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REVELSTOKE HERALD.

ISSUED TWICE-A-WEEK—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Vol V. No. 21. REVELSTOKE, B. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901. $2 00 a Year in Advance.

C. B. HUME & CO.

CHEAP SHOES..

You will never have such another chance to buy Cheap Shoes

Ony One More Week to Buy Shoes at Cost.

A MODERN CINDERELLA

Many occasions demand many Shoes, and though a girl may be a Modern Cinderella she cannot always be shod in Slippers

There's the HOCKEY SHOE
" RAINY DAY,
" RUBBER HEELED,
" LACE or BUTTON,
" DRESS SHOE.
" PATENT LEATHER
" EVENING Slipper

WE *HAVE* THEM ALL.

OUR GROCERY TRADE

Is steadily increasing!
QUALITY!
PRICE!
GOOD SERVICE!
Are th counters.

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE

That delights alike the Stomach, Brain and Palate is made from our

GOOD COFFEES,
TEAS, and
RICH COCOAS.

We handle none but the best and we believe you prepare none but the best, and so we are sure our Groceries, including our Chocolates, Coffees and Teas, must suit you.

C. B. Hume & Co,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Whilst heartily in accordance with the proposed amendments of the School Law when viewed from the side of giving the people more complete control of and responsibility in the workings of the schools themselves, a principle which this paper has maintained ever since its establishment, yet the HERALD must take exception to certain details of the new plan. The first and most decidedly objectionable feature is the raise in the poll tax from three to five dollars by which it is proposed to finance the scheme as at present suggested. The HERALD has all along pointed out the system of financing the educational department in vogue in the Northwest Territories as the one which this province should adopt. They have far and away better schools taking town for town according to their population in the Territories than we have in this province and they do without any poll tax at all there. Those who use the schools or enjoy the benefits which their establishment brings to the whole community, pay for them with the aid of an annual grant from the government, the amount of which is based on various considerations, but all arranged so as to give a town or village every inducement to get the best buildings, appliances, and teachers possible. But this five dollar poll tax falls too hard altogether on the working men to be defensible. It hits those who have no direct interest in the schools too severely to be just. Under the iniquitous system which prevails in this province of collecting though the employers of labor, the people who will pay a large proportion of the total amount actually collected on this tax are those who have the least interest in the object for which it is collected and who can least afford to pay it.

Secondly with regard to the proposed method of apportioning the grant a serious objection presents itself at the very outset. Take our own case for instance. Schools with an average daily attendance under 250 are to draw $20 a head per annum or the very substantial sum of $4980 for say 249 children. On this sum we could run our school in Revelstoke with seven or eight teachers and have money to spare. But once we touch the 250 mark our grant would at once shrink to $15 a head or $3750 which would be insufficient to pay the salary of seven teachers to say nothing of other expenses. As there is now an average daily attendance in the school here of 242 and some 25 or 30 children are booked to come in next month it will readily be seen that we are practically already out of the $20 class and into the $15 or second class and shall have if this proposed bill passes to face a deficit at once. There should either be an intermediate class drawing $17.50 a head between the 250 and 500 mark or better still the system of apportioning the grant should be the same as that adopted in the Territories. Make the per capita grant the same to all schools and add to it so much for the class of building, or equipment or grade of teacher employed, so as to give the people a direct interest in getting the best obtainable in every line. Dollar for dollar is the plan over there. A dollar of grant for every dollar of money spent in current expenses by the people out of their own pockets, plus a per capita grant for average daily attendance which is the same for Calgary or Regina as it is for the last formed school district in the country. That is the system over there. Its results speak volumes when compared with the results of centralizing everything at Victoria adopted in British Columbia and the HERALD has yet to hear one single note of discontent against it from the communities among whom it is in force.

The action of the Revelstoke board of trade in refusing to endorse the decision of the Associated Board to support the application before the provincial legislature for a charter to build a road between Michel on the Crow's Nest line and the boundary was in the HERALD'S opinion a judicious one. It was not taken, as far as this paper understands, in any spirit of actual antagonism to the proposed railway, but simply because the board in the absence of sufficient information on the subject, did not wish to take a stand one way or the other. It is obvious that this was the right course to pursue. *Great interests are involved* in this matter and a too hasty step either one way or the other might be bitterly regretted. On the one hand the proposed road promises to develop the extensive coal measures of the Crow's Nest Pass to a remarkable degree and it would be suicidal for this province to place any bar in the way of our coal finding a short route to its natural market in the States immediately south of us. On the other hand we are trying to build up the smelting industry in the province. In fact things have come to such a pass that the very existence of mining in Kootenay depends upon our being able to get local smelters and refiners established in the district. It is a very doubtful point whether the powers behind this proposed charter are not hostile to the establishment of any smelters or refineries in this province. It may be taken for granted that the smelting combine recently formed in the States are not likely to be friendly to the existence of rival smelters and refineries in Kootenay. They did not go to the trouble of forming their trust in order to build up competitors in Canada. Now we want the Crow's Nest coal fields to help us build up our smelters, but the men behind the desired charter are closely allied with the American smelter combine. This is the crux of the whole situation and no amount of talk about the benefits of railway competition gets around it. It will avail this province but in a very small degree, if it gets competition to transport its coal to the Montana market and at the same time throws away its hopes of building up the smelting industry and with them the whole mining industry in Kootenay. Between such important conflicting interests it is impossible to decide without the fullest inside knowledge of the aims and intentions of the applicants for the charter, a knowledge which in the nature of things, it is almost absurd to expect to obtain.

THE REASONS WHY

The City Should Purchase the Plant of the Water, Light & Power Co.

Because Revelstoke has got to obtain an extension of the water supply system for fire protection purposes. This must be done at once.

Because it will cost the city some $35,000 to obtain this extension and if we do purchase the plant, the revenue derived from it will not only pay the interest and sinking fund on the amount borrowed to purchase it, but also on the amount borrowed to put in the required extension.

Because if we do not purchase the plant we shall have to raise the annual interest and sinking fund on the amount borrowed to put in the required extension by taxation.

Because if we do purchase the plant it will not cost the taxpayers a cent, but will pay for the required extension as well.

Because if we do purchase the plant we shall be able to light our streets as they should be lighted without a cent of extra expense.

Because the net profits of the company are steadily on the increase, while the expenses remain the same and if we do purchase the plant we shall soon be in a position to reduce the tariff for light and water, so that the profits will begin to go into the pockets of the ratepayers of the city instead of the shareholders of the company.

THE REVELSTOKE DELEGATION

Carries the Banner in the Importance of the Interests Which it Represents.

Mayor Kilpatrick and his big delegation from Revelstoke, has many important matters to take up with the government as soon as they can get a date to meet them. Of prime importance to their city and district is the application they are making to the government for a grant towards the establishment of a general hospital at Revelstoke. There is at present no such institution in the riding of Revelstoke, and all patients have to be sent at considerable expense and inconvenience to either Kamloops or Golden. The hospitals at these points are each in receipt of government aid, and the people of Revelstoke think that in view of the fact that their city is larger than either of these others and the centre of a considerable mining district as well, they are justly entitled to consideration in their desire for a hospital of their own. The population too is largely made up of men engaged in the extremely hazardous occupations of railroading, mining and timber industry. The delegation hopes to meet the government at an early date and they will be accompanied by the member for Revelstoke, Mr. Thos. Taylor, M. P. P., who has been doing effective work ever since the session began, by quietly urging the matter which the delegation will now strengthen his hands by pressing upon the ministry.

Means of access to the Big Bend country will also form an important feature in the conference the Revelstoke citizens will have with the government. It is the desire of the Revelstoke people to have a subsidy given to aid in establishing a steamer service on the Columbia river above Nine Mile canyon, to Death Rapids. Nine Mile canyon is so called because it is that distance above Revelstoke. Death Rapids is some 50 miles from Revelstoke. From Smith Creek which is above Death Rapids to Canoe river there is another distance of some 50 miles, and on this there is now a rough trail beside the river, which it is the intention to ask aid for improving. Canoe river is well into the centre of the Big Bend district, and the improved transportation asked for would result in opening a great agricultural section of splendid character. The rich mica deposits of that country and the many copper and other mining propositions, of which thousands of claims await development, would also be placed in a position to become possibilities in the commercial development of the province. The Revelstoke contingent undoubtely carries the banner in largeness of the interests affected by the matters to be presented to the government.—Colonist.

CALGARY THE CAPITAL

Of the New Province of Alberta, Which the Government Intends to Create.

The Calgary Albertan of last Saturday has the following despatch from Ottawa: "It is stated here authoritatively that as soon as the census returns are all in from the Territories, steps will be taken to divide the present Northwest Territories. The proposal is to incorporate all east of the third meridian with Manitoba and constitute a new province of the western portion under the name of Alberta. The capital of the new province will be Calgary."

Mr. Haultain, premier of the Northwest Territories when interviewed on the above, said that he had hopes that parliament would deal with the matter very soon. Legislation would be impossible this session, but there was a great probability that a definite proposition would be laid before parliament and the legislation in 1902.

The question of boundaries would be considered in detail, but, personally, he said: "I am inclined to the belief that the events of the last year and a half in Manitoba will make the addition of any part of the Territories to Manitoba improbable."

He added that the population of Manitoba when made a province was about the same as the Alberta voting list is now. Therefore no objection could be raised on the score of population.

Plain Sewing Wanted

Mrs. Grimes of Rogers Pass would mend, patch and do all kinds of plain sewing including children's plain clothes at a reasonable renumeration. mar 6 3t

BOARD OF TRADE.

Refuses to Endorse the Jim Hill Railway Charter.

