REVELSTOKE HERALD.

ISSUED TWICE-A-WEEK—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

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FAIRVIEW COAL FIELDS

Negotiations Being Made for the Purchase of a Large Tract by Toronto Capitalists.

John Douglas, of this city, says the Greenwood Times, who has been in Toronto for several weeks past has been successful in placing with a strong syndicate an option on 3,000 acres of practically undeveloped coal lands, situated five miles north form Fairview. Last week Robert Wood received telegraphic information from Mr. Douglas that the preliminaries for a deal had been arranged, and subject to a report by an expert of the syndicate, he felt certain that the same would go through. On Saturday Mr. Wood left by stage for Fairview where he will meet the party sent out to examine the coal lands. The 3,000 acres are owned by John Douglas and Robert Wood of this city; Mrs Ida Thompson of Beaverton, and J. C. McLagan, editor of the World of Vancouver. When seen by a Times representative, Mr. Wood corroborated the report that a deal was on, but said he was unable to give full particulars until after the examination of the property, which he anticipated would be quite satisfactory to the Toronto people.

At the head of the purchasing syndicate is E. B. Osler, a prominent financial agent and broker of that city. Associated with him are said to be a number of heavy shareholders in the Canadian Pacific railway. From this it would appear that the gentlemen who practically control the destinies of the big corporation are determined not to be at the merry of those who manage the Crow's Nest Coal company, in so far as coal and coke are concerned. Especially if recent reports from the west are correct that James Hill, of the Great Northern railway has become associated and is a large shareholder in the Crow's Nest company. By acquiring these coal fields the C. P. R. would place itself in a position to cope with the inroads of the Great Northern at Fernie.

The coal fields are reached five miles north from Fairview on the main wagon road to Penticton at the foot of Okanagan lake. The deposits have been recognized of great value for the past 15 years but lack of railway transportation has prohibited a proper exploitation of the resources. Some prospecting has been attempted from time to time, and coal has been mined for local purposes. It is reported to make excellent coke, suitable for smelting purpposes.

Should the deal go through the owners will receive a substantial cash payment as also considerable stock in a company to be formed to acquire and develop the same. The proposed route of the Coast-Kootenay railway passes directly through the property and the building of this road will afford facilities for transportation not only to the camps of Similkameen district but also to the Boundary.

SHALL HILL COME TO FERNIE?

There are two distinct and separate railway questions in existence just now in both of which Western Canada and J. J. Hill are the parties directly interested. To the first of these, the possible absorption of our great national highways by the Rockefeller-Morgan syndicate the HERALD has already devoted some attention in its last two issues.

The subject was put in a nutshell by W. F. Maclean, the member for East York, in the House of Commons the other day, who proposed nationalization of the two great railway systems of Canada as the only security against this danger.

Mr. Maclean in a very forcible speech told the House that the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railway are in danger of absorption by the great American syndicate composed of such men as Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, James Hill and J. Pierpont Morgan. That syndicate he declared, already in possession of nearly every mile of railroad in the United States, in control also of the most important industrial interests, has designs upon the railway system of the Dominion. What he asked prevented this syndicate buying up the common stock of either the C. P. R. or G.T.R. tomorrow and what a national misfortnne if the railways which the country has generously subsidized, which are the very arteries of national existence should pass into foreign control. Mr. Maclean not only described Canada's danger, he suggested a remedy. Let the Canadian government devote fifty million dollars to the purchase of railway stock and thus secure control. In his view of the case he was backed up by John Charlton, the sturdy Liberal member for Norfolk, who told the House that in his opinion the situation was fully as alarming as described by Mr. Maclean and who advised the government to give the question its fullest and gravest consideration.

The other matter is one which at first sight is of smaller consideration but which in the opinion of many of the public men, who have delivered their minds on the subject, is one which is fraught with the gravest consequences to the mining and smelting interests of Kootenay and by consequence to the progress and development of the whole west of Canada. This is the application of J. J. Hill to build a railway from the Great Northern to Fernie in order to tap the Fernie coal fields and carry British Columbian coal and coke to the Montana smelters. Now at the first blush there is nothing very startling about this proposition. The Montana smelters need our Alberta and British Columbia anthracites, which are infinitely superior for their purposes to any coal which they can obtain on their own side of the line nearer than Pennsylvania. And if the magnificent natural resources latent in the great anthracite and semi-anthracite coal fields of Western Canada are to be developed to any considerable extent, the stimulus of easy access to the market in the western States is the one thing needful and desirable. The Fernie coal beds are not the only ones by many means in British Columbia. Others of large extent are known to exist at Fairview in the Boundary country and at Blairmore on the Alberta slope of the Crow's Nest Pass, while hard coal measures of immense extent have been explored years ago running north of Anthracite on the C.P.R. in the first range of the Rockies, but have never been developed for lack of railway communication. Alberta is a land of wonderful and varied resources but it may be questioned if these last mentioned coal fields, now lying idle and useless, are not about the biggest thing in it.

Now all this is perfectly true and would hold perfectly good provided that it were merely a question of giving Mr. Hill as president of the Great Northern railway an opening into British Columbia by which the Fernie coal and coke might reach one of their natural markets, that of Montana by a short and easy route, which might at the same time act as a competitive line against the C. P. R. route into Montana via Lethbridge, a long and round about journey from any of our mountain anthracite deposits. But this is not exactly the case. Mr. Hill as president of the Great Northern is one thing; Mr. Hill as associate of the Rockefeller-Morgan railway combine, which is the American Smelting and Refining Co., which is the Standard Oil Co. is quite another. These friends of Mr. Hill are not the friends of the infantile smelting industries of Kootenay, which we are all so desirous to see built up. They shewed this most distinctly quite recently when they raised the rates for refining the product of Canadian smelters and at the same time absolutely refused to purchase Canadian lead ores, with the result of closing down several Kootenay mines. It must be further remembered in considering this question that Mr. Hill has already acquired a 3 14 interest in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., which owns the Fernie coal measures and that there is no string on the rest of the shares, which would prevent Mr. Hill or any of his associates, who might wish to invest his little savings that way, from acquiring enough of them to control the whole company, if he was minded to pay the price though doubtless the patriotism of President Jaffray and Senator Cox would instigate them to put the price up to a pretty stiff figure.

It may be taken forgranted, without running the risks inseparable they from actual experiment, that if he did acquire any such control and at the same time were in possession of a direct route of their own to their own smelters and refiners, in the States, our Kootenay smelters would experience considerable difficulties in getting enough coke and coal from Fernie to keep them going. It would take some considerable time before the other sources of anthracite coal existing in Western Canada were sufficiently developed to supply the demand's of the Kootenay smelting industry, which in the meanwhile would probably fall into the hands of Mr. Hill and his side partners from sheer inanition. On the whole then it may be concluded that it will be best for the product of the Fernie coal pits and coke ovens to reach the Montana market by some method presenting greater safeguards for the mining and smelting industries of Kootenay than a railroad owned and operated by Mr. Hill in the interests of the American Smelting and Refining Co., better known as the Standard Oil Co., the most powerful, most persistent, most ruthless and most shameless monopoly on the face of the civilized globe.

Copper Pays the big Dividends.

In 1900, 142 metal mines in the United States paid in dividends about $45,000,000 round numbers. Of this amount about $15,000,000 is credited to gold and silver mines, $28,000,000 to copper mines, $350,000 to lead mines and $201,500 to quicksilver mines. The quicksilver dividends were paid by five California companies, viz., the Boston, Napa Consolidated, Etna, New Idria and Quicksilver Pref. companies. No allowance has been made in the total estimated amount above for dividend paying mines in California, the outputs of which are never given for publication.—Mining and Engineering Review.

THE HOSPITAL MEETING

Reports of the Committees Received and Good Work Done, Though the Attendance Was Slim.

There was rather a poor attendance at the adjourned meeting to receive the reports of the committees appointed to go into the questions of a suitable site, finance and the cost of erecting and furnishing the building.

The building committee report recommended the erection of a two storey building containing 26 rooms, which would cost about $7000 to build and $800 to $1000 to furnish. A batch of correspondence obtained by this committee from Dr. Morris at Vernon, Dr. McKechnie at Nanaimo, Dr. Hall at Nelson and Dr. Smythe at Medicine Hat. There was a general consensus of suggestion in these letters that a hospital suitable to this place should contain two public wards, one for medical and one for surgical cases, a female ward, operating room, two or three private wards, dispensary, kitchen, dining room and apartments for the nursing staff, at least one bath room but more if possible and proper modern sanitary and heating conveniences.

In the discussion which followed doctors Carruthers, McLean and Cross, who were all present, agreed that a hospital to hold 20 patients would meet all the needs of the town for the present. The report of the committee was fyled and the correspondence returned for reference in compiling a further and more complete report.

The report of the finance committee described the result of their interview with the premier and attorney general, which was given in our last Saturday's issue. They had also interviewed Supt. Duchesnay, who suggested that the 50 cts. paid per month by each of the C. P. R. employes for medical attendance from Rogers' Pass to Sicamous and on the Arrowhead branch could be transfered to the proposed hospital and who also suggested a sale of annual tickets, entitling the holder to all the privileges of the hospital, as a possible source of revenue. The report was referred back to the committee for amplification.

For the site committee T. Downie made a verbal report. He said that they had spent two or three days in looking over the town for a suitable site. Block 32 in the west of the town opposite C. Holten's residence was one selected. Of this block Mr. A. S. Farwell is part owner with the C. P. R. and on corresponding with him he replied that not having yet received his patent from the government he was not in a position to make any arrangements but that he would be in town some time during the summer and would go into things then. Other sites examined were on the ground just this side of the Gun Club grounds, a very nice sheltered site but rather far out of town and a location on the hill behind R. Tapping's garden, which would also make a good site. Another site which the committee had under consideration was block 40 in the east of the town, between 4th and 5th streets. They would be able to make a fuller report at a subsequent meeting. The report was received and more time given the committee to complete it. A motion was carried asking the building committee to furnish an adjourned meeting with a plan of an hospital for 20 patients on next Thursday. It was also moved and carried that the three medical men be transferred from the finance to the building committee and that Mr. McCarter be requested to draw up and present to the next meeting the necessary legal instruments under the Benevolent Association Act for forming an hospital association.

