, but the raw-hide rope is the best in thewind, as it is heavier and when filled with oil it is not affected by wet weather. A braided rope also has less tendency to kink than twisted rope. Cowboys have a mixture of lard and beeswax with which they dress their hemp or linen ropes to keep out dampness, and also to prevent them from getting too dry. The most celebrated of the genuine "riatas" are made in Chicago, which produces an article much superior to the rougher ones turned out in Mexico.

There are three general methods of throwing with many minor variations of individual habit. The rope is held in practically the same way in each case. First is the plain, straight cast, the nooze swinging above the head from left to right by a rotating wrist movement. Some "ropers" throw a small loop, hard and fast, almost at a level; others a larger, kind, which, nevertheless "arrives." For myself, I favor a small loop thrown hard, as it seems the best all-round style, most effective against the wind or other adverse conditions.

The aim is somewhat to the right of the object to be roped—say a foot and a half on a 25 foot throw, the exact moment of release beging governed by the weight of the rope,wind, velocity of swing, etc. Judgment comes instinctively with swingDLUY comes instinctively with practice. The rest of the rope ic held coiled in the other hand and released as fast as desired, two or three coils being retained.

To "snub" the rope (wind it above the pommel after casting) in the instant of time allowed is a trick quite as difficult as throwing properly. The Mexicans, with their larger diameter pommels, have to take only one turn; the American pommels, being smaller, require two. The pommel often smokes from the friction created, and is frequently deeply grooved and almost burned by the rope. The important part played by the trained cowpony is obvious. He is taught to settle back on his haunches the instant the rope begins to tighten and in many other ways assists his master materially.

The second method of throwing is exactly the reverse—that is, the noose is swung from right to left above the head before releasing. This is called the "California throw" and possibly gives a little greater range. At any rate, one or two of the longest throwers I know use it and I find it so myself. It may be only a personal result. Any good "roper" can throw either way.

The third is the "corral drag" which, as its name indicates, is for use afoot and in confined quarters. It consists in trailing out the loop on the ground behind one and snapping it forward by an underhand motion.

The lasso's greatest effectiveness as a weapon is when the wielder is mounted. When both adversaries are afoot the value is very slight. With cattle and horses it is a different thing. The whole essence of the thing is to tighten the noose around an opponent with a jerk sufficient to dismount him or take him off his feet. To that end you may ride past him swiftly, or if pursuing him stop your horse suddenly. Or, if he is stationary, and you cannot ride past him, you can wheel your horse and retire after a successful cast. In lassoing a man, if done skillfully, the instant of time is too brief for him either to throw off the tightening noose or cut it. And it is one of the most deceptive things to attempt to dodge.

It is possible to control the noose of a rope by the remainder of it,tuout of a lasso by the remainder of the rope but it is a dexterity which few acquire in years. The finest roper I know, Vincente Oropesa, champion of Old Mexico, can do this to perfection, and his performance is one of the ablest in that interesting exposition of plainsmanship. Oropesa is an enthusiast. One of the Mexicans once told me that one night the champion dreamed of a new cast and at once got up and went out scantily clad, and in half an hour had mastered it.

An English View.

London Times: It is impossible to glance through the Canadian newspapers without realizing that Imperial unity is a present fact, deeply rooted and warmly cherished in the hearts of the Canadian people, not merely an idea or inspiration fostered by a handful of enthusiastic imperialists or championed by a single political party. The immense interest taken in the progress of the Boer war by the Canadian people as a whole is evident by the great space and numerous illustrations devoted to the subject in their press. A copy of the Montreal Star (Conservative) now before us, dated Saturday, October 21, contains as many as 47 columns of letterpress and illustrations, all bearing on one phase or another of the Transvaal question, and including articles on "Officers of the Hour" and "Balloons in War," as well as a "Boer Glossary." A British ensign floating across three columns bears the inscription "Canada to the Empire" and heads a handsome list of subscriptions for the men (and their dependent relations) who have joined the Canadian Transvaal contingent; while the heading "Britons Struggle for Equal Rights Against Kruger's Stubborn Burghers" stretches across two whole pages. The less sensational, but equally loyal, Montreal Witness (Liberal) on the same day had 25 columns of war matter, including an almost full page map; and it may be noted that this journal urgently demands that the federal parliament shall not allow the cost of maintaining the Canadian contingent in the field to fall upon the mother country. The Toronto Globe (Liberal) the leading Government organ in English-speaking Ontario, remarks, in the same strain, "Eventually we must take our share in the burden of responsibility for the maintenance of the Empire," and adds that "perhaps the time has come."

It is quite evident that the eyes of our fellow subjects in North America are riveted on South Africa. Nor are we left in any doubt as to the nature of the interest thus keenly excited; it is sympathetic and even enthusiastic for the British cause. This more than friendly attitude is evidently not dictated by any belief that Canadian interests are directly involved in the affairs of South Africa. Indeed a belief that they are not so involved lay at the root of that lukewarmness with which a certain section of the Canadian public at first greeted the suggestion that the Dominion should volunteer to help in the enforcement of the imperial government's policy. The present and well nigh universal feeling seems to be not only that the British quarrel is a righteous one, and not merely that Canada would be unchivalrous to stand aside while we were struggling to extend on South Africa the just government and equal rights which Canada has long enjoyed, but that the British empire is an organic whole, that the interests of one part are the interests of all, and that a blow struck at the South African branch of the Imperial family is one which every other branch of that family is bound in its own interest to resist.