There was an emergency meeting of the board of trade called on Saturday night by the vice president to discuss a telegram received from H. W. C. Jackson, secretary of the Associated Board of Trade, asking the Revelstoke board to cooperate with their delegates, who were going to Victoria to endorse the application for a charter to build a railroad from the boundary to a point on the Crow's Nest line. There were present E. A. Haggen, J. D. Molson, R. Gordon, T. Downie, H. A. Brown, J. D. Sibbald and the secretary. The general sentiment of those present as expressed in the discussion which took place was decidedly adverse to the proposed charter, which found in fact only one supporter. Finally the following motion was carried:

Moved by J. D. Sibbald, seconded by T. Downie—That the board having received a telegram from the Associated Boards asking cooperation for pressing on the government the necessity of granting a charter to the Great Northern railroad to Fernie feel that they have not sufficient information to decide to support under the circumstances the proposal and regret that they cannot cooperate with the delegates.

The delegation from the Associated Board passed through on Sunday evening. The members who came up were, J. B. Johnson and H. W. C. Jackson, president and secretary of the Rossland board, W. T. Oliver of Rossland, R. B. Kerr of Phoenix, D. Ross of Greenwood, G. C. Henderson of Fernie. They were met by J. D. Sibbald, H. A. Brown and other members of the Revelstoke board, but in the conversation which took place they did not seem to be at all as unanimous or decided with regard to the Hill charter, as the newspaper reports would have led one to anticipate. Their arguments at all events failed to convince the Revelstoke men.

THE KEYSTONE CAMP.

A Mountain of Ore, Which Will Soon be One of the Bend's Big Producers.

The Keystone Mountain camp, which was first explored by A. W. McIntosh some five years ago, is one which will very rapidly spring into prominence with the improved communication which the steamer on the upper river will furnish. The mountain lies back a few miles from the Columbia and the mineral lead can be traced across it for four or five miles. On the lead are located some thirty or forty claims in all. A tremendously heavy iron capping is a distinguishing feature of the lead. On the Keystone claim itself, the original discovery, which is owned by A. W. McIntosh and F. B. Wells, considerable work has been done and about 68 feet of tunnel has been driven with good results. At the end of the tunnel the lead dips down suddenly, and the ore values increase considerably. Development has shewn up a good body of galena on the Keystone and there is no doubt that future operations will disclose one of the banner mines in the Bend in the Keystone. Other claims on the lead are the Black Diamond which has a tremendous iron capping, owned by A. W. McIntosh, the Snowbird owned by C. Abrahamson and a group of three, the Ajax, Carbonate Chief and Reindeer, owned by C. J. Rumens, H. P. Smith and W. H. Wilcox. The HERALD gave a full description of the Carbonate Chief, which is a gold proposition, in its last issue. South of Keystone lies the Silver Shield group, a big galena proposition, carrying large values in gold and copper on which considerable prospect work has been done. The Keystone camp was visited in 1899 by Von Rosenberg, the celebrated New York mining expert, whose opinion on the camp as far as he could judge from the surface indications was exceedingly favorable. It is one out of the numerous camps, which will bring the Big Bend district to the very front rank in Kootenay with a rush within the near future.

RUSSELL SAGE

Sees a Menace in the Huge Railway Combines.

Russell Sage, the veteran financier, whose whole life has been devoted to the accumulation of wealth, and who probably commands more ready cash than any man in America except John D. Rockefeller, sees grave danger in the great combinations of capital that are gradually placing the entire railroad system of the country in the hands of less than a dozen men who work together.

"Such combinations of concentrated capital," said Mr. Sage, "are sooner or later sure to arouse the people. And the people once aroused are more powerful than this combination or any one that might be formed.

"It is right and proper that the capitalist who invests his money in railroads or other great enterprises should be assured a reasonable and fair return; it is right that agreement not to cut rates below a profit-making figure, should be entered into, but this should be done in convention, by meetings, by agreements.

"You will find that in the end these big deals will arouse the people and through them the legislatures, and that retaliatory measures will be incited in congress.

"Public opinion will force the law makers to act some day, perhaps not far distant."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Threatened Visit From Mrs. Nation.

Skookum House
Topeka, Kansas,
Mar. 6, 1901.

EDITOR HERALD:

Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to notify the chairman of the public works committee in your city that I have heard of his goings on and I want to tell him that if he does not mend his ways and put the sidewalks in Revelstoke in such shape that women and children can get about the streets in comfort and cleanliness, I shall have to come and get after him with my little hatchet.

Yours for health,
CARRIE NATION.

Your New Spring Gowns.

Where will you Buy the Materials?
Who Will Make Them?

Before you decide so important a question we would like you to look over our New Goods and have a chat about

THE NEW MATERIALS FIRST

We can show you a beautiful display of Fashionable Fabrics. The very newest correct cloths for Tailor Suits and Outing Costumes of all kinds as well as an elaborate variety of swell goods in brand new effects for Dressy, House or calling costumes.

You can pick out the finest of high class qualities or find some stylish substitute that will give satisfaction at a surprisingly small cost. You can choose a regulation shade that is universally used or find some unique style here that you can claim as individual.

We aim to please all tastes as well as all sized purses and are ready to show you all the loveliness of our new goods even though you are not quite ready to make a decision.

BARGAINS!

Did you ever notice a gardener pruning his orchard and shrubbery? The way he lops off big branches and twigs, you'd almost think he would ruin the tree or plant. But come around later in the Spring and see how healthy and beautiful it has become. The gardener understood his business. Same way with this store Our stocks must frequently undergo a pruning process. They are all the better for it when we get through. Just now we are pruning them for Spring. That's how many of these bargains come to the surface for THIS WEEK. You can buy them with the understanding that we'll give you back your money if goods are not as we say, or if they do not prove satisfactory.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

REID & YOUNG.
REVELSTOKE STATION.

SURRENDER STILL DELAYED.

British Government Modifies the Terms Offered to the Boers.

KANKAKEE, Ills., March 12.—The Archer starch factory was burned here today. Loss $325,000.

LONDON, March 13.—No further news has been received regarding the peace negotiations at Pretoria except a report that Botha is waiting for the return of Dewet to the north before coming to any decision.

There are as many as eight separate guerilla commanders in the Orange River colony and two villages have been declared seats of government by the rebels.

The Daily News understands that the government have greatly modified the unconditional surrender policy. The paper believes that Kitchener has been authorized to offer an amnesty to both the Boers and the Boer leaders except where treachery is clearly proved. The Cape rebels only are to be punished by disfranchisement.

PLAYING ON THE PLATFORM

Terrible Accident to a Boy Passenger on Tuesday's Atlantic Express.

A serious accident happened on Tuesday morning, while the No. 2 express was between here and Albert Canyon. A French family named Trenoir from Nanaimo were on board en route for Cecil, Pennsylvannia. The family consisted of the mother, two little boys, one six and one five years old and a baby. The mother and baby were asleep in the car and the two little chaps took advantage to play on the platform. About three miles the other side of Twin Butte the youngest one of the two fell off the car and both his legs were severed by the wheels of the train below the knee. He was not missed until the train pulled into Albert Canyon. The officials were notified and a freight engine and caboose, which were on the siding at the Canyon were sent back with Mrs. Trenoir and the rest of her family and Dr. Cross, who fortunately happened to be on the No. 2. Meanwhile the watchman had picked up the poor little fellow almost as soon as he fell off the train and taken him into his shack. As the engine came along he flagged it and the boy was put on board and brought back to town. There being no hospital he was taken and placed in the vacant house recently erected by L. Plummer on First St. From the time of his falling off the train to his being placed in bed in the house did not occupy two hours. Mrs. Trenoir, who is a French Canadian, is a widow, her husband having died two years ago.

LATER.

An operation was performed yesterday afternoon on the patient, a double amputation of both legs above the knee being found necessary. In spite of the seriousness of his injuries the boy maintains his strength wonderfully and this morning his medical attendants express every hope of his ultimate recovery.

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES

A Favorable Reception by the Ministers and Promises to Grant all Requests.

The delegation to Victoria returned this morning with the exception of C. F. Lindmark, who stayed over at Sicamous. They express themselves well satisfied with their reception and the result of their mission. Although Saturday was a bad day for interviewing the ministers and the Rossland and Kamloops delegations had been informed that they could not do any business that day, by the aid of Thos. Taylor M. P. P. the Revelstokers met Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. W. C. Wells and Hon R. McBride in the rooms of the Minister of Mines and laid their case before them. Everything asked for including a grant for the erection of an hospital, the steamboat subsidy and completion of the road to Eight Mile, the building of the trail from Goldstream to Canoe river and the erection of a jail was conceded. The Mayor also presented the petition for a High School. The latter gentleman expresses himself as highly satisfied with the result of the visit of the delegation to the capital and looks upon the various appropriations asked for as being certain of a place in the estimates.

He also saw Mr. Farwell, who will be here in a few weeks and will straighten out all matters in connection with his townsite property here, when he comes. As far as Lot 29 is concerned which the city wants for cemetery purposes, he expressed himself favorably to the request, but would not give any answer with regard to a recreation ground or hospital site until he is on the spot and can see what he owns in Revelstoke.

Mr. Marpole and other C. P. R. officials were interviewed in Vancouver and were very favorable to the hospital project.

The general result of the visit of the delegates can only be described as highly successful and beneficial to the prospects of Revelstoke and the members may be heartily congratulated and thanked for the good work they have done.

Words of Great Wisdom.

There is much more news goes into the editor's ears than ever trickles out through his pencil, says the Silvertonian. Some people have peculiar ideas of the duties of a newspaper and if we were to begin doing what we are asked several times a week, in the way of personal roasts, without even a suggestion of payment, the mails could not handle our correspondence from lawyers threatening libel suits.

While the editor is not in business for his health, neither is he in business to place his bodily safety at the disposal of all who desire to have their personal quarrels taken up. "Advertise him from one end of British Columbia to the other," said a vengeance seeker in the second stage of intoxication to us recently; "advertise him plenty—if it don't cost anything! Say it was a sober man from Nelson told you." And before we could steer him to the front entrance he had pied a galley of type and broken a piece from our towel.

