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REVELSTOKE HERALD.

ISSUED TWICE-A-WEEK—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Vol. V. No. 17. REVELSTOKE, B. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901. $2.00 a Year in Advance.

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

The slim attendance at the hospital meeting on Thursday night was not very creditable to Revelstoke. This hospital project is one of the utmost importance to the town. Everybody should take a hand in it and help carry it through to a successful completion, Everybody, business men, mining men, railway men, professional men should make a special point of attending the meeting tomorrow night which is to be held in the council chamber, No. 2 fire hall, at 8 o,k, At that meeting a regular hospital association will be formed under the act providing for such institutions and a good attendance is necessary in order that a strong, influential and representative provisional board of directors may be chosen, on whom will devolve the duty of heading the movement and carrying it out on business and practical lines.

The manufacture of pulp wood is to be assisted by the provincial government. There is no place where such an industry could be prosecuted under more favorable conditions than right here in Revelstoke, which has thousands of acres of spruce within easy reach on the Columbia. The establishment of a smelter in Kootenay is becoming very general. Revelstoke again offers facilities as the chief C. P. R. railway centre in the mining district of the mainland, which cannot be surpassed and it is railway connections, which make a great smelting centre, which alone made Omaha for instance a great smelting centre, though it is situated on the plains hundreds of miles from ore, coal or any thing else required in the industry. And as the only point of importance in Kootenay at which the C. P. R. has large holdings of land it is altogether likely that the company would view with a very favorable eye the establishment of a smelter here.

After the two proposed royal commissions, one Dominion and one provincial, on the mining industry of British Columbia, have got it their deadly work, it is to be hoped for the sake of every mining camp in the country that our legislators will let up tinkering at our mineral laws and the laws affecting the mining interests in the country generally. A few years ago the mining laws of this province were quoted as models what such laws should be. They were to a large extent mining customs crystallised into statutes. The constant alterations which have been going on at them for the last few years have not in the opinion of the mining community been a general rule improvements, while the feeling of instability and insecurity which the continual shifting of the conditions under which the industry was carried out, has had a most deterring effect on capital. There is nothing which discourages investment more quickly or completely.

Foremost among the follies perpetrated of late years to the injury of the mining industry under the name of law by our provincial legislators has been the constant increase of the burdens of taxation laid upon the miner. The origin of this fatal course of legislation has been the fatuous opinion entertained by our legislators that the best way to raise a revenue in a mining country is direct taxation of mining men and mining products. This idea is totally contrary to the truth. The best way to raise a revenue from a mining country is to do as our American cousins do, throw the country open to mining men and foster in every way the production into use of the hidden, and until produced absolutely worthless, resources of the mines. They look to raise a revenue from the towns and villages which the opening up of the country builds up and from the numerous other enterprises which the development of the mines either calls into existence or stimulates into renewed activity. Supposing for instance instead of imposing a two per cent royalty on the products of our mines the provincial government were to grant a two per cent bonus on every ounce of silver taken out of them. Can any one doubt that properties would at once begin operation in every direction and that under the stimulus of the rush of mining activity, mining towns and camps would spring up in tens, where now there is one and that the revenue derived by the province from the various businesses carried on in them would pay for the bonus over and over again to say nothing of the prosperity, which would be felt in every corner of trade throughout the province. But our legislators have not got further than the wood pulp industry in their bonussing schemes so far, and are probably figuring how they can best squeeze the mining industry to pay the wood pulpers. There are other mining countries in the world besides British Columbia. There is one called Mexico. Its mines are reputed to be the richest on the American continent. But there is no mining in Mexico. It has been taxed [illegible]

REFUSE TO LIFT COAL.

C. P. R. Will not Furnish Cars for the Crow's Nest Co. Till B. C. Consumers are Supplied.

With regard to the strained relations now existing between the Crow's Nest Coal Company and the C. P. Railroad company it is stated on good authority that the transportation company has refused to lift cars for Montana or other American points until such a time as the coal company has fulfilled its promise to supply the British Columbia market. This refusal on the part of the C. P. R. is the cause of all the attacks which are being made on that company in this connection.