The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty Thousand Dollar Hotel For Field.

In an interview with the Province, F. M. Rattenbury, whose plans have been selected by the C. P. R. for the enlargement and reconstruction of the Hotel Vancouver at a cost of between $40.000 and $50.000 said:

"You may add that I am preparing plans for a $20,000 hotel at Field. The company has turned its attention in this direction owing to the discovery of a number of very picturesque scenic effects in the vicinity. Among those may be mentioned, a large glacier, a waterfall 1,200 feet high and a range of mountain peaks in the background. The C. P. R. will put in roads and drives to the various points of attraction, and proceed at once with the work of constructing the hotel. This will contain fifty rooms and will be on the Swiss Chalet order of architecture. Tenders will be asked for in a few days."

General Roberts

Says, in speaking of the part taken by the Canadians at the battle of Paardeberg, that it was their forward position which was the final move that compelled Commandant Cronje to lay down his arms on the anniversity of Majuba Day. The Weekly Globe is enabling its yearly subscribers to hand down to their children an excellent mamento of that important event by presenting them with a cleverly executed picture which conveys a very correct idea of the Boer hager and the position of the Canadian troops at that time.

Mr. Frederick Hamilton, the Globe's correspondent, and others, who were eye witnesses, express the greatest satisfaction with the picture, and it certainly is worthy of that journal's enterprise in making it possible to keep the event ever in memory. The picture can be secured by becoming a subscriber of the Weekly Globe, at the regular price. The picture can be seen at this office.

Curling.

Two interesting competitions took place on the Curling Club's rinks on Wednesday. After the labors of the county court were over for the day Judge Forin led a gallant squad of the Legal Fraternity against the Scotsmen and the Financial Interests with the following results:

Scotland—Dr. Carruthers, J. G. Fallis, D. Rae and H. A. Brown, skip, 16. Legal Fraternity—F. C. Elliott, G. S. McCarter, A. M. Pinkham, Judge Forin, skip, 8.

The Bankers—J. D. Molson, W. McDonald, A. R. Hearn, K. D. Johnson, 13. Legal Fraternity—same rink, 12. This was a close game. At the 12th end it stood 11 all. Two more ends were played for another tie, 12 all and one more end played to decide gave the bankers a win by 1 point.

In the 13 point competition for a pair of curling stones presented by the Curling Club to green curlers W. Macdonald defeated R. A. Upper on Thursday afternoon by 16 point, to 12, Upper leading to the last end, when Macdonald scored five. Dr. Carruthers defeated W. Caldwell easily the score standing at the finish 15 to 5 in favor of Carruthers.

As the season is getting short those who wish to take part in the competitions should make a point of playing their games off, while the ice is in good shape.

OUR FEBRUARY SALE

IS NOW IN FULL SWING.

So far we have had eleven days of good brisk selling this month and our February Sale may now be said to be in full swing. Drygoods, Men's Furnishings, Ready-to-wear Clothing are the principal features, although attractive contributions are being added every day from other departments throughout the Store. We're enthusiastic about it, of course we are, and the same spirit of enthusiasm is in evidence among the many visitors who come to this Store from day to day. They are quick to recognize the merit of our Sale prices this month, and very few care to miss the splendid values we put out.

Remarkable Jacket Bargains

SATURDAY WILL BE A MARKED DAY. We promise to make it particularly eventful by selling some of our most beautiful Winter Coats at prices only half the proper value. You can't afford to miss this chance if there's even a shadow. A thought of a New Coat is on your mind.

Extra Lovely Lingerie.

For critical women with dainty tastes—here are some charming Under Garments that will give lasting gratification. At the prices marked they are magnificent values.

Important News of Dress Goods

Amid the advent of Fine New Goods, we make some notable reductions on others, just as good and stylish materials as the newest of the new, but marked down because we want their room more than their company.

Come! See Our Rainy Day Skirts

A necessary feature of every woman's wardrobe, approved by fashion dictates for general street wear in all unfavorable weather. Those we sell Monday are extra big value and a very handsome quality.

Immense Sale of Silk Remnants!

In our anxiety to clear up all odds and ends, we take this generously wholesale way of disposing of some Beautiful Silks. If you can find a suitable length in the pattern you fancy, you will consider it about the best bargain you have ever run across.

Impossible to give all the news, but not so hard to show that your personal interests are bound up more or less in this FEBRUARY SALE of ours. The simple announcement of these special bargains for SATURDAY and next week is enough to bring you here bright and early—at least we think so, and our judgment is usually correct.

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REVELSTOKE STATION.

IS THE C. P. R. SALEABLE?

President Shaughnessy Says There is Nothing to Prevent "Our Great National Highway" From Falling Under American Control.

Is the C. P. R. Saleable? These words appear in big type in United States newspapers. They are based on the words of a Montreal reporter, who imagined some combine of United States railway men absorbing the great Canadian road. Of course, President Shaughnessy was interviewed on the matter, and this is what he is reported to have said:

T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, was asked last night what he thought of the possibility of the Canadian Pacific being acquired by a powerful combination of United States capitalists, as was stated in the course of the debate on the Government ownership of railroads in the House of Commons.

"Oh! it is quite possible" observed Mr. Shaughnessy, "There is nothing to prevent United States capitalists if they have the money, from buying the stock of the Canadian Pacific, which is for sale in London and Montreal, and on the Berlin and other continental bourses. Having acquired the stock there is nothing to prevent them from controlling the policy of the company and exercising their control for the advancement of the United States interests."

"What do you think, Mr. Shaughnessy, of the suggestion that in order to prevent this the government should itself acquire possession of the Canadian Pacific and other railroads material to the property of Canada, which are now owned by companies?"

"Well," observed Mr. Shaughnessy, speaking very frankly, I think it would be infinitely better if the government intends to take up seriously the business of railroading, that the public money of this country should be invested in the acquisition of such railways as the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, than that it should be wasted in the subsidizing and construction of useless lines. We have had too much wasting of public money in the past for the building of railroads which are not only most useless but are positively injurious, in as much as they cripple lines which are already built. This is very pernicious, and, as I have said, it would be far preferable that the government should take over the existing lines than that they should build new lines to compete with them."

"Do you think there is likely to be any combination of United States capitalists which would purchase the Canadian Pacific stock in such quantities as would give the control of its policy to foreigners?"

"That is hard to say," said the president with a laugh. "I have not heard of any anxious to do so as yet."

County Court.
(Before Judge Forin)

The following was the docket disposed of by Judge Forin at the sitting of the county court held here on Wednesday:—

Pavey & Co. v. Cressman, Woods, garnishee. Judgement against garnisher for $55 and costs. J. M. Scott for plaintiff. Geo. S. McCarter for defendent.

W. G. Birney v. O. D. Hoar. Judgement for plaintiff for $12.75. J. M. Scott for plaintiff, Geo. S. McCarter for defendent.

L. Wilkinson v. O. D. Hoar. Judgement for plaintiff for $11.75. J. M. Scott for plaintiff, Geo. S. McCarter for defendent.

F. McCarty v. W. A. Lewthwaite & Co. Judgement for plaintiff. Geo. S. McCarter for plaintiff.

Sam Ching v. W. A. Lewthwaite & Co. Judgement for plaintiff. Geo. S. McCarter for plaintiff.

Kerr v. Davidson. Judgement for plaintiff in filing affidavit. J. M. Scott for plaintiff.

McGuire v. Ferry. Adjourned. Geo. S. McCarter for plaintiff, J. M Scott for defendent.

Abrahanison v. Judgement for plaintiff. F. C. Elliott for plaintiff.

Rescued from a Watery Grave.

The presence of mind and pluck of Harry Macdonald, teamster for J. G. Hutchinson, saved a boy named Callahan from a watery grave on Thursday morning. The boy with several others was playing on the ice on the river near the place where ice is being cut. A hole, which had been made the day before had been covered with a thin coat of ice during the night which again was concealed beneath a light fall of snow. On this treacherous trap the boy stepped and went through. He was carried under by the current but fortunately came up at another hole, where he clung to the edge of the ice as well as he could with his one hand, his other haivng been lost in a gun accident some time ago. Nobody noticed his predicament at first until Macdonald was attracted by his cries and ran to the rescue. By this time the boy was entirely under water excepting one arm. Throwing himself flat on the ice he managed to grasp the boy, who was badly exhausted, and dragged him out of the water, saving him from what in a few moments more would have certainly been his death.

The city council met last night but nothing of importance was transacted beyond the council guaranteeing a site to the Dominion government for the erection of a drill hall.

Revelstoke Herald

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

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

To Correspondents: We invite correspondence on any subject of interest to the general public, and desire a reliable 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.

POLITICS IN THE OLD LAND

It is doubtful whether any event could as seriously have affected the old country as the receipt of President Kruger's ultimatum in October, 1899. Up to that time the tendency of the politician was to dally more and more with social problems. Probably his imperial sympathies were as strong as ever but were absolutely dormant. Instead of the federation of the empire and the consolidation of Britain over seas such questions as the housing of the working classes the power of the Standard Oil trust, or the attendant evils of low grade, dangerous oils. the promoting of state pensions for aged workers and the failure of the East London Waterworks company to give an adequate service to the poorer districts of London were the burning questions of the day. The Conservative party was rapidly taking the place occupied during the last fifty years by the Liberals. They had given generous compensation to the workingmen injured in the course of their employment; had promised far-reaching registration reforms and such legislation as would prevent the importation of lamp oil too dangerous for use on this side of the Atlantic. Liberals fr their part were drifting towards the position now occupied by the government party in New Zealand, who, although Liberals in name are in a reality a labor party. They have no official programme, if the Newcastle programme,long shelved by mutual consent, be excepted, but in various ways were striving to obtain amendments to the domestic laws of a far reaching character. Ever since Mr. Gladstone's retirement a process of slow disintegration has been going on among his followers. Thus one section were sturdy home rulers who consdered the one pressing reform of the hour was the bestowal upon the Irish people of the right of self government; another, tho a smaller one, was convinced of the urgent necessity of nationalizing the railways; another would accept nothing less than full adult suffrage, including the extension of the right to vote to women; and so on. The only question of magnitude which all sections of the Liberal party were agreed upon was the desirability of taxing ground values so that the enhanced value of land by reason of evtnts outside of the owner's control would in a large measure be saved to the state.