It is unfortunate at such a time, that any Canadian politicians should have attempted to exalt their own loyalty by throwing suspicion on the loyalty of their opponents; and it is still more deplorable that some British enthusiasts should have made this the occasion for attacks on their French fellow-countrymen. These attacks, happily, have been reprobated by the more sober writers and speakers in the ranks of the Conservative opposition, as well as by the English-speaking Liberals. The Montreal Gazette, after condemning the burning in effigy of Mr. Tarte—who was credited, or debited, with the supposed reluctance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government to send a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal—refers with earnest appreciation to "the dignified attitude of the great majority of the province's public men who accept the formation and sending of the contingent as they would the performance of any other national obligation." And the Witness, which has always been looked on by French Canadians as the head and front of all opposition to French and Catholic ideas in the province of Quebec, takes up the cudgels for its old opponents in an equally generous spirit. "Sir Wilfrid Laurier the writer says, "is the first Canadian premier who has dared to give or even propose, Canadian military assistance to Great Britain. He was able to do this because he was a Frenchman, and knew that he could speak for the descendants of the Queen's first Canadian subjects. . . . It is an unpardonable wickedness to rebuff the loyalty of our fellow-subjects by contemptuous assumptions that they are disloyal. They cannot be expected to share our Anglo-Saxon enthusiasm. it would be brutal to demand it of them. They are as loyal to the Queen and the empire as such ill conditioned talkers as a certain exuberant gentleman "will allow them to be."

The aspersions to which we have referred have had at least one good effect. They have drawn from the spokesman of the French-Canadian race a very emphatic repudiation of any "French Canadian antipathy to imperial unity," and numerous declarations—not indeed made now for the first time—of sincere loyalty to the British crown. It is safe to say that the participation—made possible by the warm imperialism of the Canadian people—of Canadian troops in the present war will in turn appreciably increase the warmth of imperialism in French and English Canada alike.

We lack will more often than we do strength.

Character is the diamond that no other stone can scratch.

Many a writer has made a goose of himself by taking a quill in his hand.

There is one very strange thing which temperance reformers come in contact with, viz.: The opponents of prohibitory laws are almost deafening in their clamors that "prohibition don't prohibit," and at the same time we find them fighting it with all their might. Is there not an inconsistency somewhere?

Land Commissioner Hamilton, of the C. P. R., states that the offer extended by the company of free transportation of thoroughbred sires into the North West Territories does not mean the bringing in of Ontario stock to the exclusion of Manitoba stock, but puts no limitations as to the sources from which the live stock is procured.

The output of the 20 creameries in the North West Territories controlled by the Dominion department of agriculture totalled for the season just closed over half a million pounds of butter of the value of $105,384. During 1897 there were 16 creameries in operation, producing 473,903 pounds of the value of $85,204. In 1898 nineteen creameries operated, yielded 184,984 pounds of value of $93,740. Twenty creameries in operation in 1899 produced 501,824 pounds of butter of a value of $105,383.

The 62nd and 75th field batteries, 12 guns and ..... Officers and Men. 350

Ninth Lancers (about)	650
New South Wales Lancers	150
Naval brigade	500
First Coldstream Guards	1,010
Second Coldstream Guards	1,010
Second Grenadier Guards	1,010
Third Grenadier Guards	1,010
First Scots Guards	1,010
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	1,010
Second Yorkshire Light Infantry	1,010
Second Northamptonhires	1,000
First Northumberland Fusiliers	1,010
Part of First Loyal North Lancashires	500

A grand total of 11,200 men and 12 guns, exclusive of the naval guns, number of which has not been mentioned in any of the despatches.

FASHIONS

The latest novelty in fur jackets is a jaunty little affair of broad tail finished around the edges with stitched bands of velvet, velvet revers and a high flaring collar of chinchilla.

Panne velvet in Oriental coloring and designs make a fashionable waist, with a cream loce vest and yoke.

Evening capes of automobile red cloth are one of the smart things worn at the Horse Show. They fit the shoulders closely, fall within 12 or 15 inches of the bottom of the dress, and are made with the new round hood of lace and a high rolling collar, or with the collar and one reverse, which fastens the garment well over on one side.

Birds of all kinds are well represented in millinery, but the pigeon and sea gull are quite the most stylish of all, and especially with chinchilla, which forms many a pretty winter hat.

For touques and turbans tipped well over the eyes were the prominent variety of hat worn at the New York Horse Show, and chinchilla and sable were the favorite furs. Some were almost entirely of fur with a large tulle or velvet rosette at one side, others were combined with velvet or cloth, and decorated with a bird or wings, and again a rosette bunch of violets, or rich dark, red, violet roses was the trimming.

The daintiest little confection among the trifles of fashion is the new muff made of chiffon in three shades of one color, or three distinct colors which harmonize prettily. The chiffon is gathered up closely in tucks, and chiffon frills edged with a tiny ruche are the finish at the ends. A jabot bow of chiffon, with orchids or violets form a trimming at one side. Fur muffs are also trimmed with chiffon, with very dressy effect combined with tails for a bunch of one side, and used as a frill finish around the opening.

Silver fox boas with two feet and the pointed head of the animal at one end, and two feet and the busby tail at the other are decidedly the fashion, for young ladies especially.