Revelstoke Herald

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

A. JOHNSON.....PROPRIETOR

A Semi-Weekly Journal, published in the interests of Revelstoke and the surrounding districts, Tuesdays and Fridays, making closest connections with all trains.

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

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

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

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

A wail from the Nelson Miner to the effect that Hon. Joseph Martin is a "political pugilist," directs attention to the fact that a heavyweight with Mr. Martin's capacity for knocking out abuses would be worth several million dollars to Manitoba just at present.—Toronto Telegram.

In the United States, that ideal republic that is swayed by an aristocracy (?) of political bosses and millionaiire monopolists, certain high officials are protesting against giving commissions in the navy to men who have served before the mast, for fear of social contremps. And yet America is the much vaunted land of freedom and fraternity. How doth history repeat itself.

A Canadian has been lynched at Scranton. We are not concerned as to whether the man was guilty or not but he was a British subject who was murdered by a mob without a semblance of trial. The Americans are certainly entitled to burn and hang each other as long as they please but if they think they can try on the same game with British subjects they will get sadly left. The Imperial and Dominion authorities will certainly take the matter up and the ringleaders of the Scranton mob will yet have to regret that they laid unsanctified hands upon a British subject.

Last July four eggs were left in the doorway of Signora Angela Parizza, of Newark, N. J., and have since been the henfruitful source of woes and litigation. The signora was not sued for the value of the eggs, which is said to have been a minus amount. The eggs in fact were said to be too bad to be beaten. Signora Parizza not only accused her neighbor Signora Dirolla of putting the eggs in the doorway, but emphasized her opinion by putting that lady out of business in one round. An action for $5000 damages followed and the jury after being locked up for two days and a night were discharged without finding a verdict. A New York paper naively remarks that the crime is still unpunished. If the imprisonment of twelve presumably innocent men for two days and a night is not sufficient punishment, the eggs must have smelt worse than a Prince Edward Island election trial.

Major Crozier is dead. Twenty-five years ago, when in the prime of his manhood, he did service for Canada that is having a good effect yet. When the great west was opened for settlement the Mounted police was organized and he was one of its best officers. Sent to the foot of the Rockies, almost a thousand miles from support, it became his duty to teach the powerful Blackfoot Indians a lesson, and he did it so firmly and quietly that the effect was never lost. Accompanied by two men he entered their armed camp and took out the criminals he wanted, and his manner of doing it gave the tribes to know that the police were their masters, as well as their friends. Sitting Bull, the last of the great Sioux warriors, who had cost the United States army thousands of men, knew what the Canadian police were, and came with his braves unarmed and docile before the representative of British civil law. It was grand work grandly done that made the Mounted police force what it is, and Crozier did much of it.

A hatchet seems to be always ready to the hand of any American, man or woman, who wishes to break into history, says the Toronto Telegram. For over a century G. Washington ranked as the monopolist of every chance to chop down a few cords of fame with his little hatchet. The hatchet exercise seems to be a game which two can play at. It was left to Mrs. Carrie Nation to prove that the late Mr. Washington was not to figure as the one lonely and exclusive hatchet artist in all the bright red pages of American history. If George Washington can make history in a small way by chopping down one poor runt of a cherry tree, Carrie Nation can make history in a large way by chopping up a few full sized bar-rooms. Carrie Nation and George Washington are indeed sister and brother in the hatchet game. It is not known exactly whether Mrs. Nation ever told a lie, but George Washington could never rival Carrie Nation in the gentle art of swaying other people's destinies with a little hatchet.

The Dominion ministry had a pretty close call on the first party vote of the session. Dr. Sproule had moved a resolution in favor of a bounty on the production of sugar beets. Mr. Fielding moved the adjournment of the debate which motion carried by only nine of a majority. The vote stood, government 59, opposition 50. It is asserted that this remarkable smallness of the Liberal majority is due to the Quebec followers who are out with the government because they will not introduce a measure to increase the sessional indemnity. It does look as if the government were already suffering from factional disturbances, the inevitable outcome of a very big majority.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

A Device Which Should do Away with all Dangers of Being Buried Alive.

New York, Feb. 28.—Practical demonstration was given yesterday at 14 West Eighth street of a method of saving the lives of those prematurely buried. The system is the invention of Count Michael de Karnice Karnichi.

Emile Camis, the inventor's accredited representative in this country, arrived here recently from Paris. He has put the apparatus in place and yesterday he was able to show in detail how it is used. He lay down in a casket and from it gave such signals as he would have done had he been buried alive. The Karnice system calls for very simple mechanical appliances.

Count Karnice's attention was first attracted to the subject of premature burial by a dramatic incident which came under his own experience. As chamberlain to the Czar of Russia, he is engaged in various industrial projects, and has estates in Russian Poland, where thousands of persons are employed. A daughter of one of the count's tenants was thought to have died, and the Russian nobleman went to the funeral.

Owing to certain official duties he did not arrive until the coffin had been lowered into the grave. It seemed to him as the approached that he heard a faint noise from the grave, and he at once ordered the coffin taken out.

It was found that the girl was living. She is alive to this day, a witness to an almost miraculous escape from death.

Count Karnice was so impressed by what he had witnessed that he began to make a study of the subject of premature burial and finally invented the apparatus which bears his name.

Mr. Camis used yesterday a casket originally constructed for Francisque Sarcey, a distinguished French dramatic critic, who probably had no idea at the time that his own death was imminent. After Mr. Camis had taken his place the coffin lid was closed and a tube four inches in diameter was fitted into an aperture in the lid. In the top of the tube was a small steel box, about 16 inches square. The coffin was then hermetically sealed.

Suddenly the lid of the box flew open, and a great nickel plated ball rose to a height of six feet above the coffin lid and a bell rang with the vigor of a Yankee alarm clock on a frosty morning. Mr. Camis had come to life.

Then there sounded from the box a loud outcry. Mr. Camis subsequently stated that he had not spoken in an especially loud one, and explainned that the construction of the apparatus had increased the volume of his voice. When the coffin was opened he emerged smiling.

Mr. Camis is makng arrangements to have himself buried under six feet of earth in the presence of well known persons is order that he may draw attention to the need in this country of some device to save the lives of persons buried alive.

There is something weird about being buried in a coffin even when you know that friends are ready to disinter you. I tried the interment yesterday after Mr. Camis had kindly vacated his coffin.

It seemed as though I were in a black void, but following the instructions of Mr. Camis I raised up until I touched a round ball. Instantly there came the welcome ringing of the bell, and from the tube shone a soft and mellow light. Air came down through the tube and existence below six feet of purely metaphorical earth became robbed of its unpleasantness. It was not so disagreable to be buried alive under such conditions.

Count Karnice's apparatus consists of a tube four inches in diameter, a box and a few appliances for signaling. The tube is placed over an aperture in the coffin and the other end of it appears above the surface of the ground, where it is surmounted by the box.

Through the tube passes a rod on the end of which, inside the coffin, is a ball. The slightest movement of the body in the coffin is communicated to the rod, which in turn releases springs. The door of the hermetically sealed box flies open, the bell rings and the signal ball rises above the grave to a height of six feet.

At night a lamp is placed overhead, and in the event of the supposed dead recovering consciousnes there is the ray of reassuring light. The attention of the watchman of the cemetery may also be attracted by a rocket, which is automatically discharged.

Among the converts to the Karnice system M. Camis mentions Dr. Icard, of Marseilles, who although disposed to be critical at first, became at last convinced of the efficacy and practicability of the device. Dr. Henry T. Garrigues, of this city, has also investigated the system, and considers it the most practical of its kind.

M. Camis was recently present in certain Paris cemeteries where 500 bodies were exhumed. In the case of four he found unmistakable evidence that the persons had come to life in the grave and had died in the greatest agony.

TWO SETS OF ESTIMATES

The British Government Have Two Budgets Prepared in Order to be Ready for Evidences of Hostility

London, March 6.—It is rumored in parliament that Sir Michael Hicks Beach has two budgets in preparation, one adapted for the close of hostilities, and the other for the indefinite continuance of the present condition of guerilla warfare. One is believed to be much more favorable than the other to the taxpayers, but each is reported to involve considerable widening of the arena of indirect taxation.

A TALE OF HORROR.

LYNCHING ATROCITY IN THE STATES

Civilizeb Barbarians.—A Negro Shot Hanged and Finally Burned

Fearful Act

The following is an account of the lynching of a negro which took place at Terra Haut, Ind., a few days ago, taken from the Spokesman-Review:

George Ward, a negro employee of the car works, was taken from jail and lynched by a mob for the murder of Miss Ida Finkelstein, late yesterday afternoon. Miss Finkelstein was a teacher in a school near the outskirts of the city and was on her way home from school when a negro sprang out from a clump of bushes and gave chase. After running a short distance the negro overtook his victim and shot her. Then he cut her throat, robbed her of her pocketbook, containing three dollars, and fled. More dead than alive the school mistress staggered to her home, half a mile distant. She told her story, and then relapsed into unconsciousness. At midnight she died.

Public indignation was tremendous, and posses were at once organized and scoured the country in all directions, searching for the negro. Early today Ward was arrested on suspicion. At first he denied all knowledge of the crime, but later confessed, saying the girl had taunted him about his color and had slapped him in the face, and in a fit of anger he had shot her and cut her throat.

Jail Doors Battered In

Ward was placed in jail and as soon as the fact became known a crowd began assembling before the structure. By noon hundreds of people surged the street in front of the jail, demanding that Ward be delivered to them. Suddenly the crowd rushed at the jail door, and in a moment battered it down. They were driven back however, by Jailer O'Donnelly, who fired a gun several times over their heads. Three deputy sheriffs received slight injuries from the charges of shot, but none in the mob were hurt. Arrangements were at once made to take the prisoner before the court immediately. This was announced to the mob but did not appease them.