This was the position when President Kruger's message burst like a bomb shell upon the empire and united all but a very small section of Britishers, building a Greater Britain, into a solid phalanx, determined at all costs to maintain the prestige of the old land in South Africa. Social and labor questions were forgotten, domestic reforms of all sorts were swept aside and the country settled down to do battle with the Boers. This was final blow to the Liberal party. Till then expediency, the nothing else, had held them together. Loosely, perhaps, but with the ties which few cared to completely sever. The war, however, broke them up into groups. Today the old Liberals are split into six well defined sections, besides numerous smaller parties who divide their allegiance between their stronger competitors. The first of these are the Campbell-Bannermanites who vote with the nominal leader of the opposition, and who are commonly looked upon as trimmers who fear to declare themselves until the troubled waters have subsided a little; second come the Hartcourtites, who follow Sir William Hartcourt and Mr. John Morley, who approximate more closely to the old Whigs than any other part of recent days; next in importance are the Roseberyites whose blind faith in the Earl of Rosebery, but whose disinclination to do more than brilliantly criticise everyone else, makes it difficult to define their political creed; fourth we might place the Perksites, who follow Mr. Perks, the leader of the English Wesleyans,who support the present government through thick and thin and are only distinguished from the Conservatives by the name they adopt of Imperial Liberals. Fifth come the Dilkites who are the true imperialists and pin their faith to Sir Charles Dilke, a man than whom no one knows more of foreign and colonial affairs; Sixth in order are Mr. Labouchere's followers, men strenuous in their opposition to the war, who believe that Great Britain is waging an unjust battle and should therefore withdraw. They have been dubbed "Little Englanders" and as no one has attempted to define the term it may stand till a better be found. All these sections aim to stand alone as true Liberals. All the rest they say have bowed the knee to Baal and they only are left. As a matter of fact none of them stand where the Liberals have stood since 1832, half a century and more the distinguishing feature of the party has been its desire to effect reforms in the registration laws. The bill of 1867, although nominally a Conservative measure, was so altered in committee that Lord Salisbury has given the honor of its passage to Mr. Gladstone. The act of 1885 which extended the franchise to agricultural laborers and incidentally made the counties the stronghold of Liberalism was passed by Mr. Gladstone, and the last Liberal government which went out on the cordite vote in 1896 was pledged to go still further in the direction by abolishing the dual vote. The real fact is there is no Liberal party and in the general acceptance of the term there is no Conservative party either.

Political conditions are altered and consequently parties are also changing. At the present moment the war is the only question which parliament and the country will seriously consider, the change in the monarchy of course excepted, and with the exception of Mr. Labouchere's followers the Liberals are as determined as their opponents to end the matter, although many of them believe that with better diplomacy it might have been averted, and it may be confidently expected that when the hostilities cease their voices will be heard in praise of a conciliatory policy, not the restoration of independence to the republics, but rather a large measure of local self government. When the war is over a general rearrangement of parties may be looked for. The new Liberal party, which will include no one knows whom, will likely grow increasingly socialistic without becoming socialist, and the Conservatives will probably hang about the trail of their opponents, braking the wheels but working in the same direction. The one question which must engage the attention of both parties will be the further consolidation of the empire. Recent events have broken down the reserve which Britain placed on her undoubted love for her kin across the seas and united Greater Britain in a manner never before dreamt of. The next step, which may be taken tomorrow or may be years in coming, it matters not, the next step can only be full federation and union in all things.

ANOTHER GREAT FIGURE GONE.

On the 27h of last month death claimed an old man who was as great in the world of music as Gladstone, Bismarck and Wellington were in the spheres of statesmanship and war. Guiseppe Verdi, last of the great masters of music, for more than seventy years a composer of noble operas, died in Milan at the great age of 87 amid as widespread sympathy and interest as was ever evoked by the passing away of a public character. All the theatres closed, many houses displayed tokens of mourning and telegrams were received from kings, ministers, city councils and associations in Italy and throughout Europe.

At 7 years of age young Verdi knew more about music than his master, and at 8 he was appointed organist of his parish church. A year or two later he was producing marches, symphonies and concertos, the manuscripts of which are still preserved in the archives of the Busseto Philarmonic society. Verdi married early and a few years later lost his wife, son and daughter by a malignant fever. His first opera "Oberto" was a public success and his fame as the greatest of Italian dramatic composers was soon established by a rapid succession of masterpieces which were played in all the leading theatres of Europe. Among the finest of his operas may be mentioned "Nabucodonosore," "I Lombardi," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata" and "Otello."

Between 1871 and 1887 Verdi composd his sublime Requiem, a "Pater Poster" for five voices, an "Ave Maria" for soprano solo, and the great opera "Otello"—produced in the Scala theatre, of Milan, on February 5 of the latter year, before the most cosmopolitan and critical audience ever gathered together within the walls of an opera house. In the meanwhile he had led a retired life in his villa of Santa Agata, near Busseto—purchased by him in 1849—had sat in the Italian parliament as a deputy and senator, had married a second time, and had been decorated with commanderies and grand crosses of exalted orders of chivalry by the dozen. For more than a score of years he has passed his time in "cultivating his garden"—Voltaire's definition of supreme human felicity—The routine of his daily life at Santa Agata was as follows: He rose at 5, drank a cup of hot black coffee, and spent the following three hours in his garden and stables, looking after his flowers, in which he took inexhaustible delight, and after his stud, well known throughout Italy as the "Razza Verdi." At 8 he partook of a plain breakfast, consisting of coffee, milk and bread, and at half past ten of a "colazione" or solid meal, after which he again walked in his garden, accompanied by any neighbors who might happen to look in upon him, generally on business connected with his estate. At 2 o'clock the post came in, furnishing Verdi with more than abundant occupation until his dinner hour, 5 p.m., after which he generally took a short drive, and played a few games of cards or billiards until 10 when he invariably retired to rest.

He was the kindest of relatives, the most loyal of friends, the most generous of landlords. The fortune he had earned was a large one for Italy, amounting to about £120,000. Much of this was devoted, a few years since, to the establishment of a home, in Milan, for decayed musicians.

No greater proof could have been given of the master's immense vitality and adaptiveness than the production of "Otello," "Falstaff," and the four sacred pieces which recently attracted so much attention as the work of an octogenarian.

In Verdi death has removed the last conspicuous link connecting our age with the era of the great masters. A towering column, long the more impressive because standing alone, has fallen, and we remain to wonder how soon, and in what manner, another will rise to fill the void.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET.

It is understood that Edward Farrar, the well known journalist, who has recently been in the West studying economic conditions, will advise the Dominion government to place a high tariff upon food stuffs coming from the United States so as to enable the farmers and ranchers of Manitoba and the Territories to realize a higher price for their produce in the British Columbia markets. Prices are at present good and the mining and industrial centres will always be able to take all the food stuffs that can be shipped from the farms and ranches of the plains. A great trade is rapidly growing up and any increase in price caused by a high tariff could only at best be temporary and fictitious. It is therefore best to let well enough alone for the present.

The Ottawa Journal, Independent, says: "R. L. Borden, whom the Conservative members of parliament have selected as a leader, is known by all as a gentleman, an able lawye and an able parliamentarian. His political experience has been too short to enable a conjecture of what sort of force he will be at the head ofa party, but at all events the Conservative members have made a choice which cannot prove unsafe, much less derogatory in any way."

General Mercier's threats to invade England are like milk-souring thunder—that is to say, they are terrible to hear, but not particularly dangerous. This time he only wants a little appropriation of 250,000 francs to build barges and small steamers to land troops on the English coast; and the French government has been mean enough to refuse it. When anybody with any authority or influence in France thinks seriously of invading England, it is not likely that public notice of the intention will be given 12 months in advance, and about the last man to be consulted will be General MGercier.—Montreal Star.

The story of Lord Wolverton's deification by the trustees of a friendly society told in Wednesday's Herald reminds a correspondent of an amusing blunder by an Irish private. The soldier in question was hauled before the Duke of Connaught, his officer commanding, for some minor offence. On arrival in the presence of royalty the poor fellow stuttered and hesitated over the proper title of address and then burst out with: "I didn't do it My Lord Alimighty." "Well go away," responded the Duke between bursts of laughter, "but if you come here again I'll make you think I'm the other fellow."

BIG MONEY IN BIBLES

Young Men Who Do Not Generally Read the Scriptures Are Buying Them

A scheme for the raking in of the shekels of the credulous investor has been winded by Crown Attorney Curry. It may be that the enterprising operators will pursue their business in goperators will pursue their business unmolested, for the prospectus is a model of condensed truth—they give all they promise, perhaps more. Here is the alluring advertisement which has been published in several newspapers in eastern Canada. The business address of the company, whose headquarters appears to be in Toronto, was withheld by the crown attorney:

"On receipt of one dollar we will send, securely sealed, bound book of 400 pages, full of good things; every man shoulnd have one. The most wonderful book ever written: French and English translations. Prohibited in some countries. Write for one."

On two occasions Crown Attorney Curry caused applications to be made for this sensational bargain. In each case the applicant received a very good edition of the Bible,valued at 15c. Securely sealed it was; 400 pages: full of good things. Prohibited in some countries; most wonderful book in the world; highly necessary reading for the sport. Every particular of the advertisement was carried out in the character of the volume.

The business seems to have been carried on by correspondence only. They will tell you at the office if you apply in person that the manager is out, but to leave the coin and the book will be forwarded immediately by mail. In this way the manager denies himself the satisfaction of witnessing the unspotted joy of the applicant when he receives his money's worth.

Crown Attorney Curry sees no way of getting after the vendors of the good book. Their original method of reaching the sinful heart of the sport violates no statute, and so the missionary work at $1 per head will in all probability continue. Toronto Evening Telegram.