Four button glace kid or castor gloves are the thing for street wear.

Hats with decided and rather high crowns are becoming very popular here, but the latest advices from Paris assure us that it is the hat with the broad low crown which is the novelty. This hat has a brim, of course, tilted a little on one side and is trimmed with ostrich feathers or bunches of violets.

A coat back with basque effect and a bolero front forms one of the new bodices on an imported gown.

Camel's hair cloth, very soft and fleecy, is one of the dress materials very much liked for morning wear.

The smart form of the fashionable lace sleeve is a mitten finish over the back of the hand, kept in place by a very narrow band around the thumb or one of the fingers. Several small buttons fasten this sleeve at the wrist. Ibut wttR F ng yoih here ndiegelt r

Velvet gowns are in favor One very pretty model in black, showing a plain skirt, had a wide Empire belt of black satin, a short bolero and an inner vest of white satin elegantly embroidered in silver and colored silks.

The need of warmth in our petticoats, and the scarcity of room for wearing the second one, have evolved an extremely dainty model of French flannel, closely fitting the hips and reaching to the knees, where it is extended to the proper length with a deep silk flounce covered with any amount of ruffles and lace frills the wearer may fancy.

COLONIAL EXPANSION.

According to Bradstreet's Melbourne correspondent the wheat production of Australia this year will reach 50,000,000 bushels, the exportable surplus being fully 20,000,000 bushels, without taking into account New Zealand's crop, from which a large quantity will be left over for export. Canada's wheat production is also increasing rapidly. With any kind of decent encouragement these two colonies would, within a very few years, produce sufficient wheat to supply the needs of Great Britain and Ire'and. According to Bradstreet's correspondent the commonwealth of Australia bids fair to be established amid exceptionally prosperous conditions. Gold production is rapidly increasing. The estimate is made that this year's production will easily aggregate $80,000,000, a sum which, owing to the check to the Transvaal's production, might give Australia first place in production this year. The wool growers, aside from those located in the drought stricken districts, are reaping important benefits from the advance in prices shown during the present year. It is estimated, in fact, that the total value of the Australian crop will run at least 40 per cent higher than that of the preceding year. As soon as the war is over and South Africa is consolidated into a British dominion it will be in order for the three big colonial confederacies to get together and insist on the adoption of an Imperial policy of some sort. The influence which the Dominion of Canada, the commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of South Africa will wield in the affairs of the Empire will be quite an appreciable quantity. The next few years will be memorable ones in the evelopment of Imperial unity.

MATRIMONY AND CRIME.

F. Prinzing has contributed a statistical study of the subject. According to this study, property rights are more generally respected by the married than the single. The married man does not commit the graver offenses against property, such as robbery and fraud, so much as the less dangerous crimes, such as receiving stolen goods, breaking the laws of trade and public health and bankruptcy. Men who are married at an early age (from 19 to 25) offend against property more often than the unmarried of the same age. This is explained by the pressure of family expenses. Offenses against morality, except of course, bigamy, and, for some reason, incest are far more common among unmarried men—a fact that was to be expected. Offenses against human life are more frequent among the unmarried, though the disproportion is not so great as in the matter of the rights of property.

It is interesting to note that the criminality of widowers decreases with advancing years, although this is probably true of all men. Widowers, however, contribute a greater share of crime between the ages of 30 and 50 than either of the other classs. This may be an argument either for or against marriage, according to the point in view. Widowers are especially prone to murder, incest, false accusation and false witness. They stand first in all classes of crime and their offenses against property are noteworthy. In extenuation of widowers it may be claimed that the loss of the wife leads to demoralization both in mind and in domestic affairs, and removes an influence that is evidently salutary in the majority of men. According to these statistics the longer a man is married the more law-abiding he becomes. This may be accounted for not only by the benign influence of matrimony, but also by the fact that the burden of married life incident for the larger birthrate at that time and the financial straits of the parents is greater in the earlier years than it is later. This is indicated by the fact that the rate of offences against property falls off rapidly with advancing years among the married.

THE BUMPKIN AT THE FAIR

My ma, she's made a patchwork quilt
that' orful gay and bright,
And Sis, she's worked a afghan,
red and blue,
And dad, he's fattened up a hog
so big that he's a sight,
And Lute, he's raised a punkin
big as two;
I've got a Leghorn rooster that for
color and for size
Is the beat of any round here any
where;
So we cal'late that our fam'ly oughter
fetch at least one prize
From the Punkhorn County Cattle
Show and Fair.

There's only one more week to wait
afore the time is here,
When we'll git in the carryall and
go;
Ma's thinkin' of the women-folks
she'll meet from fur and near.
And sis, she's kinder fig'rin' on a
beau;
And dad, he's talkin' hoss-race like
he ailers does, yer see,—
He knows 'bout every trotter on
the track,—
He'lows he'll bet on "Country Belle
instead of Roxy B.,
And says this year he'll get his
money back.

And Lute and me is goin' ter pitch
the rings and get a cane,
And hit that nigger's head stuck
through a sheet,
We've practiced 'chuckin' at a mark
all summer, rain or shine,
And this time, you jes' bet, we're
goi' ter beat.
But we hain't goin' ter try ter knock
them dolls down off the zars,
'Cause last year Lute bagged two
the second lick,
And then them that runs the thing
he gave us two cigars,—
An jimmy-crickets! wa'n't we orful
sick!