At 12:36 the mob again rushed at the battered front door of the jail and swept all resistance aside. Ward was found crouching in a cell and was dragged out. A rope was placed around his neck and he was dragged to the wagon bridge across the Wabash river, three blocks away, and hanged to a bridge stringer.

On the way to the bridge the victim was beaten with sticks and shot at by members of the mob, and he was unconscious when hanged, and in all probability dead. When the body was dropped from the bridge one strand of the rope broke, and the leaders of the mob, thinking that that their victim might drop into the river, hauled the body up again, and it was draged to the west side of he river and burned.

There was no attempt at disguise on the part of any member of the mob. In all the crowd not one word of sympathy for the wretch was to be heard, though many deprecated the final act of burning.

It is estimated that 2500 people formed the mob.

Details of an Awful Lynching

At noon the crowd outside the jail, numbered several hundred, including men, women and boys, battered the iron doors and were driven back by Jailer Lawrence O'Donnell, who fired over the heads of the mob. Deputy Sheriffs Cooper, Hessick and Leforge were struck by scattering shot and slightly injured, but nobody in the crowd was hurt. A detail of police arrived on the scene and tried to disperse the crowd, but with poor success.

The crowd kept on growing and the excitement increasing until 4:35 o'clock a crowd of irresistible numbers attacked the jail, battering down the outer doors, securing possession of the keys and entered the cell room. A piece of railroad timber, 25 feet long and eight inches thick was used as a battering ram. The side door was opened to the crowd inside, and the others were admitted in that way.

Dragged to the Brigde

The cell was quickly opened and Ward was dragged forth. He realized that no mercy could be expected from the mob and fought with the desperation of a beast at bay. He was dragged into the street, still fighting with all his strength, but a blow from a heavy hammer felled him to the ground.

A noose was adjusted to his neck and the mob started with its victim towards the Wabash bridge. The feeble resistance made by the wretched creature after the blow with the hammer was soon quieted by the savage blows of the mob. Face downward he was dragged through the street to the bridge and along the rough planking from the driveway to the bridge. Many are of the opinion that the negro was dead before the secene of the hanging was reached. However the rope was drawn over one of the upper beams and the body drawn up.

Burning the Body

It had been swinging in that position but a short time when some one suggested burning. Immediately a fire was kindled on the bank of the river, near the bridge. Into the fire the body, bearing no signs of life, was thrown and faggots were piled upon it. The feet protruded from the fire on one side, the head on the other. The fire had barely been started when a man arrived with a can of turpentine, which was poured upon the flames. After that combustible oils began to flow spontaneously toward the fire and the flames leap high while the body of the wretched murderer was rapidly consumed.

There was no attempt at disguise on the part of any member of the mob. Within 10 minutes of the time when the mob reached the bridge with the victim the people seemed to assemble in increased numbers When the body was taken down to be carried to the fire on the east side of the river the bridge and the city side of the draw were crowded with thousands of men, women and children gazing at the awful spectacle.

Souvenir Fiend on Hand

The certainty that the wretch was dead did not appease the mob. With grim determination they fed the flames, and watched the flesh shrivel to cinders and the bones crumble and burn. The souvenir fiend was on hand and in force and fragments of the wretched murderer are now scattered broadcast. One man, while the feet protruded from the flames, offered $1 for a toe from the nigger's foot." A venturesome youth drawing a knife from his pocket made a dash for the prize. He quickly delivered a for the prize. He quickly amputated a toe, delivered the goods and got his money. As the bones began to crumble and fall apart the fragments were drawn from the fire and carried away.

At 8 o'clock there was nothing left of the body except a small portion of the trunk and the back of the head. Busy hands kept the burning fagots piled upon the roasting segment.

Women Came by Scores

Women came to the scene by scores and elbowed their way into the inner circle of spectators, apparently unmoved by the horror of the spectacle.

When the last fragment of the body was consumed the crowd still lingered augmented by new arrivals, satisfied to gaze on the ashes of the dead.

Ward was 27 years old and leaves a widow and two sons. He came here two years ago from Circleville, Ohio. The statement that he was at one time in an insane asylum was denied by the widow. He served a jail sentence in 1899 for larceny.

As public sentiment upholds the lynching no prosecutions are expected.

MOTHER'S AWFUL DEED

KILLS HER SIX LITTLE CHILDREN.

While Crazed a Woman Drowns Her Six Children in a Well. Unutterably Sad Affair.

A Spokane despatch says:

Mrs. Wurzer, insane murderess, was held at the city jail last evening for safe keeping.

Mrs. Wurzer slew her six children at Uniontown, Wash., Saturday night by drowning them in a well. She was yesterday at Colfax adjudged insane and committed to the asylum at Medical Lake by Judge Chadwick of the Whitman county superior court. Deputy Sheriff Hamilton, of Whitman county, and Mrs. Bronneke, of Colfax, left with Mrs. Wurzer on the afternoon train, and arrived in Spokane at 6:45 last evening.

The unfortunate woman was taken at once to the city jail and placed in the strong room, where she was seen by a reporter.

With glaring eyes and disheveled hair she paced back and forth in her cell, muttering incoherently.

"Do you know where you are," she was asked.

"Yes, I'm in heaven," she replied in her peculiar broken English. "I had six children," she continued, "and they all went to school, but they don't go to school any more. I killed them. Oh! that was best for them. I killed them. They are in heaven now, too."

Then with a moan she sank to her knees, and clasping her hands, rocking to and fro, she prayed. She prayed for her dead children, for herself and for her relatives and friends in Austria, then breaking off suddenly she called to an occupant of an adjoining cell, and talked for several minutes in her native tongue. Then as suddenly she resumed her prayers.

"Did you know my children?" she asked. "They all went to school. Yes, they all went to school, but they don't go to school any more. They were nice children too, but I killed them. I am not sorry that I killed them. They are in heaven, too, but I can't see my children until I have been in heaven for two weeks."

Thus she talked in disjointed sentences and again sank to her knees and resumed her prayers.

As the reporter was leaving she called to him: "Good-by. You will have to be in heaven two weeks before you can see me again. Good-by."

Deputy Sheriff Lang will leave with his charge for Medical Lake on the morning train.

The Story of the Crime.

Dr. B. F. Harvey and Dr. C. M. Boswell examined Mrs. Wurzer and pronounced her insane. The examination was witnesed by a number, who were drawn to the court house by curiosity. Mrs. Wurzer arrived in Colfax last night in charge of Deputy Sheriff Hamilton and Mrs. Broenneke, a German woman, who was a neighbor of Mrs. Wurzer in Uniontown. The trip to Coflax was made ina carriage, and at times the murderess grew restless and wanted to escape, when Mrs. Breonneke would converse with her in her native language and the woman would regain her composure and soon drop off to sleep. She spent the night in the county jail, under guard, but slept only at intervals. She would wake up and go into the sheriff's private office and lie on the sofa, and, when she thought the guards were not looking, would try to esacpe. She shows a great degree of cunning. Deputy Sheriff Hamilton and Mrs. Broenneke, who was authorized by the court to act as attendant, left this afternoon for Spokane with Mrs. Wurzer, and will go from Spokane in the morning to Medical Lake.

Told of the Murders.

rMs. Wurzer does not speak English well and gave her testimony in German, Mrs. Broenneke acting as interpreter. The women told in detail of the murder of her six helpless children, saying she suddenly determined to kill them, as she realized that they could be saved in no other way. She trusted in Jesus to save her, but was certain the children could only be saved by being killed. She said she first threw George, the 4 year old baby in the well, and then threw Mary and Joseph, the twins, aged 6, in after him. Anna, aged 7, followed; then Louise, aged 10; the eldest, aged 11, was not thrown in the well. After the five youngest had been thrown in, the mother leaped down to them and drowned them one at a time. She had Rosa carry a bucket of water from a neighbor's well and this was thrown down her own well to make sufficient water in which to drown the children.

"They begged me not to kill them," said the crazy mother, "and at times I felt that I could not do it and then I drowned them. While I was holding the head of one under water the others would beg me not to kill it and tell me I did not know what I was doing. When one was dead I would lay it to one side of the well so it would not be in my way, and so it would leave room and water enough to drown the next. They kept begging me not to do it, and to let them live, but it had to be done. That was the only way to save them. I am not sorry that I killed them; they are in heaven with their father now. I begged Rosa to jump down in the well where the other children and I were, and she jumped down to me and I drowned her too."

This, in substance is her story of the terrible crime. Her talk was rather mixed and some of it was incoherent, but the above is as nearly her own words as could be gathered. While giving her testimony Mrs. Wurzer was, at times, calm and seemingly rational. At others, she was excited and shed tears. She appeared nervous and her fingers kept twitching and pulling at the sleeve of her dress or the fringe of a black fascinator she wore over her head.

A STRANGE TRIBUNAL

An Incident Illustrative of Kaffir Customs.

The following is an extract from a letter received from an officer at present serving in South Africa, by his relatives in Calgary:

I have been watching a curious trial today. One boy charged another with some crime and the accused denies it, so they each get a chicken, one a Cockerel and one a pullet in and they sit by themselves in the middle of an interested circle, while the chickens are tethered by one leg to two pegs in front of the medicine men who brew a poisonous decoction in a little tin can beside a small wood fire and give each chicken a dose. The chicken dying first proclaims its owner the guilty one. They were having their third dose when I saw them last, over an hour ago, and the case is not punished yet. The medicine men evidently like to get their money's worth.