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A Forecast.

What the Future has in Store.—Life on Mars.—A Strange Condition of Affairs.—Eight Millions of Years Older in Development than the Earth.

Mars has been ae last definitely heard from. Professor Flammarion last night received word from the Institute of France that 100,000 francs awaits his order, this amount being the bequest left by Mme. Guzman to the first person hearing from Mars.—Abstract from Paris paper, 1920.

It is with feelings almost akin to disappointment that human beings will read the above announcement.

Hitherto man has considered himself the lord of creation. No other intelligent being, endowed with such god-like attributess as man, was supposed to live anywhere in the universe.

While we are glad to learn that our surmises as to the inhabitability of the planet were correct, still we do not like to find ourselves outclassed

It is pleasant to learn that the first in mental and physical development. view was obtained through the great telescope erected by all the nations of the world on the base of the great pyramid of Gizeh, in Egypt.

The world will join in congratulating Professor Flammarion on his achievement. Already the universal megaphone has sounded his praises around the world. Today, as he sits at his Gizeh, observatory, countless wereless messages pour down into his battery of receivers.

When the first photographs of the Martans were obtained a corps of mathematicians was employed upon making measurements. The results show that the average Martian man is 18 feet 2 inches in height, while the distance from tip to tip of his wings is 72 feet.

Two sets of creatures have appeared on these Martian photographs. Though the forms are similar, yet one set appears smaller and more graceful than the other. It has been advanced as an opinion by astronomers that the smaller measurements indicate women—but these questions are still in abeyance.

Though the work just accomplished by M. Flammarion it is evident that many changes will have to be made on the maps hitherto drawn of Mars. It is proved that Schiaparelli, Dr. La Rue, Knobel and Christie were wrong in many of their drawngs.

For instance, what has hitherto been known as Fontana lake, turns out to be a large city of 18,000,000 inhabitants. A portion of Secchi continent is proved to be a sea and Madler continent is an island.

Though Schiaparelli is shown to be wrong in one respect, he has triumphed in another. The long disputed Canals are admitted to be canals in truth.

As was predicted, the canals on Mars were purposely dug by the Martians to take up the water flowing from the melted ice caps in the summer of each year.

Mars is proved by Professor Flammarion to be 8,500,000 years older in development than the earth. The planet, as it is now known, was evolved from the mass of matter accounted for by the nebular hypothesis.

When the planet separated itself from the main mass and went off on its own eccentric orbit, it cooled rapidly and in 4,060,000 years life sprang up through evolution. This was 4,440,000 years before man appeared on the earth through the same process.

Four million years was a big start for the Martian being. Martian development has been along progressive lines ever since that time, and the Martians are far ahead of man in those respects.

In the early days of the planet's evolution it possessed a temperate climate similar to the tropical regions of this globe. As time rolled on the planet cooled. The seas were frozen and Mars, like the earth, had a glacial period. Life disppeared for the time. Through some evolution the orbit was changed and the planet drew nearer the sun. This is supposed to have been brought about when the great continent Atlantis disappeared from the earth.

The Martian man is 81 times more powerful than man. A task which would take a man of muscular fitness two months and 21 days to accomplish on the earth can be done by a Martian in one day.

As the attraction of gravitation on Mars is but one-third that of gravity on the earth, a Martian may perform all his labors with far greater ease than man on earth. The Martians are three times as tall as man and yet they do not feel this great bulk owing to this lack of gravity.

Under the Gizeh telescope recently 5000 Martians were observed digging a foundation for one of their great public works. They accomplished in four days what it would have taken 10,000 human beings three months to accomplish.

It is presumed that the Martians have engineering devices far in advance of ours, for great buildings are seen to go up in a single day of 24 hours 36 minutes and 22.27 seconds.

In outward appearance the Martians somewhat resemble man, only they have wings which are like those of dragon flies. They dart about in their light atmosphere with a rapidity calculated by Flammarion at 300 miles in 30 seconds.

The boiling point of water on Mars is much below 212 degrees F.— possibly about 184 degrees F. The Martians must have some expeditious way of preparing their food.

From measurements made on the Martian head it would seem that the brain space in proportion to build is far greater than that of man. The intellectual development seems to have kept pace with the progress of the physical being.

It is doubtful if the Martians use conversation or writing. They communicate by thought transferrence, far in advance of methods of communication here on earth. A Martian can communicate with friends thousands of miles away. When they are together they read each other's minds, and carry out each other's ideas without spoken or written symbols.

THE GREAT LE ROI CASE.

Is Settled. A Complete Victory for the B. N. A. Over Col. Peyton.

The famous mining case which has been interesting Victoria for some time past is now over, and has resulted in the total rout of the old Le Roi company. The case rested on the claim by Colonel Peyton that when he sold Governor Mackintosh the majority interest in the Le Roi for $6 a share he stipulated that the minority shareholders were to get no more, and that this stipulation was accepted as a condition of the sale This may seem a funny stipulation to make. But it happens to be the way Colonel Peyton is built. The B. A. C at that time had no intention of paying the minority more for their stock than $6 a share. Eventually $8.12 was paid. That was because Senator George Turner stood to his guns and in less time than it takes to tell it had the company, the mine and everybody connected with the deal tied up a complicated mass of law suits. Having got rid of Turner, the B. A. C. had still to deal with Peyton, who started suit against the corporaion for $2:12 a share. He has just been dealt with.

There was a great conflict of evidence, and there were some lively passages between counsel and witnesses and between counsel themselves. The private history of Colonel Peyton was dragged into court. He got matrimonially mixed up with the laws of the State of Washington, and now he has been financially mixed up with the laws of British Columbia, to hs detriment in both cases.

A Dramatic Incident.

A somewhat painful interest was aroused through the receipt by the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, who was the chief witness for the defence, of news that his son had just died in South Africa, at the very moment he was in the witness stand. Mr. Mackintosh was prostrated by the sad intelligence.

The whole affair, as developed in court, savoured of slipshod business methods and the conflict of evidence and the public nature of the case gave the lawyers on both sides great opportunities to shine. Both Messrs. Davis and Bodwell enhanced their reputation as pleaders by their conduct of the case, and no doubt justice has been done. Although to be sure justice would have to take off her bandages to unravel all the tortuosities of the negotiations which centred round the transfer of the Le Roi mine. But that small portion of them brought in evidence last and this week seems to have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Lord Roberts has signalled his accession to the command of the British army by resigning the position he has long held as director of the English and Indian Steamship company. The company of which Lord Roberts was a director is liable to be called upon in case of need, to supply transports to the war office, and the commander-in-chief retires from the directorate rather than expose himself to criticism for acting as judge in his own cause.

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH

Two Minnesota Men Kill Each Other.—Last of a Desperado

A St. Paul despatch says:

One-armed Frank Sullivan and William Randolph fought the bloodiest duel in the history of the international boundary at Rainy Lake City on Friday. The top of Sullivan's head was blown off and he died instantly. Before he was killed he also received shots in the right side and face.

Sullivan was a well known gun fighter, highwayman and desperado. The duel was the outcome of trouble between the men last summer on the steamer Seagull on Rainy lake. Randolph was master of the boat. Sullivan drew a revolver on Randolph, who is a young giant, because he would not run the boat where he (Sullivan) wanted him to. Randolph took the revolver away from him and gave him a severe beating. Sullivan then thereatened to kill Randolph on sight. In the duel Randolph was badly wounded and may not survive. The Randolph family is prominent in northern Minnesota and Ontario, being owners of steamboats and interested in gold mines. Sullivan has been suspected of several murders for money.

TWO GRAVES.

A rich man died. They laid him down to rest
Upon a fair slope, slanting toward the west.
And cast about the silecen of his tomb
A marble mausoleum's sacred gloom.
They hung within its tower, tall and white,
A chime of sweet voiced bells; and every night,
Just as the red sun sank below the swell
Of that green hill, they toiled his solemn knell.
Another died. They buried him in haste
Within a barren field, a weedy waste,
Rank nettles locked their arms, and thorns were sown
Above his bed unmarked by cross or stone.
One lived on many tongues, the other fell
From human memory; and both slept well!

—Catharine Young Glen.

Paris rinks have won the Ontario curling tankard.

When the Queen heard of the birth of her first granddaughter, the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, she wrote: "Vicky has a daughter. . . What joy!" Prince Albert was not always so whole souled in his welcome of baby girls. On the birth of the Princess Louise, he wrote that "though it be a daughter, still my joy and gratitude are great." But at other times he seems to give a certain preference to little maidens.

The Gaulois of Paris says that at the obsequies of Queen Victoria, durthe reception at Windsor. Emperor William perceived near him a group, consisting of M. Pierre Paul Cambon, the French ambassador to Great Britain, Vice-Admiral Biename, the head of the French delegation attending the funeral and General Dubois.

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Are made strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Doctor Pierce, by letter, *free*. All womanly confidence held in sacred secrecy and guarded by strict professional privacy. Write without fear and without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weakness," writes Mrs. M. B. Wallace of Muenster, Cooke Co., Texas. "*I tried four doctors and none did me any good.* I suffered six years, but at last I found relief. I followed your advice, and took eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I [illegible] a new [illegible] gained [illegible] pounds."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache. They do not create the pill habit.

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St. Peter's Church (Anglican)

Eight a.m., Holy Eucharist; 11 a.m., matins, litany and sermon (Holy Eucharist, first Sunday in the month); 2:30 Sunday school, or childrens' service; 7:30 evensong (choral) and sermon. Holy Days—The Holy Eucharist is celebrated at 7 a.m. or 8 a.m., as announced. Holy Baptism after Sunday school at 3:15.

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Service every Sunday at 11 a.m and 7.30 p.m. Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. to which all are welcome. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. every Wednesday.

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Roman Catholic Church

Mass first and third Sundays in month at 10:30 a.m.

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Meeting every night in their hall on front street.

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(SEMI-WEEKLY)

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A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

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Reign of Victoria

PERSONAL, NATIONAL AND HISTORICAL

By Sir Edwin Arnold.