We're goin' ter see the tattooed man,
all red and pink and green;
We'll watch the Drawin' Match
and 'Tater Race,
And dad, he'll shuck his coat and
lam the "Test-yer-strength"
machine,—
And blame nigh knock the weight
right off the place.
We'll all hands have some peanuts
and some rawsb'ry lemonade,
We'll stay as long as there's any
body there;
Our fam'ly gets their money's worth
now don't yer be afraid,
At Punkhorn County Cattle Show
and Fair.

—Joe Lincoln.

TOMMY IN LUCK

He's the pet of each civilian.
He's the idol of the million,
And they've put him on a pedestal
sublime,
Yes, they've cast a halo o'er him,
And they fall down and adore him,
And enshrine him every day to stirring rhyme;
Oh, it's prime—
For it's "Tommy, Tommy, Tommy!"
all the time!

He has crushed all other topics
From the Pole unto the tropics,
He's electrified the ladies near and far,
And the pretty little misses
Nod and smile, and blow him
kisses,
And the chaps cry: "Have a nine-
penny cigar—
Here you are!"
And it's "Tommy, Tommy, Tommy!
Hip hurrah!"

He is rollicking in presents
Sent by princes, peers, and peasants,
Oh! the duff and beer and baccy, how
they come!
For the fuses are a fizzing,
And the shrapnel shells are whizzing,
And the bullets round his head begin
to hum,
—Death to some!
—For it's "Tommy, Tommy, Tommy,
there's the drum!"

Yes, he's petted and he's pampered,
And he'll be well Christmas hampered,
And let none begrudge his lavender
and spice,
This apotheosis splendid
Need not hurriedly be ended,
For to be a public idol's very nice;
Yes, it's nice,
But remember Tommy Atkins pays
the price!

—DEMOCRITUS.

REVERSE

The wave that breaks against a forward stroke
Beats not the swimmer back, but
thrills him through
With joyous trust to win his way
anew
Through stronger seas than first upon
him broke
And triumphed. England's iron tempered oak
Shrank not when Europe's might
against her grew
Full, and her sun drank up her
foes like dew,
And lion-like from sleep her strength
awoke.

As bold in fight as bold in breach of
trust
We find our foes and wonder not to
find,
Nor grudge them praise whom honor may not bind;
But loathing more intense than speaks
disgust
Heaves England's heart, when scorn
is bound to greet
Hunters and hounds whose tongues
would lick their feet.

—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

Don't take physic when you should take exercise.

It is not what the education does with the man, but what the man does with the education.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670

China,
Crockery,
Glassware

We have just unpacked the nicest assortment of the above goods ever brought to Calgary, and we invite you to inspect our magnificent stock before the prettiest pieces are sold.

We shall be pleased to show you these goods whether you wish to purchase or not, and we know you will be pleased when you see them.

This importation consists of

Dinner Sets,
Tea Sets,
Berry Sets,
Pudding Sets

Toilet Sets.
Wine Sets,
Cut Tumblers,
Plain Tumblers
Library Lamps,
Parlor Lamps,
Banquet Lamps,
Glass Lamps,
Night Lamps

Fancy China and Glassware in all Shapes and Colors.

HUDSON'S BAY STORES

MEN OF THE DAY.

Lord Methuen is an Englishman, and the whole family on both sides of the house for generations back and all the family connections are qeually English.

"His title is Baron Methuen of Corsham, County Wilts, England (barony created in 1838) and the one and only family seat is Corsham hall. It is mentioned by Burke that John Methven of Mishop's Cannings Wilts, held a high position of state in the reigns of William and Queen Anne; also that the ancient family of Methuen is stated to have taken its name from the Barony of Methven in Perthshire. If under these circumstances Lord Methuen is a Scotchman I am quite willing to be called a Dutchman."

It may be added that Lord Paul Methuen was born September 1, 1845, his father being the second Baron Methuen of Corsham Court, Wilts, England, and his mother a lady from the neighborhing County of Somersetshire. The founder of the family is described in "Who's Who?" as "John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose name was given to a well known treaty with Portugal." This is no doubt the same John Methuen, or Methven, mentioned by Burke, and referred to by our correspondent as being of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts. What was Lord Methven's original nationality is hard to say. He was not necessarily an Irishman because he was lord chancellor of Ireland. It is not impossible that his family may have come from Methven in Perthshire, especially as the Barony is supposed to take its name from that place, but it appears to have been settled in the West of England for the last 200 years. The Peerage is of the United kingdom and dates from 1838. There and included among the numerous is a second Barony of Methuen in the Peerage of Scotland dating from 1675, titles of the Duke of Richmond and the present campaign. General Buller as is well known is a Devonshire man. The brave and unfortunate General Symons was a Cornishman. General Yule is a west of England man and was colonel of the Devonshire regiment before his present command. Colonel Kekewich, who has defended Kimberley, is a Devonshire man. Of the other war notables Pole-Carew is a west country man. Baden-Powell of Mafeking is an Oxfordshire man. Sir George White, one of the most brilliant and attractive figures of the war, is of Scotch-Irish stock, and reflects lustre on both his ancestral lands. General Forestier-Walker is of Anglo-Scottish parentage and a native of Herefordshire. General Gatacre is a Shropshire man and an Anglo-Canadian, his mother being a native of this country. General Hildyard, is from the mid lands of England. General Cleary is an Irishman. General French, who conducted the affair at Elandslaagte, is an Irishman; and General Sir A. Hunter, who is locked up with Sir George White at Ladysmith, is a Scotchman. They are one and all brave British soldiers.