I think the case is really setlted either by the medicine man's favor or private judgment of their guilt, as of one of the principals, or his own they sit in front of him all day and he can accordingly give the chicken of the one he thinks or wishes guilty a little more each time than the other. The punishment is flogging and I am confident I could pick the guilty one. The other boy looks worried, but the one I take to be the culprit doesn't seem to care. He knows that if his chicken dies he deserves the flogging anyway, but the other boy doesn't see it that way at all. I wonder how he satisfies himself if the verdict goes against him. I went down to see the finish, and after cutting a string off the wrist of plaintiff and defendant the head medicine man gave them each, after helping himself, a pinch of black powder in each hand to swallow, and the same to the three other medicine men and the trial was declared postponed until the next quarter sessions I presume, the chickens having positively refused to die. It was a strange and in some ways a sad sight. Then all hands repaired to the compound where the usual Sunday afternoon hop was proceeding.

TREATED TO CHAMPAGNE

On the Eve of Death—Chinese Functionaries Executed.

Kih Siu and Hsu Chang Yu, the two Chinese officials who were turned over by the Japanese to the board of punishments, were beheaded lately on the same spot where the four members of the tsung lly amen were put to death during the siege for favoring the foreigners. A great crowd assembled to witness the executions. Before the executioner did his work, Lieutenant Colonel Gore Shiba, military attache of the Japanese legation, visited the condemned men and treated them to champagne. Kih Siu said to him: "I do not know what I have done to make me deserving of death, but if beheading me will make the foreign troops evacuate Pekin and my emperor return, I am satisfied to die. I will die a patriot."

Kih Siu and Hsu Chang Yu were taken to the place of execution in carts, escorted by Japanese infantry. Both were dresesd in their official costumes, but without marks of their rank. The street in which they were beheaded was guarded by French, German and American troops. Kih Siu's bearing was most dignified. He was apparently calm and fearless. Hsu Chang Yu seemed to be stupefied with opium.

The condemned men met death stoically. In each case one blow severed the head from the body.

At the time the execution was being carried out the ministers held a meeting and determined on the part of the majority to draw a curtain over further demands for blood. United States Special Commissioner Rockhill sided strongly with those favoring humane methods, who are Sir Earnest Satow, and M. Komara, Colgan and DeGiers, respectively British, Japanese, Spannish and Russian ministers. Others believed that China had not been properly punished and that men should be executed in every city, town and village where foreigners had been killed. It is to safe to say, however, that little more blood will be demanded.

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NOT THE SAME

"Jimmy," exclaimed the first boy, "teacher jumped on you pretty quick. Yanked you up and walloped you like lightning, didn't he?"

"No," replied the other boy, ruefully, "not like lightning. He hit too often in the same place."—Family Herald.

St. Vitus's

Dance, or chorea, is one of the most pitiable afflictions humanity is called on to endure. That this disease can be cured, however, is proven by the fact that it *has been cured* by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The tranquilizing effect upon the nerves exercised by this remarkable medicine is witnessed to by thousands who have found healing and strength in its use. It not only cures womanly diseases, but it promotes the health of the whole body. It is a nerve-feeding, strength-giving, sleep-inducing medicine. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics. It cannot disagree with the weakest or most delicate constitution.

"When our daughter Lizzie had St. Vitus's dance, I happened to get one of your small books and read it," writes Henry L. Miller, Esq., of 1016 North 7th St., Burlington, Iowa. "Among other things I found that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured patients suffering from that trouble, so I went out and got a bottle. She was very bad at that time and could hardly talk. When I read about your medicine in that small book, I said to myself, with the help of God and that medicine we can cure our daughter. We did so. Four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' cured her, and I did not have to take her to the doctor any more. She is well, thank God and the 'Favorite Prescription' for it."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

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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.

C. A. PROCUNIER, Vicar.

Presbyterian Church

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

REV. W. C. CALDER, Pastor.

Roman Catholic Church

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

REV. FATHER THAYER.

Salvation Army

Meeting every night in their hall on front street.

The Revelstoke Herald

(SEMI-WEEKLY)

Is the leading newspaper of the great mining districts of West Kootenay. It gives all the latest mining, telegraphic and local news, written up in authentic, reliable and readable articles from unquestionable information. It enjoys a large circulation and is consequently unequalled as an advertising medium in the field in which it is published.

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It takes a foremost place in the race for prominence and popularity with business houses and as a consequence does more business with those requring printed stationery and office supplies than any other printing establishment in Eastern British Columbia. The class of work turned out has been pronounced equal to any thing of the kind executed in the large cities by much larger printeries.

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And in a position to give as good value for the money expended, either for advertising space in its publication or for job printing, as can be given by any other house of the kind in British Columbia. Write for estimates and samples of printing. All wort turned out promptly and satisfactorily. One price to all. No job can be too large or too small for The Herald's consideration. Special attention given to orders by mail.

A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

PUBLICATION DAYS: Tuesdays and Fridays.

INVALIDED CANADIANS HAVE LANDED.

SMALL-POX REPORTED VERY PREVALENT IN ONTARIO.

A Leading Light in Brandon Church Circles Arrested for Bigamy.—The Alien Labor Law Being Rigidly Enforced in British Columbia.

London, Mar. 3.—"An imperial irade orders the concentration of 50,000 Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier near Kustendil," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail. "This measure is taken on the advice of the ministry of war, owing to the agitation of revolutionary Bulgarian committees in Macedonia, which is assuming the form of brigandage on alarge scale.

"Prince Ferdinand opposes the operations of the Macedonian committee, but is believed to be powerless to stop them and there is no doubt that sympathizers in Bulgaria are providing the promoters of the revolution with arms.

"Numerous arrests of armed Bulgarians in Macedonia have been made among the Bulgarian officers, priests and merchants. All prove to be accomplices of the revolutionary movement.

London, March 5.—A despatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 4, says: "De Wet was moving on Phillippolis, Orange River colony, but was headed off by our troops and is now marching on Fauresmith, about 40 miles north of Philippolis."

Colesburg, March 4.—The blame for the escape of De Wet is placed on the system rather than on the commanders pursuing him. It has been impossible to direct operations by telegraph and the feeling is that great discretion should be allowed comamnders in the field. General De Wet marched five miles a day faster than the swftest British column. Although the Boers are now demoralized it is believed they will quickly recover if they are allowed a few days rest.

Rossland, Mar. 4—R. P. Bremner of Vancouver, and Edward Williams, Dominion labor commissioners, have been here for about a week looking into the mater of alien laborers, 16 of whom are in the employ of Messrs Winters, Parsons & Booth, who have a contract to do some work for the Red Mountain railway, were ordered to be deported. The contractors will pay the way of the men back to the United States, where they were engaged

Vancouver, Mar. 2.—The Seattle & International railway is to be absorbed by the Northern Pacific. President Mellon of the latter road is now in Seattle conducting the negotiations.

Toronto, Mar. 3.—J. M. Taylor, manager of the Provincial Trust company of Ontario, was arrested this morning charged with the misappropriation of $200 trust funds money, which it is alleged had been realized from a sale in December last of chattels held in trust. Taylor is a man of 40, who has hitherto borne an excellent reputation and has filled the present position for two years.

Brantford, March 4.—Mr. I. Cockshutt, a pioneer and leading resident of Brantford, died at his residence here Friday, aged 87 years. Deceased was vice president of the Cockshutt Plow company. Death was the result of an attack of La Grippe, which developed into pneumonia.

Brandon, March 4.—A sensation was caused here Saturday by the arrest of one of the prominent members of the Methodist church choir on a charge of bigamy. The prisoner's name is John Schofield.

Winnipeg, March 5.—In the legislature last night the estimates were submitted by Hon. Mr. Davidson. The detailed estimates of expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1901, amount to $1,241,612, as compared with $1,284,530 the amount of last year's original estimates, a decrease of $42,918. The estimated revenue for this year is $1,261,087, as against $994,154 for 1900. The receipts for 1900 are $905,153, and the expenditure $1,005,405. The budget speech was postponed until this afternoon.

Halifax, N. S., March 4.—The steamer Lucitalia arrived late Saturday night from Liverpool after a very stormy passage. Last Sunday the Steerage gear broke and the vessel rolled heavily in the troughs of the sea until the damage was repaired. The steamship brought the following invalided Canadian belonging to the west:

Driver Pakey, R. C. F. A., who won the distinguished service medal, Moosomin.

Driver Private Savage, R. C. F. A., Winnipeg.

Trooper Larogue, C. M. R.

Trooper Fowler, Strathcona's Horse, Winnipeg.

Sergeant McHarn, R. C. R., Rossland.

Trooper Danby, C. M. R., Winnipeg.

Trooper Shoesmith Lauder, Nelson.

London, March 4.—King Edward arirved in London last night from the continent.

London, March 2.—King Edward arrived here at 10:20 o'clock this evening and went on board the Royal yacht at Flushing. He will sail in the morning.

Cologne, March 2.—King Edward arrived here at 4:45 p.m. During a quarter of an hour wait His Majesty presented the station master with the third class Victorian order. The King is going to Flushing by way of Vennoe.

Indian Head, Feb. 3.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire of an incendiary nature consumed the building occupied by J. Dundas, as a butcher shop. None of the contents were saved.

An investigation will be immediately made with a view to the location of the fire bug, who is now also suspected of being the originator of the fire in the Osmont block a few days ago.

Toronto, Mar. 4.—Dr. Sheard, medical health officer reports that the three small pox patients are progressing favorably. He has obtained information as to other patients in different parts of the province. There are 83 cases distributed as follows:

Algoma, 57; Carleton, 1; Norfolk, 1; Huron, 1; Middlesex, 2; York, 2; Simcoe, 3; Muskoka, 3; Renfrew, 1; Haldimand, 5.

Ottawa, Mar. 4.—There will be four elections in the North West Territories on the 22nd inst.

George Mercer Dawson, director of the Dominion geological survey, died at Ottawa last evening after 48 hours illness with bronchitis. He was the only surviving son of Sir William Dawson and was born in Pictou, N. S., 1849

Dr. Godbout, M. P. for Beauce, Quebec, has resigned.