From the London Daily Telegraph: It has pleased Almighty God to take to His unending peace and to His unspeakable rewards and consolations in the fulness of her royal and imperial years, and in the finished majesty of her sovereign sway, our noble an well beloved queen, whose decease has filled the empire with immeasurable sorrow. The death of her majesty, which closes the story of her perfect earthly life, shuts out also the great volume of the completed chronicle of her matchless and memorable reign. In another place such expression as it is at present possible has been given to those feelings of distress, of desolation, and of inconsolable attachment and affection which are and must be experienced today throughout the length and breadth of the British domains. And not in them alone, because over all the civilized world, and even far and wide among wild lands and savage confines, wonder and reverence, and fear and love are being felt towards the illustrious and blameless lady who has at last exchanged an earthly for a heavenly crown. In another column we will dwell upon the collateral issues and popular aspects of the mighty and unparalleled reign. The public will there be reminded of those prodigious advances which have been witnessed among the people of these islands in social matters, in general intercourse, and such developments of the national and imperial existence as fall under the heads of railways, postal and telegraphic services, trade and industry, engineering, education, the newspaper press, and science, together with art and letters. In this division of so sorrowful, though proud, a retrospect, we shall briefly seek to recall those leading events of the great life and glorious reign which, like landmarks upon a vast landscape, rise more prominently to the gaze as it passes backward over that immense vista which must be famous as the Victorian era.

It is usually said of famouse historic figures which pass away from the stage of human life, that time is necessary to do them perfect justice, and to present them in the consummated shape of their immortal survival. But although in the present most pathetic and supreme instance, time must and will, with new details and meditations, add fresh lustre to the glory of Victoria and deepen all the yearnings of the bereaved nation which must miss her presence. Time cannot make her memory sweeter, her fame more widespread, or her lofty, beautiful and faithful character better known from first to last among her loving people than it is today. There can be, indeed, nothing novel to reveal in the biography of that noble heart, which, trained in purity and schooled in duty and rightfulness, grew to force and faith sufficient for its grand task of governing England in one of the most critical of our centuries, under the broad light of an exampled popular liberty, and with all its inmost pulses in unison and harmony with the progress of the nation. All men and women and children in the empire are well aware through what fair peace and order of childhood, what grace and meekness of maidenhood, and what steadfast study in later years of the will and law of God, this queenliest of all the queens, came to our English throne, to the sceptre of the Edwards, the Henrys, of Elizabeth, and of the Georges, longer than any British sovereign since the beginning of our annals. And so did she hold it that, while she established and extended by daily devotion, assiduity, and queenliness the four corners of her vast domain, she made herself the mother as she was the sovereign lady of her people, bequeathing to all times to come an imperishable idol of perfect monarchy and ruling by a thousand subtle strokes of moral majesty, not less firmly or surely in the breasts of all her lieges than administratively and imperially in her splendid courts and sumptuous palaces.

Let us, then, repressing the inevitable sadness, as far as that is possible, which must and will arise from each mournful but memorable retrospect, glance back over the salient points in the wonderful record now closed. Like a far spreading landscape, the blended vastness of the view overwhelms analysis. Its boundless variety annihilates details. The most faithful painter of such a prospect can but impart partial impressions; the most diligent writer about it can only generalize. The touching particulars of her majesty's accession are familiar to all minds—the early morning visit of the primate and lord chamberlain: the youthful princess awakened suddenly, and tripping forward in her night robe to become queen: her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her gentle eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified. The proclamation, the royal message, and the prorogation of the parliament followed; and the reign began practically when the young queen "in a small but sweet voice, heard all over the house" spoke these words to her parliament: "It will be my care to strengthen my institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement, wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord." Decorated in a white satin robe, decorated with jewels and gold, the broad blue garter across her breast and a mantel of crimson silk velvet on her shoulders, gracious, youthful, and fair to view, she stood there, making those solemn pledges which her reign has so well redeemed.

All that was more than sixty years ago—so long ago that in that very year Mr. Disraeli made his first speech. It is notable, indeed, how isolated facts come into recollection from the far distance of 1837, and its succeeding years, help us to measure the enormous social and political spaces that we have travelled over. On November 9 of the year of accession the city was astonished and delighted by the knighting of Sir Moses Montefiore. Lord Eldon died only two months afterwards, and Lord Brougham, in the upper house, made just then what may be called the first "Greater Britain" speech, saying:

"If you will have plantations in every clime—if you will have subjects by millions in oposite sides of the globe— if you will undertake to manage the affairs of an empire extending over both hemispheres, over an empire on which the sun never sets—whether such a determination on your parts be prudent or impolitic, whether its effects be beneficial or detrimental to our highest interests, I will not now stop to enqire; but if you make up your minds to this, at all events it imposes on you the absolute necessity that you shall be alive, and awake, and vigilant—that you shall not sleep and slumber—that you shall not, like the sluggard, let your hands lie folded before you, as if you were administering the affairs of a parish, or even of a kingdom near at home, to which and from which the post goes and arrives every day in the week.

The same fervid orator was then also advocating the emancipation of the slave, perorating among the peers as follows, and even addressing indirectly the queen herself:

"Patrons of all the arts that humanize mankind, under your protection I place humanity itself To the merciful sovereign of a free people I call aloud for mercy; to the hundreds of thousands in whose behalf a million of her Christian sisters have cried aloud, that their cry may not have risen in vain. But first I turn my eye to the throne of all justice and devoutly humbling myself before him who is of purer eyes than to behold any longer such vast iniquities I implore that the curse over our heads of unjust oppression be averted from us—that your hearts may be turned to mercy—and that all over the earth His will may at length be done.

On August 1, 1838, the negroes of Jamaica actually obtained their freedom, and England began to deserve the proud praise that she had ransomed the African. They had lately launched the British Queen, one of the first steamers carrying goods and passengers to New York, and were talking—not only talking—of communication with India by route of Suez. Abroad there was, for the moment, no other troubles than a mutter of rebellion in Canada and the beginning of the fateful march of Sir John Keane into Afghanistan. At home the Chartists in England, and White Boys in Ireland, caused some ripple of civil commotion, and Lord John Russell was timidly and tranquilly conceiving the first idea of a board of education. The ship Tory was leaving England with the first company of emigrants for New Zealand, and on June 1, 1841, Melbourne, in Australia, named after the Queen's prime minister, celebrated its the well pleased nation heard, on October 15, of Her Majesty's engagement with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. How far—how sadly far!—it is to look back to that day in 1839, when, as the Queen records in her journal: "I went in, the room was full, but I hardly knew who was there. Lord Melbourne I saw, looking kindly at me, with tears in his eyes, but hew as not near me. I then read my short declaration. I felt my hands shake, but I did not make any mistake. I felt more happy and thankful when it was over. Lord Lansdowne then rose, and, in the name of the privy council, asked that 'this most gracious and most welcome communication might be printed.' I then left the room, the whole thing not lasting above two or three minutes. The Duke of Cambridge came into the small library where I was standing and wished me joy."

Joy did indeed follow—much joy, but, alas! how much sorrow, too! Twenty-two years only would pass in wedded sunshine, and then afterwards was to come the long and lonely widowhood. At that hour, however, all the auguries were bright; even Ireland was enthusiastically loyal, and at Bandon, in December, 1839, Daniel O'Connell could thus hold forth before a cheering throng:

"Oh! if I be not greatly mistaken, I'd get, in one day, 500,000 brave Irishmen to defend the life, the honor and the person of the beloved young lady by whom England's throne is now filled. (Exulting and protracted cheers). Let every man in the vast and multitudinous assembly stretched out before me who is loyal to the Queen, and who would defend her to the last, life up his right hand. (The entire assembly responded to the appeal). There are hearts in those hands. I tell you that if necessity required, there would be swords in them!"

The year 1840 witnessed the Queen's wedding. The only ornament upon the fair young brow was a wreath of orange flowers, fastened with a small diamond pin. Outside the festive kingdom was then, as now, brooding and brewing, the eternal eastern question, which already sorely troubled Lord Palmerston and M. Guizot, and at Boulogne, Louis Napoleon was just about making his wild attempt with the tame Eagle. But, on the whole, the time was one of tranquillity, and the deposition of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, with great pomp in the tomb of the Invalides at Paris, seemed to mark the close of all the warlike epochs.

In the landscapes of life and of history, as in those of the natural world, remoteness of time softens down events into a kind of harmonizing haze. Peaks and prominences which were conspicous at the time passing, strong features of the view which arrested every traveller's attention; all that was much noticed and all that was little observed, tend to melt together on the horizon of the past. Every artist knows how, with a wash of blue, delicately diminishing in tone, he can place on canvass in one sweep all the mysteries of his far-off prospect. So it is with this reign; the background of it blends into a mist of memory, and, in truth, the beginning of the Victorian Age was notably of a distinct quiet type at home and abroad. Tinging the tender blue of that distance still gleams the gold of the Royal marriage, and the incidents of the time seem small compared with those of the greater years to follow. Nay, they were small! The revenue of Great Britain, for the year 1841, did not much exceed forty-eight million sterling, and the great agitation for free trade was but just beginning. Mr. Gladstone, of Newark, was promising the British farmer protection by a sliding scale, and quarrelsome folks were still fighting duels. Events began to grow with the growth of the royal household, where princes and princesses year by year came like rose blossoms. The heir apparent, today His Majesty the King and Emperor, saw the light on November 9, 1841, just when affairs were getting serious at Cabul. It was, indeed, in the beginning of 1842 that Brydon arrived at Jellalabad, the solitary survivor of our shattered Cabul army, and the shadow of a darker time to come deepened over England with the surrender of Ghuznee. Pollock and Sale set matters right for the time, and the gates of Ghuznee were borne in a doubtful triumph back to Somnauth. The Queen and Prince Albert now made their first journey to Scotland, and in Sindh Napier presently gained his great victory at Moeanee, restoring the credit of our arms. Parliament began to listen with more and more attention to Mr. Gladstone, then a young subordinate minister, and in 1844 the new Royal Exchange was opened in state by the Queen. The electric telegraph was now just coming into tentative use, and the capture of the Quaker murderer Tawell was due to it. On June 26, 1845, Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness with his ships the Erubus and Terror, and in July Her Majesty reviewed at Spithead her great fleet, at that date all made of wood. Mookee and Ferrozeshah were fought in 1845, and with next year came the fields of Sobraon and Alwal, along with the memorable motion of Sir Robert Peel to repeal the Corn Laws. And let us not omit from the cursory glance which lingers in passing upon these facts of the Queen's first 10 years, to mention that from Boston, U.S., arrived about this time news of the beneficial use of ether in surgical operations, so that the benignant age of anaesthetics had at last commenced. It was on November 12, 1847, that Simpson, of Edinburgh, made his famous announcement about his own successful use of chloroform. The medical revolution which followed this appears to our mind one of the chief glories of the great reign, well reserved for the gentle days of Victoria. It was, indeed, the opening of a golden door behind which sat, waiting for human service, an angel of pity, kinder and more powerful than any Arabian fairy suddenly revealed in her divine beauty and bountifulness to any prince or magician of the "Thousand and One Nights." But who will not have asked whether there is anything anywhere in human history which more sternly teaches that man must win every boon of nature by his own ceaseless striving, than the fact that this simple chemical and physiological secret of chloroform should have lurked so long in its easy formula, undeciphered through all those waiting generations, when pain was an omnipresent tyrant whom science could not control, and the operating room a torture chamber, dreaded almost as much by the surgeon as the sufferer?