Considerable misunderstanding seems to exist regarding the composition and strength of General Lord Methuen's force. The following details of its composition, taken from the official despatches, may, therefore, be of interest:

The story is now told as to how Colonel Baden-Powell went to Mafeking. It appears that while on leave in London, in July, having left his regiment in India, he met Lord Wolseley in Piccadilly. "Hullo," said the commander-in-chief, "you ought to be in South Africa. Can you get out at once?" Colonel Baden-Powell left on the following day.

FERGUSON

THE ROSSLAND OF THE LARDEAU

Lardeau Is the richest mining district in British Columbia

Ferguson Is right in the heart of Lardeau's richest 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 this 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., Towser, True Fissure, Bad Shot, Broadview, 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

F. BUKER, Local Agent,
FERGUSON TOWNSITE.

Revelstoke Hospital

Maternity Room in connection. Vaccine kept on hand.

Mrs. McKechnie and Jeffs

The Revelstoke Herald [Semi Weekly]

Has more readers in North Kootenay than any other paper; has more advertisers in Revelstoke than any other paper; does more job printing in the city than any other paper; it's news is more spicy and up-to-date; its influence is greater; its advertising rates are lowest circulation considered; its subscription rate is only $2.00 per annum; it covers the field. Try it and be with the crowd.

Write to
REVELSTOKE HERALD,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Undertaking and Embalming

R. Howson & Co.,
MACKENZIE AVE.
Retail Dealers in Furniture

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.....	1[illegible]
8:20 .....arrive " leave.....	1[illegible]

To and from Kootenay Points

8:10 .....leave—Revelstoke—arrive.....1[illegible]

Tickets issued and Baggage Checked Through to Destination.

Cheap Rates to the Old Country

Got 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.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

THE MERRY CHRISTMAS SEASON

Which Brings Good Cheer to us all, and creates a "giving" spirit,

IS NOW AT HAND

Only a few more days to do your Christmas shopping.

Many who have been struggling along, providing for their responsibilities, their homes and little ones all season long, look forward to this season of the year as one in which to enjoy themselves, renew our remembrances by sending some token to them. "Christmas comes but once a year," is an old adage, so this time we anticipated a big business in Holiday Goods, and bought largely and closely. Our last year's sales were immense,—we cleaned everything out, so that this Christmas we have everything bran new and the very latest novelties in every line. As has been said by one who sized up our stock

"C. B. Hume & Co. will be headquarters for the Christmas trade this year."

Before we begin to partially enumerate our special lines, we wish to say that all we ask of you is to come and see our stock before making your purchases. If you don't you'll likely regret it when you do happen to see our wares. Our store will be open till 10 p.m. every night now until after Christmas, but of course in order to give you the best service and to have first choice you must come early. You might as well make your purchases while the lines are complete, for as usual our Christmas goods will be sold completely out. We knew from experience what and how to buy, and now we propose to give you the full benefit of our experience in close buying and close selling. Read of the following lines:

GROCERIES

A splendid line of Fresh Groceries has been opened up for the season's trade. We are making a specialty of seeded raisins, currants, cranberries, honey in the comb, and mincemeat (the famous Rosemary brand. Japanese Oranges, Green Apples. Everything on the grocery side is of the choicest and best which can be procured.

CROCKERY

Our stock in Crockery, China and Glassware is the largest and most complete ever offered by us. We have just received an importation from England and the price of these goods are remarkably cheap. We are offering SPECIAL BARGAINS in all lines of Crockery till after Christmas.
See our $7.50 97-piece Dinner Set.
Tea Sets at $3.75.
White Cups and Saucers 90c per dozen till after Christmas.
Also just in. China Cups and Saucers, ranging from 10 to 75c.
Porridge Sets from 40c. to $1.50.
Cups, Saucers and Plates, 40c. to 75c.
Chamber Sets. $2.75.
The newest thing out in LAMPS. Come and see them.
If you want anything in Crockery come and see us before purchasing. We will save you money.

OUR STOCK OF TOYS

Is the finest ever shewn by us. Come and see them, even if you don't buy. We will be pleased to show you what we have. Our stock comprises a nice line of Children's Books, Sleighs, Rocking Horses, Carts, Engines, Dolls, Waggons, Toy Beds, Cradles, Bureaus, Pianos, Tables and Chairs. Dolls in immense variety. These are only a few items of our display.—Come and inspect our goods for yourselves.

CELLULOID GOODS

The newest thing out—and we think the nicest—in Collar and Cuff Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Card Cases, Stamp Boxes and many other useful articles.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS

In this line our stock is more complete than ever. We have added many articles, especially for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Latest things in Neckties, Gents' Gloves, etc.
We have just received a nice line in Ladies' Childrens' and Men's Silk Handkerchiefs.
GLOVES and MITTS.—Ladies', Gents', Children's, in Kid, Mocha and Wool.

LADIES' GOODS

Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, a fine assortment at reasonable prices, for the Holidays.
Ladies' and Children's Felt Slippers, high or low, just the thing to slip on quickly these frosty mornings and so warm and comfortable too. We have them in all sizes and colors, at various prices.