Brandon, March 5.—Brandon was visited with its second conflagration since the new year last evening when the Queen's hotel was completely destroyed. The building was a three story frame structure located on the corner of Tenth street and Rosser avenue, opposite the Bank of British North America. Loss $5,000, covered by insurance.

Montreal, March 4.—Joe O'Meara, the famous Shamrock lacrosse home fielder, died at the General hospital after a short illness from inflammation.

Ottawa, Mar 4.—At this afternoon's session of the house Mr. Davis Saskatchewan, introduced his motion for a government railway commission.

Montreal, March. 5.—Le Journal (Conservative) referring to the debate upon the coronation oath, denounces Clarke Wallace as a dangerous fanatic, and adds:

"He will never be leader, thanks to God and thanks to the respect which the electors have for themselves. We find him more and more intolerable."

London, Mar. 2.—The war office has received the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Mar. 1:

"DeWet has been forced north over the Orange river and is now clear of Cape Colony. Two hundred prisoners have been taken and others, who were stragglers, being captured.

Eighty members of Kitchener's fighting scouts were attacked by superior numbers and after a prolonged fight and sustaining 20 casualties, surrendered.

Regina, March 4.—There will be four elections in the North West Territories on the 22nd instant. One of these will be in Banff. Mr. A. L. Sifton who has been appointed commissioner of public works in the North West government in place of Mr. J. H. Ross, who is commissioner of the Yukon, will return to his constituency for re-election. There will be an election in Moose Jaw district which constituency was represented by Mr. Ross, and in Grenfell and West Calgary, Messrs. Lake and Bennett, who resigned to run at the Dominion election, making the two latter vacancies.

A UNKNOWN FIEND

A Mysterious Murderer at Work in Denver—Thirteen Victims— Two Are Dead

Denver, Feb. 26.—The unknown terror of Capitol hill was at work again on Saturday night, and now three women with fractured skulls are near to death.

Three crushing blows were struck from behind in the dark, and all are identical in character.

The list of victims now numbers 13, and two are dead. The women hurt Saturday night are Mrs. Mary Short, colored, 40 years of age, 2224 Washington avenue; attacked near Colfax avenue and Clarkson street, a few minutes before 8 o'clock; now in the country hospital unconscious and about to die.

Miss Emma Johnson, 25 years old, Swedish servant in the home of Dr. F. E. Waxham, 1901 Colfax avenue; attacked near Logan avenue chapel; fractured skull; will die.

Mrs. Unternohrer, who received injuries less dangerous than those of the other women. In the last case an effort to give a tinge of attempted robbery was made. The earrings were torn from her ears, the right ear being cut with a knife. No attempt was made to take valuables.

Police detectves are as much at sea as ever on the identity of the thug. The women assaulted last night can give no description.

The peculiarity of the assaults is the fact that out of 13 victims, two of whom are dead and two more dying, none has been able to give the slightest information of the assault. The blow descends on the same spot without warning.

There is no description. No suspicious characters have been seen in the affected neighborhood, and, althought relief came in several cases with the screams of the falling women, nobody was observed in the neighborhood. After every case secret patrols were established by the police During this surveillance no assaults were committed. Always within two days after the withdrawal of the police in citizens' clothes the work would be renewed.

Work has begun on the Great Northern line from Marcus, Wash., to the Boundary.

Mulock, postmaster general, may represent Canada at the Australian commonwealth ceremonies.

THE MANITOBA BUDGET

The Railway Bills Are Discussed Today—An Acrimonious Debate Is Expected on the Bill

Winnipeg, March 6.—In the local legislature yesterday Hon. Mr. Davidson, provincial treasurer, delivered his budget speech showing a surplus of $11,000.

The speech was a most concise and lucid exposition of the finances and reflected great credit on the treasurer of the new government.

The railways bills are up for their second reading today and will be explained in detail by the premier, who will be answered by Mr. Greenway.

CENSUS COMMISSIONERS

Ottawa, March 6.—James McLaughlin, Qu'Appelle, has been appointed census commissioner for the west half of East Assiniboia, and Frank Lewis, Moosomin, for the east half of East Assiniboia.

NO ACTION

Ottawa, March 6.—Nothing has yet been done to fill the place of Dr. Dawson, although friends of Dr. Robert Bell, assistant director, say he will be promoted. The minister of the interior says that no action has yet been taken in the matter.

THE UPROARIOUS IRISH.

A DISTURBANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

Sixteen Irish Members Forcibly Ejected From the British House of Commons.

London, March 6.—After midnight in the house of commons Mr. Balfour applied the closure on the education estimates which were up. The Nationalists shouted "Gag, gag," and refused to leave the house when the division was taken. The chairman twice asked them to retire to the revision lobby, but they shouted "certainly not."

Mr. Flavin cried, "I protest against the way all votes are closured."

The chairman then intimated that he must report the matter to the speaker.

In the meantime the other members had returned from the lobbies, but amid some uproar 30 or 40 Irishmen remained in their seats. The speaker having returned to the house the chairman reported the matter to him, and the speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of "Yes, yes."

The speaker then named 16 recalcitrants and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without objection. The speaker ordered them to withdraw, but they refused with great uproar. The speaker called upon the sergeant at arms to remove them. The deputy sergeant at arms advanced and asked them to leave. Still they refused. At this a number of officers and policemen entered to enforce the removal.

Mr. Eugene Crane, a member for South East Cork struggled desperately against removal and there was quite a free fight on the floor lasting for five minutes, other Irishmen assisting. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen amid howls and cheers. The police then returned and carried out each of the remaining recalcitrants in the same manner, although there was no furactual resistance. Six policemen sufficed for each with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man, and required eight.

Many as they were being carried ou waved their hats and hands and shouted, "God Save Ireland."

Those who were removed included:
John Cullinan,
Patrick White,
Patrick McHugh,
William Lunden,
William Abraham,
Patrick Dugan,
Anthony Donelan,
James Gilhooly,
Thomas McGovern,
Jeremiah Jordan.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, March 5.—The house today considered Mr. Mulock's resolution authorizing the governor in council to guarantee the payment of five-sixteenths of the cost of the Pacific cable, said cost being estimated at £2,000,000. Mr. Mulock said that since the act of 1899 some changes have taken place in the conditions existing. The Australian states owned by telegraph lines and of course that crcumstance was a guarantee that the cable in which these states were interested will receive a large amount of business and patronage through the movement of Australasia. Since the contract was signed in December last the state of New South Wales has made an agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph company. Certain concessions and privileges necessary in competition with the government of New South Wales in that the company was to enjoy the advantage of carrying on business as a land telegraph company in New South Wales.

This must have some appreciable effect upon the financial success of the Pacific cable and he deemed it his duty to call atention to the fact although of course it was too late to recede even should Canada desire to do so, because the contract had been signed and the cable was now presumably under construction. Instead of the money being borrowed, as was contemplated in 1899, by the cable commission and the various governments guaranteeing their respective shares, it has been arranged that the imperial government should borrow the money in the first instance and the various governments should undertake to bear their proper share of the loan.

THE ROYAL VISIT

Strong Representations Will Be Made to Induce the Duke to Come West.

In the house of commons, Colonel Prior said he read in the press statements that their royal highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, intend landing at Halifax and did not propose to go to the Pacific coast. He regretted if this would be the case.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I may inform my honorable friend that correspondence is now going on between Ottawa and London on this very subject. The correspondence at this moment is confidential, and it is not in my power to give the communications to the House. Without going into particulars as to the tenor of the correspondence I may state that I am altogether with my honorable friend in thinking that it would be most unfortunate if their royal highnesses of Cornwall and York had not an opportunity of visiting every province in the Dominion when they come to Canada next summer. It would be most convenient, and I believe the best mode for all would be for their royal highnesses, who are to return from Australia next September, to come by way of the Pacific instead of the Atlantic, landing at Vancouver, visiting British Columbia, the towns of Manitoba, and so on down towards Halifax. This is the view I think we can assume, is being represented at this moment to their royal highnesses. More than this, I cannot say at this moment."

THE MANTLE OF ELIJAH

Regina, March 6.—Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, banker, is a candidate for the seat at Moose Jaw, vacated by Hon. J. H. Ross. It is not likely there will be opposition

BRITISH WAR OFFICE MANAGEMENT.

MILITARY MEN OBJECT TO BEING RULED BY CIVILIANS

The Boer War is not yet Over, but DeWet is at his Last Ditch.—At Least That is the Latest News From the Front,—The Coronation Oath.

New York, Feb. 27.—A special cable received in the city says that Commandant Botha has surrendered to Lord Kitchener.

London, Feb. 27.—The Daily Chronicle has received a report which it believes to be trustworthy, though it has no means of verification, that General Botha has surrendered to Lord Kitchener, and says:

"According to earlier information General Botha was to have been received at Lord Kitchener's camp about the end of the week, but if the foregoing report is correct, events have ripened with unexpected rapidity."

London, Feb. 27.—Bennett Burleigh wires from the Telegraph from DeAar under Tuesday's date as follows:

"The Orange river remains high. Our troops are tightening their grip upon Steyn, DeWet and Hertzog near Petrusville and our patrols have been engaged. I anticipate that a general acton is about to be fought and that the collision is likely to prove serious."

General French's most recent success combined with the advantages gained by the British forces in South Africa has created a most hopeful feeling in the war office here.

Lord Raglan, under secretary for war, described it today as being the "thin edge of the wedge," and this is also the opinion of military critics, who reiterate that while the war could not be expected to end with a sudden stroke, this constant capturing of men, guns, supplies and ammunition and horses meant that the operations would soon be reduced to a dacoit (robbing in bands) stage.