The year 1848, which brought us the end of the first Kaffir war and found England generally quiet, was one of political storms and turmoils abroad. The French ministry fell, and the republic was proclaimed at Paris. The shock of change and clamor, as it swept over the continent, woke up again to some extent the Chartists here. Those were the days of the famous monster petition, carried on six carts to the house of commons, and the Duke of Wellington had about that date to fortify the bank, the customs house, the exchange, and the post office, while the citizens of London enrolled themselves as special constables to the number of a quarter of a million, with Prince Louis Napoleon as one among them. The queen's word spoken to her parliament on September 5 contained a satisfactory picture of what happened in this sensible and solid kingdom during those distrubances. Her majesty said: "Amid these continental convulsions I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace in my kingdom and to maintain our domestic tranquility. The strength of our institutions has nowhere been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the peace of the people committed to my care in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs."

Men and women of even 50 years can recall what may be styled the steadfast spirit of the times when, amid all the political disturbances of the continent, this country stood so resolutely and so firmly moderate under the queen's gentle sway. The death of Lord Melbourne, her first prime minister, on November 24, 1848, seems to mark the earliest decade of the reign by a natural boundary-post. At that same year's end Louis Napoleon was proclaimed president of the French republic, which he was destined soon afterwards to abolish. British troops in India were at the time besieging Mooltan. The French forces under Oudinot occupied Rome, but, amid many other black clouds abroad, Sir Robert Peel could stand up in parliament, July 6, 1849, and say rejoicingly about the repeal of the corn laws, "You have established peace and happiness on the foundations of truth and justice. You have reaped the reward of that policy. You have passed unscathed through the sternest trials to which the institutions of any nation ever were subjected. You stood erect amid the convulsions of Europe." It was indeed part of the kesmit, an element in the high and changeless good fortune of the Queen, that before those days or darkness and danger England had settled this burning question of cheap bread, and made herself the market of the world. So did the realm pass peacefully under this benign sway, through a zone of political cyclones, another great epoch being plainly noted off by the fatal accident to Sir Robert Peel on June 29, 1850. Almost at the same time two facts very significant of the period emerge to mind: the Koh-i-noor, the famous diamond, was presented to her majesty by the East Indian company, marking the close of the second Sikh war, and the design was first published of Sir Joseph Paxton's palace of glass for the grand exhibition building of 1851. That designates, as it were, a natural watershed in the geography of the reign, a ndit is pathetic indeed to remember with what high hopes of universal peace the great show opened on May 1. The queen consecrated the event by the public prayer that "by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honorable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent providence for the good and happiness of mankind."

Retracing the historical road one sees at every turn of the back-rolled record how new and vast events were secretly preparing themselves contrary to hope or expectation. Like the individuals composing it, the human race itself marches blidfold over that flying bridge which we call Today, mysteriously suspended between the Yesterdays and the Tomorrows, and nothing is so sure to happen to the nations as well as to private lives as that what we have considered unlikely and unexpected.

Gold had before this stage been so largely discovered in Australia that a big obelisk of glittering stucco stood to represent its mass in the great exhibition. The illustrious field marshal, the Duke of Wellington, died on September 14, 1852 and the queen wrote in her diary upon the death of the great soldier of England, the eloquent and sympathetic words:

"We got off our ponies (at the Dub Loch) and I had just sat down to sketch, when Mackenzie returned, saying my watch was safe at home and also bringing some letters: amongst them was one from Lord Derby, which I tore open, and alas, it contained the confirmation of the fatal news—that England's, or rather Britain's, pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she ever produced, was no more! Sad day! Great and irreparable national loss! Lord Derby enclosed a few lines from Lord Charles Wellesley, saying that his dear great father had died on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, after a few hours' illness and no suffering. God's will be done! The day must have come. The duke was 83. It is well for him that he has been taken when still in the possession of his great mind, and without any long illness: but what a loss. One cannot think of this country without "the duke"—an immortal hero! In him centred almost every earthly honor a subject could possess. His position was the highest a subject ever had: above party, looked up to by all, revered by the whole nation, the friend of the sovereign: and how simply he carried these honors. With what singleness of purpose, what straightforwardness, what courage, were all the motives of his actions guided! The crown never found, and I fear never will, so devoted, loyal, and faithful a subject, so staunch a supporter. To us (who also who have lost now so many of our valued and experienced friends) his loss is irreparable, for his readiness to aid and advise, if it could be of use to us, and to overcome any and every difficulty, was unequalled. To Albert he showed the greatest kindness and his utmost confidence. His experience and knowledge of the past were so great, too: he was a link which connected us with bygone times, with the last century. Not an eye will be dry in the whole country."

The funeral of the duke was made, as all know, a memorable day, and might also be said, in closing one vast epoch of the war, to have opened another, beginning with the Russo-Turkish conflict which was approaching. On September 14, 1853, the fleets of England and France passed together into the Bosporus, at the sultan's request. On November 1 the tsar declared war upon his Turkish majesty. Sinope followed, and then the cold and terrible Crimean campaign followed. In 1854 the Guards departed (February 22) for the war, the checkered story of which lives still in our minds. Sir Charles Napier sailed with his fleet to the Baltic and Sebastopol became invested. Who can forget in connection with those costly and doubtful days, the valor of the Light Brigade, the happy origination by Florence Nightingale of the modern art of nursing, and that memorable ceremony when, after the war, her majesty distributed to the bravest of her soldiers and sailors the first batch of those Victoria Crosses which have become the blue ribbons of bravery, the highest honor of the British warrior? That was on May 18, 1855, but Sebastopol had not yet fallen, and peace was to be signed. Meantime with the annexation of Oudh by Lord Dalhousie, the darkest chapter of the reign was commencing in India, albeit obscurely and indirectly. Nor was that trouble approaching singly, for at Canton the incident of the lorcha Arrow had arisen, from which a conflict was imminent between Great Britain and China. The memorable year 1857 opened very suitably and storms on land and sea, and the first whispers of the great Sepoy revolt came to watchful ears at home along with the tale of the mysterious marching of the chupatties throughout the villages of the North West. In the early summer the great mutiny broke forth and the soldiers shipped for Persia and China were suddenly diverted to India, for here again the good fortune of the queen displayed itself.

If the Crimean war had fallen simultaneously with this tremendous shock to the rule of the East Indian company what might not have been our Imperial embarrassments? Already the authority of that famous associaton of lordly merchants had been repeatedly set aside by the board of control, and the first and second Afghan wars, as well as those in the Punjab, were affairs of Imperial, not of local, direction. When, n May, 1857, the Mutiny broke out caused by a rash and ignorant insufficient to mention that, while the social customs, it was plain that the record of the company would come to an end. Almost the first consequence of the triumph of the British Raj was the transfer of India to the Crown, and if any one asks whether she has lost by that transfer, the answer must be: "No." It will be sufficient to mention that, while the Indian revenue at the Queen's accession stood at twenty-two millions sterling, and just before the Mutiny at thirty-two millions, it is now nearly seventy-five millions. To the annals of this reign India has contributed, indeed, many a stirring and brilliant chapter. The Punjab and Burmah have been added to her limits. She has given a new illustrious name—that of Empress—to the Queen; and the chronicle of her administration by that superb civil service which "John company" created, and the valiant soldiers he left behind him, has continued full of the noblest and finest achievements. We have fought famine with success, usurping the duties of India, the Pax Britannica, while protecting her people in safety and justice, maintaining the spectacle in India of a sway so just, so beneficient, so conscientious, so bold, and so powerful, that history contains no parallel to it, and probably never will. How much the grandeur and solemnity of the charge thus added to her orb and spectre has weighed upon the heart and mind of Her Majesty is well known. At a late period of her life the Queen took up the study of Hindustani, in which she became conversant, while she has always kept near her person—a signal mark of her sincere conscientiousness—Hindue and Mussulman attendants, the representatives of her unceasing interest in her Oriental territories and people. The grand administrators, thus set aside were no mere monopolist corporation, grasping and aggressive, as ignorant writers have pretended. Were it only for the splendid and faithful civil service which that company founded, and for its masterly and marvellous land system, its name should never be mentioned without profound respect. I remember to have seen tears upon more than one veteran's cheek, at the governor's dinner table in Kirkee, when the historic proclamation was read, establishing in future the direct government of the Crown. Indeed, the great Mutiny terminated, like almost all other seemingly untoward events of this auspicious reign, in excellent results for Britain and for India. The idea of any proximate disappearance of the English Raj has been swept clean away from the native mind. A period of amelioration and consolidation has followed, so that the name of Her Majesty is today honored by the vast population of the Peninsula wth feelings of reverence ofttime transcending all western standards.