CARPETS

We have decided to take this opportunity of clearing out our entire stock of CARPETS. To do this we will make sweeping reductions. An inspection of these Carpets and a quotation of our low prices will accomplish the clearance desired.

Good Service Good Goods
Close Prices

Store Open till 10 o'clock every night until Christmas.

C. B. HUME & Co.

Wholesale and Retail General Merchants.

"Tas "fragrant", "delicious", "perfect" and "that" are now plentiful as gold mines, but people only smile and say, "Fine as Blue Ribbon Coffee."

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

—Porcelain card receivers at Bourne Bros.

—Silver plated jewel boxes at Bourne Bros.

—Best silver plated curling tong sets at Bourne Bros.

—A big variety of Christmas Gifts at Bourne Bros.

Ald. W. M. Brown returned from Nelson on Saturday.

Another bachelor's ball is being arranged for the 19th inst.

The city council are calling for tenders for the new fire hall.

—Silver plated fern and porcelain fern pots at Bourne Bros.

J. D. Sibbald has been appointed agent for the Mara townsite.

—Silver plated brush and comb sets at Bourne Bros for Christmas.

E. A. Bradley left town on Sunday morning for Chicago and Cincinnatti.

—Dr. Hall, dentist, is still in town; call early and make appointments at the hospital.

—Beautiful photo frames all the latest styles and shapes can be seen at the Canada Drug & Book Co.

There is very little snow in the Lardeau and they are still using wheels on the Trout Lake waggon road.

—Christmas Cards and Souvenir Cards of Revelstoke. All the latest at the Canada Drug & Book Co.

Tickets for the Ferguson Patriotic Fund Concert on the 25th. can be obtained from Mrs. H. A. Brown at the Union hotel or at the HERALD office.

J. Edwards left on Wednesday morning for Phœnix, the new mining town in the Boundary country, where he will spend the next two or three months.

The Salmon Arm Quadrille Club are giving their annual ball and supper on New Year's night, and the Salmon Arm lawn tennis club are giving a ball on December 25th.

—Ladies Manicure Sets, Ladies Curling tong sets, and Ladies' travelling companions: in good strong and durable leather cases, suitable for Christmas presents at Bourne Bros.

The Christmas tree of the Church of England Sunday school will be given on Tuesday, Dec. 26th, in the opera house, which has been kindly given by R. Tapping for the occasion.

W. M. Lawrence returned from the Boundary last night. He is much struck with the evidence of progress, prosperity and enterprise shown at every place visited in that section.

W. P. Pool manager of the Nettie L., came in from the south on Saturday to meet F. W. Jodsal of Pincher creek and they and A. H. Holdich left for Ferguson on Monday morning.

Miss Nevers has arrived from New York to take charge of the dressmaking at Bourne Bros. She is a cousin of Miss Chase, formerly employed by the firm in that position.

—"The Light of the World," by Ian McLaren and Dr. Wharton. Read by the "Light."—Read in the "Light."—Read through the "Light." Address all orders, T. Skinner, sole agent, Revelstoke.

A meeting of the ladies of St. Peter's congregation is going on this afternoon to wind up the business connected with the Rainbow Tea. It is expected that the net profits, which will be applied to the debt on the vicarage, will amount to a good sum.

—The Canada Drug & Book Co. are again in the lead this year with a beautiful assortment of Christmas presents. A large stock of toys, fancy goods, dolls, etc., together with a complete selection of albums, photo frames, etc. Call and see them before purchasing your Christmas presents.

The delay in issuing to-day's paper arises from a rush of advertising. As will be seen, a large increase of space has been secured by all the leading firms in town, which speaks volumes both for the business enterprise of the firms themselves and their appreciation of the HERALD as an advertising medium.

—The regular December meeting of L. O. L. 1658, will take place on Friday evening, the 15th. Every Orangeman should recognize the importance of attending this annual business meeting. Election of officers for the ensuing year, and the making out of reports for the year will occupy the attention of the Lodge.

There were four bye-elections yesterday for the Ontario legislature. In South Ontario Hon. Jas. Dryden, Lib., opposed Charles Calder, Con.; In West Elgin, D. Mc Intyre, Lib., and C. A. Brewer, Con., were the nominees; In East Elgin, D. Mc Nish, Lib., and J. G. MacDiarmid, Con., and in South Brant T. H. Preston, Lib., and Robt. Henry, Con.

Word has been received from the Conservative headquarters at Vancouver that Sir Charles Tupper will stay over in Revelstoke on his return from the coast. He addressed an audience in Calgary last night and goes through on today's No. 1 to hold another meeting in Vancouver on Friday. He will probably be back about the 21st, accompanied by Sir Hibbert Tupper.

Don't forget the Epworth League Concert in the Methodist Church on Friday evening next. A good programme consisting of songs, instrumental music, recitations, etc., along with some special selections on the violin by Mr. Taylor, has been provided, and a pleasant evening of social intercourse may be expected. An admission fee of 25 cents will be levied to complete the payment of the piano debt.

After drill on Monday night, at which there were 31 on parade, Capt. Taylor held a meeting of the rifle company to take steps to get up an entertainment for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund for the widows and orphans of the soldiers fighting in South Africa. A committee of 12 was selected to meet again on Wednesday night and make arrangements to get up a first-class entertainment under the auspices of the rifle company. Everybody in town should lend a hand to make this affair an enormous success.