General French is quite the hero of the hour on Pall Mall, though of course General Kitchener's controlling hand is recognized under the circumstances.

London, Feb. 27.—General Kitchener telegraphs from Middleburg, on the railroad between Pretoria and Portuguese East Africa, under date of February 27, and says:

"The following additional captures are reported by General French up to February 25: Three hundred Boers surrendered; captured one 19-pounder Krupp, one howitzer, one Maxim; 20,000 rounds of small arms ammunition; 15 rifles; 338 horses; 534 trek oxen; 5600 cattle; 9800 sheep; 287 wagons and carts. Boer casualties, four killed and five wounded."

Cronberg, Feb. 27.—Emperor William will return to Berlin today in order to be with the Empress upon the anniversary of their wedding which occurrs tomorrow. Her Majesty is detained in Berlin owing to the indisposition of her daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. King Edward, by special request of his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick, will remain until Saturday. Empress Frederick took an airing in a wheel chair this morning, King Edward walking by her side.

London, Feb. 28.—The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg, wiring Saturday says:

This afternoon while the minister of instruction, M. Bogolehoff, was holding a reception a visitor named Karyovitch fired a revolver and shot him in the neck.

Ottawa, March 1.—The translation of Mr. J. H. Ross of the North West government to the commissionership of the Yukon is followed by the appointment of Mr. A. L. Sifton, of Calgary, to the position in the North West government which Mr. Ross has just vacated.

A debate took place in the evening on binder twine in the Dominion house of commons yesterday. Mr. Blair's adjourned motion coming up regulating that the price of the government product from Kingston penitentiary be not more than one cent per pound over cost. Mr. Oliver moved an amendment still further reducing the cost in the interests of the western farmers, which was carried unanimously, the vote being 56 to 0. The Conservatives came out squarely against the preferential tariff at the afternoon session, being led by W. F. McLean, who announced their policy as tariff for tariff, reciprocity for reciprocity.

A coal strike has been called in Maryland.

London, March 1.—In semi-official circles here it is believed that England is ready to accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the senate of the United States.

London, March 1.—John Redmond will leave soon for America to start anew the interrupted flow of funds for the Irish party.

London, March 1.—The United States steel trust was debated in the British house of commons, but the government does not believe its object is the destruction of Britain's steel industry.

Winnipeg, March 1.—Discussion on the Manitoba railway deal continues, and the second reading of the bill will take place next week.

London, March 1.—The News says: "We learn that Commandant Botha has offered to surrender on certain conditions and that negotiations are still in progress. It is probable that Mrs. Botha brought the proposals from her husband to General Kitchener."

Oushoorn, Cape Colony, March 1.—De Wet having failed to cross the Orange river at Dalton's Poort is hurrying to Rocfontein by way of Petrusville. The Orange river is filling fast.

Ottawa, March 2.—By a vote of 125 to 19 the house of commons yesterday morning adopted the resolution to petition His Majesty for such alteration of the coronation declaration as will remove from the oath all expressions offensive to the king's subjects of the Roman Catholic faith. As introduced by the Hon. John Costigan the resolution adopted differed somewhat from the form in which it was given as notice of motion in the house on Tuesday. But even as amended it failed to commend itself to the house. Debate proceeded with moderation on both sides. But it was not till after it had been in progress for some hours that Messrs. Haggart, McLaren and Northrup pointed out the effect of Costigan's motion would be to petition for the abolition of the whole declaration. As these members pointed out the essential feature of the declaration was the abjuration of the Catholic faith and therefore the house was strictly limited to this, and that the Canadian parliament petition the King's parliament to amend the declaration and abjuration by the King of the Roman Catholic faith in terms that would not be offensive to Catholics. For our parliament to ask for the abolition of the entire declaration would, the speaker contended, be met with rebuke when it came before the English people and government. When these points were thus made clear Laurier and Costigan consented to accept the suggestion made by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Borden, to petition the King to eliminate from the declaration any terms of words that were especially offensive to any of the King's subjects and in that form the resolution was adopted.

Those who voted nay were:
Oliver,
Wallace,
Sproule,
Taylor,
Wilmot,
Carscallen,
Reid, (Grenville),
Clark,
Wilson,
Roche,
Alcorn,
Robinson, (Elgin),
Sheriff,
Johnston, (Cardwell),
Tolton,
Lavell,
Kidd,
Blain,
Lennox.

London, March 4.—In the house of lords today Lord Wolseley, the former commander in chief of the forces criticized the military system of Great Britain in a carefully written speech which it is understood he has long meditated and has phrased in consultation with his friends.

"My arguments," he said, "are not directed against individuals, but against the military system which I have honestly tried for five years and have found wanting, and which shows many great dangers not realized by the people of the realm."

Lord Wolseley said he had worked with the Marquis of Lansdowne and there has not been a single disagreeable incident. His complaint was that professional commander in chief he was robbed of his chief usefulness. He had to hand over the command and the entire management of the army to the civilian secretary of state assisted by subordinates, with whom he dealt direct.

Lord Wolseley outlined the present system which was entirely unsutied for the army, under which it would never be efficient and he doubted much if they would ever have a contented army. Up to 1895 he (the commander in chief) was responsible to the secretary of state that the army was thoroughly trained for war. Since 1895 the responsibility had been with the under secretary of state, dividing it into four watertight compartments each under a military head and each advising the secretary of state without reference to the commander in chief.

"My lords, I need scarcely tell you," said Lord Wolseley impressively, "that our soldiers do not like the war office nor civilian rulers. You cannot flout the sentiments of the army without injuring its morals."

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the former war minister, replied to Lord Wolseley immediately. He said he was constrained to say that Lord Wolseley during his term of office had failed to understand his duties. He might at least have warned the government that one army corps was not sufficient to crush the Boers.

The debate will be continued tomorrow.

Ottawa, Mar. 4.—The following have been selected for commissions in the South African Police:

For captains—Captain H. E. Burstall, R.C.A.; Major C. I. Sennett, 6th rifles; Captain F. W. L. Moire, 4th regiment C. A.; Captain W. F. Lawless, G. G. F. G.; Captain T. O. Culchiri, 3rd battalion R. C. R. I.; Captain A. H. Powell, H. L. D.

For lieutenants—Lieutenant K. D. B. Ketchen, Strathcona's Horse; Sergeant-Reading, R. C. D.; Lieutenant J. C. Oland, 63rd regiment; Lieutenant A. B. Irvine, 90th regiment; W. L. McGovern, late 2nd R. C. R.; C. H. Ermatinger, C. M. R.; D. A. O'Meara, 8th regiment; J. F. French, N. W. M. P.; W. N. McCarthy, R. C. Rifles;

Veterinary—Captain Morgan, 5th Field Battery.

Forty persons were injured and two fatally in a Wabash train wreck at Milersburg, Ind. Three were Canadians.

WILL CROSS THE CONTINENT

The Duke and Duchess of York Will Return From Australia by Way of Victoria—They Will Make the Transcontinental Trip-Good News for Canadians.

Ottawa, March 6.—It was stated last night that as the result of representations made by the government it has been arranged that the visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will cover every province of the Dominion, although as the entire stay of their royal highnesses in the Dominion is limited to one month their visit to prominent points must be very brief.

Vancouver, March 6.—Aulay Morrison, one of the British Columbia members of parliament, wired the legislature from Ottawa yesterday to the effect that it had been arranged with the Canadian government that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York would return home by way of Vancouver from Australia so that the cities of the west would be the first to entertain the Heir-apparent on his visit to Canada.

SHAMROCKS GO WEST

Montreal, March 5.—The Shamrock hockey team, which will leave for Winnipeg on Wednesday morning will be as follows:

McKenna, goal; Tansey, point; Wall, cover point; Trihey, rover; Cummings, centre; Scanland and Farrell, wings.

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Free Bus Meets All Trains
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Prime Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage
Fish and Game in season.

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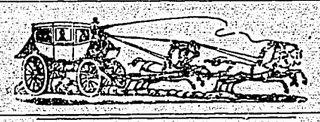
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FIRST CLASS SLEEPERS ON ALL TRAINS.
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Trains for
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Try to say this quickly
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LATE JAMES GILL & CO.

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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.

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Local and General News

There is no snow at all from Sicamous to the Coast.

Mrs. Rebulchese and child left for a visit to Victoria on Sunday evening.

The annual meeting of the Prince Mining & Development Co. takes place this afternoon.

T. W. Grahame, of the Prospectors' Exchange, Thompson's Landing, spent Sunday in town with his family.

D. Forbes arrived on Sunday from Calgary to take the position of accountant in the Molson's bank here.

The public school has a roll of 311 pupils and an average daily attendance of 242 and there are 32 names on the list to join in April.

H. P. Smith of the Prince Mining & Development Co. returned on Monday from his trip east. He came up from the south by way of Spokane.

W. B. Pool, manager of the Nettie L and A. Ferguson, one of the owners of the Triune, left town for Ferguson on Monday morning.

Bear in mind that the polling day for the bylaw to purchase the water works and electric light plant is fixed for next Wednesday, a week from today.

W. Hamilton returned from a trip east on Monday night after paying the first visit to his old home in fourteen years. He met W. Kirkup in Toronto who expects to return next month.

—Remember the St. Patrick's Benefit Concert in aid of the Cumberland relief fund on Monday evening. Irish songs by the best talent. Tickets on sale at Canada Drug & Book Co's Store.

Ramsay & McKenzie have completed their contract for painting and varnishing the interior of the Roman Catholic church. The work has added greatly to the appearance of the sacred edifice.

It seems to be the opinion of men who are experts at the river steam boat business that the proper dimensions for a boat on the upper river would be 150 feet in length by 25 or 30 feet beam, as such a boat would be of a good deal less draft than one shorter and narrower.