Elsewhere the stream of events flowed variously. We may recall attempt of Orisini to assassinate the Emperor and Empress of the French; the marriage of our Princess Royal wih Prince Frederick William of Prussia; a South African expedition sailing forth under Dr. Livingston from Liverpool; the Agamemnon and Niagara on their noble mission, starting to lay the Atlantic telegraph; Mr. Gladstone at Corfu, cutting the Ionian Island adrift as lord high commissioner; and then, suddenly, the rupture between France and Austria, which led to those desperate battles of Palestro and Magenta, come to the mind. Later on there were the uprise of the volunteer rifle corps, with Her Majesty's levee at St. James' to receive the officers, the swift remaking of Italy, commencing with the capture of Palermo by Garibaldi, and the "March of the Thousand." These bring the footsteps of memory to the suggestive date of November, 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. What reminiscences, what retrospects are not revived by that fact alone! But none of hese events, befalling abroad or at home, could ever be unconnected with the cares and responsibilities of the good Queen. Looking back along the vista of these many decades, it does not seem so much a thought of courtiership as of common acknowledgement of Heaven's favor to recall that solemn passage from the Persian of Sadi: "When the Lord of the world is pleased with the hearts of a people, He gives them a Sovereign wise and just."

The heavy cloud which was to darken the sunshine of those earlier care-laden years was gathering at this time. While the nation was politicaly anxious about the Mason and Slidell affair, his royal highness, the Prince Consort, fell sick and died, December 14, 1861. From the date of that sad event Her Majesty withdrew for a time completely; and afterwards partially, into a solitude of sorrow, which never for a moment, however, caused her to neglect her Imperial duties. On the contrary, she has steadfastly consecrated her bereaved life, as she did her happy years, to her country and her Empre. The Duke of Argyle truly wrote:

"It ought to be known to the people of this country that during all the years of the Queen's affliction, and those when she has necessarily lived in much retirement, she has omitted no part or portion of that public duty which constantly concerns her as sovereign of this country; that on no occasion during her grief has she discontinued work in those royal labors which belong to her exalted position."

How great and experienced a politician she showed herself throughout every competent British minister has testified. She was, probably, the highest living authority upon the practical politics of Europe, and knew and understood constitutional problems with an habitual grasp which was never relaxed. It is from a Democratic source that the subjoined tribute has been culled:

"Broadly speaking, it may be fairly said by all her ministers, Liberal and Conservative, that she had more Knowledge of the business of governing nations than any of her prime ministers and intricacies of foreign affairs than any of her foreign secretaries; as loyal and willing a subservience to the declared will of the nation as any Democrat in parliament; and as keen and passionate an Imperial patriotism as ever beat in any human breast."

In March, 1863, the Queen again appeared in semi-privacy, at the marriage of the Prnce of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and she took part in the same year in the inauguration of the Albert memorial at Aberdeen, where she said so touchngly to the matron, through Sir George Grey: "I could not reconcile it to myself to remain at Balmoral while such a tribute was being paid to his memory, without making an exertion to assure you personally of the deep and heartfett sense I entertain of your kindness and affection, and at the same time to proclaim in public the unbounded reverence and admiration, the devoted love, that fills my heart for him whose loss must throw a lasting gloom over all my future life."

It was not, indeed, until March of 1864 that the Queen openly and freely reappeared in public after her grea bereavement. In that same year the Federal war steamer Kearsage sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, and General Sherman gave to President Lincoln, as a Christmas gift, the captured city of Savannah. In 1865 the cruel murder of President Lincoln startled the whole world, and crowned the splendid services of that great American with the martyr's aureole. Nono of these events were neglected by the good Queen, notwithstanding her own sorrows. A most generous autograph letter to Mrs. Lincoln by her own royal hand was tenderly addressed: "From a widow to a widow." In February 1866, Her Majesty was strong enough to open parliament in person. A little later, the commercial panic known as "Black Friday" swept over the city, and Mr. Gladstone suspended the bank charter act. Just about this time the Prince, afterwards Duke of Teck, married at Kew the Princess Mary of Cambridge. On the continent war was raging between Prussia and Austria, Sadowa had been fought on July 2, 1866 and even the peac of London was troubled soon after by the Hyde Park riots. In 1867 fate brought us fresh Fenian troubles.

(To Be Continued).

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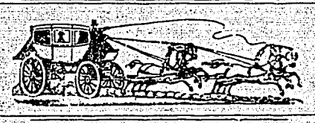

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BIRTHS

On the 17th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. F. Corson, a daughter.

On the 20th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Spotswood, a daughter, prematurely.

Local and General News

Mrs. J. Kernaghan is laid up with the grippe.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh went through to the east on this morning's train.

Thirty five recruits for the S. A. Constabulary went through from the west today.

E. A. Haggen, editor of the Mail, returned from a trip to Vancouver on Thursday morning.

—Ladies heavy check skirts to order for $8 to clear out fall goods. J. B. Cressman, Mackenzie Ave.

A Vancouver hockey team wants to play our seven here but so far no date has been arranged.

Walter Dunne came in from Donald on Thursday on a few weeks visit to his parents here

—Ladies tailor made skirts at cost for the next ten days to clear out fall stock. J. B. Cressman, Mackenzie Ave.

J. D. Graham, the Atlin gold commissioner, came in from Seattle on Thursday morning on a visit to Mrs. Graham.

The HERALD is glad to learn that Mrs. H. J. Bourne's health is improving. She has been confined to her bed for nearly two weeks.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church purpose giving a musical social next Thursday evening in the parsonage. Don't miss it.

—Reid & Young have opened to day a fine line of dress goods and blouses for spring wear.

The subject next Monday evening in the Epworth League will be "Some Famous English Statesmen." All young men in the city cordially invited.

Mrs. Geo. B. O'ds of Fire Valley, who has been in the hospital for some time left for home Thursday. She was accompanied by her sister Miss. Kirby.

Thos. Steed, W. M. of L. O. L., received a wire this week from the Riverside hospital, in Riverside, California, of the death of a brother there in the person of Thos. S. Elliott.

The company operating the Halcyon Hot Springs will install an electric light plant, build a bowling alley, and make other improvements during the coming summer.

The seventh annual bonspiel of the Calgary Curling Club will commence on Feb. 26th and last five days.

To morrow, first Sunday in Lent, services will be held in St. Peter's church as usual, Rev. C. A. Procunier officiating.

Fred. Kettleson, formerly of the HERALD composing staff, came in to town on Wednesday on his way to take a case in the Ferguson Eagle office.

Cap. Burstall, recuiting officer for the S. A. Constabulary, will commence recuiting here at the Hotel Revelstoke at 10 a. m. on Wednesday next.

The Bishop of Calgary was in town yesterday on a visit to his son, Mrs. A. M. Pirkham of the legal firm of McCarter & Pinkham. The bishop left this morning to return as far as Laggan, where he intends holding service on Sunday.

A pleasant time was spent on Thursday evening by those present at the social in the Presbyterian church where a programme of music was rendered by the choir of the church, followed by refreshments provided by the ladies of the congregation.

W. Downie, superintendent at Vancouver, has been promoted to the superintendency of Kootenay-Boundary division, one of the most important positions on the system. He will have charge of steamboat service as well as the railways. He is a brother of Chief Despatcher Thos. Downie here. He will proceed to Nelson to take up his new duties in a few days.

Ald. Newman has been a busy man for the past week. Owing to the prevalence of grippe at Roger's Pass his staff up there was reduced to two available men, and he has only spent two hours at home for eight days, having to run the snow plough and rotary himself. The epidemic is subsiding up there.

The mayor has been made the recipient of a unique and valuable present from Gold Commissioner Graham in the shape of a watch chain made up of nearly 40 small gold nuggets from Atlin, from which depends a small gold pan of the same valuable material.

—A full line of Staples in Dry Goods. Sheetings, Cottons, Zephyr Ginghams etc opened up at Reid & Young's to day.

Major Hargrave of Spokane will conduct a special meeting at the Salvation Army barracks on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited, so come and hear him. After the service coffee and cake will be served. Tickets 25 cents. feb 23 2 t.

E. L. Drewry, the maker of the well known Drewry's Ales and Beers, has sent the HERALD a hanger, representing Prairie chicken shooting, painted especially for him by Wix and lithographed in Winnipeg, the result being a truly artistic representation of a thoroughly typical pairie scene.

In connection with the Calgary bonspiel, which commences on the 26th inst., the Canadian Pacific Railway will sell tickets from Revelstoke to Calgary at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale February 24 to 26, inclusive, good to return up to and including March 4.

The services in the Methodist church tomorrow, at the usual hours, will be conducted by the pastor. The Sunday school and Bible class at 3:30 p.m. A cordial invitation to strangers in the city is extended. In the evening the subject will be "The Church's Appeal to Young Men."

CHARGE OF THE CANADIANS.

The First Assault on Cronje's Laager at Paardeberg Drift a Year Ago Today.

A level field, river to right, river in front, a low kopje, ridge to left, a conical hill in rear; that was the arena upon which the Royal Canadian Regiment played the part in the drama of Cronje's overthrow. Lord Roberts has told you how our Canadians played the man. At home today exultation over the honor won for Canada by her sons must conflict with grief for the losses sustained. Here, as the long-drawn leaguer of the obstinate Boers draws on, it is sorrow for the men we know no more which fills our thoughts. It was no surprise to one who has associated for four months with the men of this regiment to see them endure for eight hours the withering practice of Cronje's picked marksmen, and then charge with a fire which one hears of in portions of the army far enough removed from this corner of the huge field of operation. But twenty good men have gone to a bloody and violent end, while sixty lie on beds of pain. Our hearts are sore for these, our comrades, as we lie on the open veldt in our ever-shifting camp, moving in the game in which Lord Roberts is driving his opponent into his last corner.