NOTE AND COMMENT

People are asking how it is that no effort was made to clear the sidewalks of snow, when good advantage could have been taken of the thaw to do so on Friday or Saturday. One man with a shovel and scraper, could have easily pushed it all off the sidewalk from end to end in a day's work and a horse with an improvised snow shovel could have cleared it away in half an hour. A little foresight and promptitude displayed on Saturday would have given Revelstoke bare sidewalks on which to enjoy the open air on Sunday. As it was the walking on the sidewalk through the slush was awful and the middle of the road afforded the best going. Such neglect is discreditable and the board of works should at once devise some means of taking prompt advantage of the next spell of soft weather and give standing orders to their foreman to put it into application without hesitation on the next opportunity.

There is no doubt that somebody blundered badly over that Douglas street railway crossing business and a considerable sum of city money was expended in building the crossing before leave had been obtained from the C. P. R. to put it in at that point. Exactly who it was that was to blame is another matter. The work was done in accordance with a resolution of the whole council at a meeting at which all the members were present except the mayor, who can therefore be considered as personally exempt from any responsibility in the matter. The resolution was passed by a vote of four to two, but at the same time the dissenting councillors opposed the vote on other grounds than that no leave had been obtained from the C. P. R. to build the crossing. So that as far as that goes all were equally to blame. Nor in the HERALD'S opinion is it at all likely that the work which has been done will be available for traffic at any time, the C.P.R. being very much opposed to a level crossing at this point, which is regarded owing to the grade and curve as exceptionally dangerous.

It would be better at all events in view of this occurrence that a rule should be made providing for the appointment of an acting mayor with full powers and responsibilities during the absence from town at any time of the mayor himself. The method or want of method at present in vogue partakes too much of the happy-go lucky style of things to resemble business. The mayor is not solely chairman of the council. He is the supreme magistrate and functionary of the city and his absence without the appointment of a substitute might prove exceedingly awkward in the event of a great fire or some other catastrophe, from which Revelstoke is no more exempt than any other place. And even in such a case as the crossing matter, had the mayor been in town he would have been the person held responsible for the expenditure. He is there to see that absolute waste of civic funds does not occur, all votes to the contrary notwithstanding. And in his absence there should be a substitute appointed to fill his place and shoulder his responsibilities.

The Silver Cup.

The Topic says that all the force at the Cup have been dismissed except six men, pending changes in the management. R. Scott has completed a 70 foot snowshed to protect the ore sheds and workings. D. G. McNeill has again assumed the superintendency of the Sunshine Ltd's. properties.

The Coast Wholesaler's Excursion came up from the south last night and went on for home this morning.

J. J. Foley, of Arrowhead, J. J. Langstaff of Trout Lake City, and J. A. Magee of Comaplix, are in town to-day.

Dan Robinson has increased the force of men at work on the new Illecillewaet road to twenty and expects to get that section on this side of the bridge about completed by the end of the week.

THE WAR

Boer vs. British
Chinamen vs. Steam Laundry

REVELSTOKE, Dec. 13.—[Clothes Line Special.]—F. Buker says: The Surprise Steam Laundry is now pushing into territory lately held by the Chinese. We ask your support for an institution that means progress and material benefit to the city. Our work is now good and guaranteed. Our prices are reasonable. Free collection and delivery. Office east of Molsons Bank.—

F. BUKER

"THE LEADING STORE"

CHRISTMAS

IS AT HAND

We have prepared for the Christmas trade by securing the products of many lands. We are endeavoring to arrange our wares and so display them that it will be a plersureable trip for anyone to visit our premises.

Our Christmas lines consist of "SOUVENIR CHINAWARE," Cream Jugs, Plates, Cups and Saucers, etc., all bearing a splendidly colored view of Jordan Pass. These are now on exhibition in one of our windows. The prices are very reasonable.

Morocco Leather Toilet Cases, containing hair brush, comb and mirror; backed with ebony and mounted with sterling silver; good and useful presents.

Handkerchiefs--We have just received direct from Ireland a neat line of IRISH LINEN HAND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS. These goods need little recommendation; they are simply GOOD and BEAUTIFUL. We have also a nice assortment of Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs. In the Irish goods we can give you, in separate boxes, half dozens, initialled, all done by hand, at $2.00 per box.

We have numbers of suitable presents for men, women and children, almost too numerous to mention. A visit to our stores will repay you.

Felt Goods--We have Felt goods of every variety; dainty little Felt slippers for the wee ones, also Felt slippers, boots, etc., for all ages and sexes. We have a very good Felt slipper for men, essentially for wearing with overshoes; warm and comfortable.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Woolen Gloves, Mitts, Etc.

Children's hand made Woolen Underwear, Coats, Tam O' Shanters, etc.

We cannot enumerate our very complete assortment. Pay us a visit, and you will see that our stock is Second to None.

JAMES GILL & CO.,

The Taylor Block, McKenzie Avenue.

A Good Assortment
Women's and Children's Health Brand Underwear
Now on hand at my store on McKenzie Ave.
M. K. Lawson.

Pianos and Organs
TUNED AND REPAIRED
LESSONS ON THE VIOLIN....
For Terms Etc., apply to
Jas. Taylor,
UNION HOTEL.

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.

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.

A. McLean
—DEALER IN—
Men's Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, and Fancy Slippers.
Men's Furnishings.
Hats and Caps,
Ready-Made Clothing.
Gloves and Mits.....