While away on a recent visit east, H. P. Smith, of the Prince Mining & Development Co. was informed on good authority that the C. P. R. would construct a spur from this point up the river to the Eight Mile steamboat landing as soon as a steamboat service is established on the upper river.

—Fenwick Keswick from the London Piano Company and E. Bishop & Sons, two of the most prominent English piano manufacturing companies, is in town and is desirous of getting orders for tuning and repairing pianos and organs. Orders can be left at R. Howson's furniture store, Mackenzie Ave.

Next Monday is the date fixed for the concert to be given in the opera house in aid of the sufferers from the Cumberland mine explosion. C. E. Shaw, who has the arrangements in hand, has secured the services of a number of Revelstoke's most popular musicians and elocutionists for that evening and an excellent entertainment may be confidently anticipated.

D. M. McCarthy and brother have purchased two lots on Main street in Trout Lake City and will erect a two storey block with frontage of sixty feet. The lower store will be used by the McCarthy Bros. as a general store, and the upper storey will be laid out for offices.

There are 303 names on the list of those qualified to vote on the bylaw for the purchase of the waterworks and electric light plant on Wednesday next. Of these of course there are a considerable number, some 50 or 60 names of non-resident property owners.

Payne, the hypnotist, gave his entertainment in the opera house on Monday and Tuesday and will give another one tonight. He drew good houses and the show was pronounced to be an excellent exposition of the Professor's undoubtedly wonderful power as a hypnotist. Yesterday afternoon he gave a free exhibition on a subject in the window of Cressman's tailor shop which attracted a good number of sightseers. The Professor appears here for the last time tonight.

The work on the new drop scene and scenery for the opera house which has been in hand now for some weeks is approaching completion. T. H. Dunne has finished a very pretty interior and the grooves for the wings have been fixed so that a scene can be "boxed," which makes it possible to put a piece on the stage with proper effect. R. Copeland has still about three weeks work on the new drop scene, which is a veritable work of art, representing Mount Begbie, and would be considered a credit in any theatre in America. As soon as everything is ready Mr. Dunne intends to put on a piece by the same author who wrote the Chimney Corner, which made such a hit, when put on here some twelve months ago.

J. B. Cressman's new spring goods in suitings, etc., will arrive next week.

The Fred Robinson Co. have all their logs hauled from their limits across the Columbia.

Miss Dunn, of Taylor & George's, is back to work again after a weeks illness from la grippe.

A. E. Philp is in Vancouver arranging the purchase of a large spring and summer stock of dry goods.

The Ottawa government after three hours debate on Monday decided to reduce the Yukon royalty on gold to five per cent.

W. Whyte, manager of the C. P. R. system west of Winnipeg and a party of railway magnates are expected to arrive on today's No. 1.

Al. Graves, passenger engineer between Revelstoke and Kamloops is on a visit to the lower Kootenay. Engineer J. Simmons is taking his run for the present.

MORE WESTERN MEN WANTED.

Col. Steele Will Recruit Another 1000 for Baden Powell.

OTTAWA, March 12.—The government on Monday refused permission to Major Meritt, of Toronto, who served with Brabant's Horse in South Africa to raise 1,000 men in Canada for service in South Africa.

Col. Steele arrived here tonight. He goes west at the end of the week to commence recruiting a second thousand for the South African Constabulary. He has finally decided to accept a commission under Baden Powell.

The following officers of Strathcona's go with him: Major Jarvis, Capt. Castellan, White, Fraser (of Vancouver) Read (of Port Hope), Boyd (Toronto).

The final disposition of the King's colors presented to Strathcona's will rest with Lord Strathcona.

Changes in the School Laws.

The government proposes, if the amendments proposed to the Public School Act become law, and that is assured as it has already been canvassed upon, to increase the provincial revenue tax from the present figure $3. to $5. Hitherto the four municipalities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, have collected and retained this tax, but the government now propose to take it themselves. Compensation is to be provided, according to the finance minister, by a material advance in the per capita grant to each of these cities. These grants will be based as before on the grading of the school under the provisions of the School act. City school districts of the first class include all incorporated cities and towns wherein the average actual daily attendance equals or exceeds 1,000 for the school year, comprising Victoria and Vancouver; second class districts, where the average is 250 or over and comprising Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster and Rossland; and the third class those under 250 and comprising Columbia, Cumberland, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Kamloops, Phoenix, Revelstoke, Sandon and Wellington.

The per capita grant for cities of the first class will be $13; for cities of the second class, $15; and for the cities of the third class, $20.

In addition to this the new act will provide for an appropriation of $300 for each teacher employed in a high school.

Carnes Creek Consolidated Mines Ltd.

The annual meeting of the above company took place in their office here yesterday. The old board of directors were re-elected consisting of F. McCarty, T. Kilpatrick, C. H. Temple, I. T. Brewster and W. Cowan. J. M. Doyle was re-appointed auditor.

The report for the past year noted that the Orlando claim, adjoining the Roseberry had been acquired within that period by the company, making the total estate held by them to consist of 13 claims and 155 acres of land. On the No. 2 level 675 feet of tunnel had now been driven given a depth of 300 feet. 311605 shares remain in the treasury. The total expenditure for the year was $4227.40, making the amount expended by the company up to Feb. 15, 1901 $29,892.61.

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Agent Imperial Oil Co. Limited.
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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

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An Elegant
Finest Bristle Hair Brush
Guaranteed for years.

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

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All orders promptly filled.
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We offer special bargains in these fashionable chains either with or without the watch.

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JOHN V. PERKS, PROPRIETOR
Night Grill Room in Connection for the Convenience of Guests
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Revelstoke, B. C.

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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.

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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.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke

By-Law No.

A By-law to authorize the purchase by the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke from the Revelstoke Water, Light and Power Company, Limited, all the water works plant and electric lighting plant and property real and personal used therewith and all water rights and records of the said Company for the sum of Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, and to raise the sum of Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars by the issue of debentures for such purpose.

WHEREAS the Revelstoke Water Light and Power Company, Limited, have offered to sell and convey to the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke for the price or sum of Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars all theirs water works plant and electric lighting plant and property real and personal used therewith and all water rights and records owned by said Company;

AND WHEREAS a Petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke signed by the owners of at least one-tenth of the value of the real property within the City of Revelstoke as shewn on the last revised assessment roll of the said City praying that a By-law be introduced for the purpose of authorizing the purchase of said plant, works, rights and records and property real and personal used therewith, on the terms aforesaid, and for the purpose of raising the said sum of Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars by the issue of debentures for the purpose aforesaid;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to purchase the said plant, works, property and rights and records on the terms aforesaid and to borrow the said sum of Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars for the purpose aforesaid;

AND WHEREAS the whole amount of rateable real property of the said City of Revelstoke according to the last revised assessment roll of the said City is Six hundred and two thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven dollars;

AND WHEREAS it will be requisite to raise annually by special rate sufficient therefor the sum of Five thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents for paying the said debt and interest thereon;

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke enacts as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke to purchase from the Revelstoke Water, Light and Power Company, Limited, all the water works plant and electric lighting plant, and property real, and personal used therewith, and all water rights and records now owned by the said Company for the sum of Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke to borrow on the credit of the said Corporation by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person, persons, firm, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the of the Corporation for the purposes and with the object hereinbefore recited.

3.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sum or sums as may be required for the purpose and object aforesaid not exceeding, however, the sum of Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars; Sixty-nine of the said debentures being of the denomination of One thousand dollars each, and one of said debentures being of the denomination of Nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

4. The said debentures shall bear the date of April 1st, A. D., 1901, and shall be made payable in twenty-five years from the said date in lawful money of Canada at the office of the Molsons Bank at Revelstoke aforesaid which said place of payment shall be designated by said debentures and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may either be written, printed, stamped or lithographed.

5. The said debentures shall bear interest at five per centum per annum from the date thereof which interest shall be payable semi-annually at the office of the Molsons Bank at Revelstoke aforesaid in lawful money of Canada on the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of October respectively in each and every year during the currency thereof and it shall be expressed in said debentures to coupons to be so payable.

6. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures or any of them for less than par, but in no case shall the said debentures or any of them be negotiated or sold for less than ninety-five per centum of their face value including the costs of negotiating and sale, brokerage and all other necessary expenses.

7. There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of the said debentures the sum of Three thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-five cents for the payment of interest, and one thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents for the payment of the said debt under the said debentures by a special rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable real property, in the said Municipality.

8. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council to re-purchase any of the said debentures upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the legal holder or holders thereof either at the time of sale or at any subsequent time or times and all debentures so repurchased shall be forthwith cancelled and destroyed and no re-issue of the debentures shall be made in consequence of such repurchase.

9. This by-law shall take effect on the 1st day of April, A.D., 1901.

Read a first time March 4th, 1901.
Read a second time March 4th, 1901.
Read a third time and passed March 4th, 1901.
Received the assent of the electors 1901.
Re-considered and finally passed and adopted by the Council on the day of 1901.

City Clerk. Mayor.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at Tapping's Opera House, Second Street, Revelstoke, B. C. on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1901, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Revelstoke, March 4th, 1901.

CHARLES ERSKINE SHAW,
City Clerk.

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.

Gold Range Lodge K. of P., No. 26, 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. STEELY, W.M.
W. G. BIRNEY, Rec.-Sec.

A. H. HOLDICH
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND ASSAYER.
Royal School of Mines, London. Seven years at Morris 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.

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TAXIDERMIST.
DEER HEADS, BIRDS, Etc. MOUNTED, Furs Cleaned and Repaired.
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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.
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Taylor Block.

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Revelstoke Station.

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

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...To the Public...

Having disposed of our Dry Goods Business, our attention is chiefly directed to the Grocery Department, in which a complete and fresh line of goods will always be found at our counters at the lowest prices.

We still retain our Hardware Department, where purchasers will find a large selection in every line at right prices.

BOURNE BROS.