Seventy-five miles of marching in one week; a twenty-two mile night march; the fording of a rushing river; a ten hour fight; almost a 10 per cent. loss; such is the record of the Royal Canadians. When opportunity offers I shall write of how from Gras Pan our battalion, on Tuesday, February 13, marched to Ramdam, some fourteen miles; on Wednesday to Watervaal Drift, twelve miles; in the early hours of Thursday to Wegde Drift, nine miles; on Friday morning to Jacobsdal, four miles; on Friday night to Klipdrift, fourteen miles, and on Saturday night twelve and one-half hours' march covered twenty-two miles to Paardeberg Drift. Less than an hour's rest, then a call to arms, a bit of marching and countermarching, then the fording of the drift—and the battle. Not unwisely was the selection of the men made rigid.

Spectacular features were absent from our fight. It was one long endurance of a fatal rain of bullets and as dismal dusk grew on, a gallant, futile rush upon cool-headed, invisible marksmen. The ground upon which our regiment fought is perfectly simple. The position which our men attacked was impregnable. Our men advanced in long, thin waves as far as they could go, and then lay down and tried to reply to the cracking Mauser and singing Martini bullets that were taking toll of them. The charge was a hopeless affair, but several great gore splashes ten feet from the Boer position, with a maple leaf badge or two lying beside, show how loyally our men pressed home. It was another Modder river fight, an attack against a flat position, an enemy ensconced in a river bed and sweeping a level plain in front of him. It was a typical modern fight, such as may be expected whenever an intelligent enemy realizes that concealment is the best cover, and can so utilize his ground to force an enemy to show himself.

Mayor Kilpatrick returned from a trip to Vernon on Thursday morning. While there he inspected the hospital under Dr. Morris' wing and gathered several useful hints for the establishment of a similar institution here. The Vernon hospital is entirely free from debt; it receives an annual maintenance grant of $1,500 from the Provincial government as well as a recent grant made for building purposes. It is altogether a most successful institution and its success is largely attributed by Dr. Morris to the admirable nursing staff furnished to it by the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Baptie, the Fancy Skater, on Wednesday

Baptie, the well known fancy skater, who will give an exhibition in the rink on Wednesday evening, has outlined the following programme: He will race any local crack or any number of them for a reasonable distance for ten dollars; he will race a mile against time; he will play a game of tag against any two local skaters for five minutes and will wind up with a half an hour's exhibition of fancy skating

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Number of Cots, Blankets, Cupboards, Tables and other articles still for sale. Apply at the Hospital.

REVELSTOKE STEAM LAUNDRY.

IT'S JUST RIGHT

Our laundering is just right for dress shirts and vests. It insures a clean, well starched bosom that will fit the figure properly.

We try to do perfect work, and we have a great number of customers who think we do it; that's our best recommendation.

Shall we call for your work?

Fayette Buker,
PROP.

Just a Spoonful

OF DR. MACKENZIE'S ENGLISH COUGH BALSAM

will give instant relief, and a bottle will usually cure two or three bad colds.

We know all about the ingredients of this remedy; that's the reason we guarantee its purity and effectiveness.—25c

RED CROSS DRUGSTORE

Geo. F. Curtis,
TAYLOR BLOCK. McKenzie Ave

A Rex POROUS PLASTER

—applied to the chest and a bottle of SENEGA COUGH SYRUP is a sure cure for Coughs.

25c. Each

FIELD & BEWS,
Druggists and Stationers,
Night Bell. Brown Block.

HATS HATS HATS

Trimmed and Untrimmed

The best assortment of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats in the City. Call and inspect before purchasing.

Misses Shepard & Bell
McKenzie Avenue o23

THE PRINCE MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Company's office, McKenzie Avenue, Revelstoke, B. C. on Wednesday the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for all other purposes relating to the management of the Company.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding such meeting.

Dated at Revelstoke, B. C., this 13th day of February, A. D., 1901.

J. M. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SOUTH AFRICAN CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

All members of the British Columbia Volunteer Forces recently returned from Africa who would like to join in forming a Guard of Honor at the opening of the Provincial Legislature on 21st instant, are invited to communicate at once with the Provincial Secretary.

91—1w

The Carnes Creek Consolidated Gold Mines Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Company's office at Revelstoke, British Columbia on the 12th day of March, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for all other purposes relating to the management of the Company.

The Transfer book of the Company will be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the meeting.

J. T. BREWSTER,
Secretary.

Feb. 1wt, d.

We Repair.....
WATCHES
CLOCKS,
and all kinds of Jewellery.

If the work is not satisfactory we refund your money.

WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK and stand by our guarantee.

We also carry a good line of Watches and Jewellery, which we dispose of at moderate prices.

E.M. ALLUM,
The Leading Watchmaker and Jeweler.

TAYLOR & GEORGE
THE LEADING STORE
LATE JAMES GILL & CO.

To the Ladies:

We have just opened up a large choice stock of DRY GOODS, which is the best and only new stock in the City.

The latest Styles and newest patterns that can be purchased. Call and see us. It is a pleasure to show such excellent goods and it will be a pleasure for you to buy them.

TAYLOR & GEORGE
THE WIDE-AWAKE BUSINESSMEN : MACKENZIE AVE.

JOHN D. SIBBALD, NOTARY PUBLIC.

AGENT FOR
REAL ESTATE— { C. P. R. TOWNSITE. MARA TOWNSITE.
FINANCIAL— { Canada Permanent & Western Canada Mortgage Corporation. Equitable Savings Loan and Building Association.
INSURANCE ! { Imperial Fire. Guardian Fire. Mercantile Fire. Canadian Fire. Caledonian Fire. Confederatian Life: Atlas Fire.
COAL FOR SALE. HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT.

Address Revelstoke Station.

THE.....
CITY EXPRESS

E. W. B. PAGET, Prop.

Prompt delivery of parcels, baggage, etc., to an part of the City.

Any Kind of Transferring Undertaken

All orders left at R. M. Smythe's Tobacco Store, or by Telephone No. 7 will receive prompt attention.

Excellent Fishing and Shooting.
Boat and Canoes for Tourists.
First Class in every particular.

Rates, $1 and $1.50 per day.

Lakeview Hotel

J. GUILLETTO, Proprietor.

Situated on the banks of the Shuswap Lake, one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in British Columbia.

SICAMOUS, B. C.

A Dainty Timepiece

The long, delicate chain is the correct adjunct for a Dainty Time Piece, and is useful in so many other ways you can't afford to be without one.

We offer special bargains in these fashionable chains either with or without the watch.

GUY BARBER, Watchmaker and Jeweller
Mackenzie Avenue.

Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms.....

Heated by Hot Air and Electric Bells and Light in every room

Free Bus Meets All Trains
Reasonable Rates.....

HOTEL VICTORIA

JOHN V. PERKS, PROPRIETOR.

Night Grill Room in Connection for the Convenience of Guests

Hourly Street Car Between Hotel and Station

Revelstoke, B. C.

STARTING RIGHT

At the beginning of the year and for the beginning of the century—remember it's better to begin right.

A step in the right direction is Good Clothes—that fit and wear. Our tailoring is the sort that induces comfort and durability. Not expensive, even though superior.

Ladies Tailored Suits to Order.

J. B. CRESSMAN, MACKENZIE AVENUE.

REVELSTOKE SMELTER TOWNSITE

R. H. Mayne,
SOLE AGENT

From 5th Jan. to the 25th Jan., 1901, a reduction will be offered on all lots in Smelter Townsite prior to the closing of annual books on 1st Feb.

Intending purchasers should take advantage of this offer before the new price lists for 1901-2 are in force.

R. H. MAYNE,
Notary Public and Insurance Agent.

FERGUSON, B. C.

THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF THE

LARDEAU MINING COUNTRY...

Business Lots from $150 Up

Residence Lots $75 and $100

SOLE AGENT **HENRY FLOYD** REVELSTOKE B. C.

KEEWATIN FLOUR

For Sale

A carload just opened up at

A. N. SMITH'S
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Bread - Delivered - Daily

A GOOD NAME....

Is better than riches

We have the name of making the only Stylish Suits in Town—for durability and quality they also excel.

TRY ONE

R. S. WILSON
Next the McCarty Block.

ALL GOODS AT A Great Reduction

M. K. LAWSON'S
Mackenzie Ave.

H.G. PARSON
WHOLESALE

Wine and Liquor Merchant

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

JAS. I WOODROW BUTCHER

Retail Dealer in—
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Etc.
Fish and Game in Season....

All orders promptly filled.

Corner Douglas and King Streets REVELSTOKE, B.C.

R. H. TRUEMAN

Will personally visit the Revelstoke Studio, Smith Block,

Feb 4th to 16th,

R. H. TRUEMAN & CO.

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.

WM. WATSON, President. HY. EDWARDS, Secretary.

I.O.F. 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.

J. R. RINGER, Chief Ranger. K. D. J. C. JOHNSTON, Rec.-Sec.

Gold Range Lodge K. of P., No. 25, Revelstoke, B. C.

Meets every Wednesday in Oddfellows' Hall at 8 o'clock Visiting Knights invited.

E. G. BURRIDGE, C. C.
F. W. MACKINROT, K. of R. & S.

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

THOS. STEED, W.M.
W. G. BIRNEY, Rec.-Sec.

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.

H. EDWARDS
TAXIDERMIST.

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, Etc. MOUNTED, Furs Cleaned and Repaired.

LOVERING'S OLD STAND : Second Street

GIVE YOUR TEETH ATTENTION

When they first need it, before they give you pain, thereby avoiding needless suffering and assuring more satisfactory and permanent work and at less cost, than if left until the latter stages of decay.

Dr. Burgess, Dentist,
: : : : : Taylor Block.

EDWARD A. HAGGEN,
MINING ENGINEER,
Member American Institute Mining Engineers
Member Canadian Mining Institute.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
Examination of and reports on Mineral properties a specialty.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

AND SMOKE

Our Special and Union Cigars

UNION LABOR

REVELSTOKE CIGAR M'F'G. COMPANY,
Revelstoke Station.

FIRST CLASS
STOVE COAL
SEASONED
FIR CORDWOOD

Call on JAS. C. HUTCHISON and get prices.

Agent Imperial Oil Co. Limited.
Heavy Drayage a Specialty.