OUR SPECIALTIES
Children's Ironclad School Shoes.
Ladies' Kid and Satin Slippers—all colors.
Men's Fancy Leather and Plush Slippers.
German Felt Slippers.
Tiger Brand Tailor-Made Clothing.
Tiger Brand Underwear for Men.
Currie's Ties.

GIVE US A CALL.
Kamloops Store, Next P. O. Revelstoke Store, McCarty's Block

Telephone 36. P.O. Box 86.
Order Your Holiday Fruit and Vegetables
—AT—
Savage Bros.
Second Street.
A Full and Complete Line.
All Purchases delivered free of Charge.
Fresh supply of fish every morning.
Careful attention. Prompt delivery

Bon Bons
and
CHOCOLATES
Which make your teeth water "like kisses from a lady's lips."
In 25, 30 and 60 cent boxes.
Field & Bews
Bachelors of Pharmacy.
Next Savage Bros. Night Bell.

C. J. Aman
Stationer and Tobacconist

A. H. HOLDICH
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND ASSAYER.
Royal School of Mines, London. Seven years at Morfa Works, Swansea. 17 years Chief Chemist to Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Eng. Late Chemist and Assayer, Hall Mines, Ltd. Claims examined and reported upon.
Revelstoke, B.C.

Wilson
Maker of Men's Fine Clothing; the season's novelties in imported Woolen; Latest fashion plates; Fair labor and fair Prices; Why not present yourself with a Christmas Suit—one that fits.
Wilson

FIDELITY S.O.E.

Red Rose Degree meets second and fourth Fridays of each month; White Rose Degree meets first Friday of each month, in Oddfellows' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. VARNES, Secretary. T. E. L. TAYLOR, President.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 1658.
Regular meetings are held in the Oddfellow's Hall on the Third Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren cordially invited
W. G. BIRNEY, W.M.

Court Mt. Begbie I. O. F., No. 3461.
Meets in the Oddfellows' Hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
B.R. CAMPBELL, C.R. K.D.J.C. Johnson, Sec.

Trade and Labor Assembly.
Meets first and third Mondays in every month at Labor Hall, Tapping's Theatre.
Executive Committee.—President, Sam Needham; D. Stamper, Recording Secretary; Oscar Strauss, Vice-President; T. J. Graham, Treasurer; John Samson, Secretary.

Federal Labor Union No. 8048.
Meets first and third Saturdays in every month at 8 p.m., in Tapping's Theatre.
Sam Needham, President; D. Stamper, Recording Secretary; Vice-President, Oscar Strauss; T.J. Graham, Treasurer; Jno. Samson, Secretary.

The Great Western Mines, Limited Liability.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company at Revelstoke, B. C., on the 23rd day of December, A. D., 1899, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.
Resolutions will be offered to the meeting for the following purposes, viz:
1.—To increase the Capital Stock of the Company from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000 by the creation of 250,000 new shares of One Dollar each.
2.—To authorize the purchase of the Ajax Mineral Claim.
Dated this 18th November 1899.
W. B. POOL,
A. E. KINCAID,
T. KILPATRICK,
Nov. 22-4w Trustees.

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Deep Creek, in the southern part of Galena Bay, and about six miles from Arrowhead, B. C., district of West Kootenay, commencing at a post marked S. O. C. N. W. Cor., near the mouth of Deep Creek, and thence running south 125 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 125 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of beginning, containing 1,000 acres more or less.
November 27th, 1899. S. O. CHURCH.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Deep Creek, in the southern part of Galena Bay and about seven and one half miles from Arrowhead, B. C., in the district of West Kootenay, commencing at a post marked T. H. D., N. W. Cor., about 30 chains west of Deep Creek, and 125 chains from its mouth; thence south 125 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 125 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of beginning, containing 1,000 acres more or less.
November 27th, 1899. T. H. DECEW.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to purchasers of lots in Block "A," Town of Revelstoke, otherwise known as the "Mara Townsite Property," that all instalments on account of purchase are to be paid to John D. Sibbald, Mara Townsite Agent, and to no other person.
J. A. MARA.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke.

Tenders for Fire Hall.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Fire Hall," will be received by the city clerk up till 4 p.m. on Friday, December 15th. Each tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque for $50. Plans and specifications will be on view in the city clerk's office at noon on Thursday, December 14. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Revelstoke, Dec. 13. C. E. SHAW, City Clerk.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision for the City of Revelstoke will be held at the office of the City Clerk, Revelstoke, B. C., on the 18th day of December, 1899, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made for the year 1900 by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the assessment roll for that year.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1899.
C. E. SHAW, City Clerk.
89-100

PATRONIZE HERALD 'XMAS ADVERTISERS

LOST.

On Wednesday morning, between the C.P.R. Hotel and Bourne Bros.' store, a gold brooch in the shape of a four-leaved clover, set with pearls and a diamond in the centre. Anybody returning the same at the C. P. R. Hotel will be suitably rewarded. tf.

FOR SALE.

A house containing 3 bed rooms, hall, parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, and woodshed. Lot 50x100. Good garden. $600 down, balance in monthly payments.
F. BUKER.

WANTED.

Good General Servant at once. Wages $15 per month to competent person. A. B. HERALD Office.

CARPENTERS WANTED

Carpenters or Handy Laborers who can work at staging. Apply to J. KERNAGHAN.