The C. P. R. company has been buying steam coal in Lethbridge for some time past at an advanced figure in order to relieve the pressure, but with a renewal of the American contracts by the coal company the railroad condcluded to bring things to an issue.

It appears that at the time of the strike some of the smelters were forced to close down and of course cut off their orders for coal and coke temporarily. The coal company then made some three months' contracts with American plants to the extent of about 800 tons of coke per day, and it is understood that these contracts have in some cases been renewed, although the blowing in of the Canadian smelters would absorb nearly all the daily products of the mines and ovens.

Those on the inside express no hesitation in saying that Hill has secured control of the coal company. They also point out that it is not to the interests of James Hill to build up Canada, and that the America Refinery company is only too anxious to close up all Canadian smelters. This naturally leads to the supposition that there will be played a cool waiting game. No changes will be made in the coal company's management, or in the ordinary progress of affairs until such a time as a means has been secured to get the products to the boundary line. Then the fine sloping Italian hand of Jim Hill will become more in evidence and with a control of the coal company stock it will not be hard to see the finish of these smelters which depend on the Crow's Nest for their supplies of coke.

The company is bound by their agreement to sell coal to British Columbia at certain fixed rates, a maximum of $2 per ton, but there is nothing to prevent them fixing their own prices on coal shipped to the United States and supplying that market first.

These difficulties will be more or less present until British Columbia has her own refining plants and can handle her mineral products from the mine to the bars without calling on or needing outside assistance.

Meanwhile it remains to be seen as to how far the C. P. R. will be able to enforce its demands that the British Columbia consumers shall first be supplied with the products of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company before lifting cars for the American market.—Province.

U. S. Trust and B. C. Mines.

(Nelson Miner.)

Messrs. Simon and Daniel Guggerheim have given out a statement to the press regarding the merging of their large smelting interests with the American Smelting & Refining Company. The statement expatiates upon the advantages which will accrue to the miners from the establishment of this enormous monopoly, and contains the following significant statement:—

"The American Smelting Company now controls the silver output of South America, Central America, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Mexico and the United States, which is nearly 80 per cent of the output of the world."

Is it fact? And, if it is, why should it be so, and, still more, why should it be allowed to remain so? These are questions which every British Columbian should earnestly consider.

That this assertion has a solid substratum of truth is shown by the fact that the refusal of the American Smelter trust to purchase our silver-lead ores just now has caused considerable, if only a temporary, embarrassment to the Slocan mines. Still, it is equally evident that the big trust has not yet got that control over our silver lead industry which they claim, which they undoubtedly covet, and which they equally undoubtedly are now seeking to obtain. It is not necessary here to dilate upon the reasons why the prosperity of British Columbia should not be dependent upon the whims of an alien corporation. Common sense business considerations and patriotic sentiment both supply the obvious answer. The Canadian mining industry must not be at the merchy of American smelters, and to ensure that we must have Canadian smelters capable of handling all, or nearly all, the output of the Canadian mines. These smelters have a terrible opponent in the big American trust if ever the latter should decide upon a fight, and, to have any chance of success, they must have, and are entitled to have, the freest access to all Canadian sources of the supplies they need.

To Lease the Narrow Guage.

The Great Falls & Canada railroad and the Alberta Railway & Coal Company's road has recently applied to the Canadian parliament for permission to lease their road, commonly known as the "narrow guage" to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The request was presented only a few days ago, and the Canadian parliament has not taken any action as yet regarding the matter, but it is more than probable that it will be granted. President Edwin Galt of the "narrow gauge," returned to Lethbridge Monday from a protracted stay in London, England, and Montreal, where he conferred with the principle owners of the narrow gauge stock and the officials of the Canadian Pacific to arrange matters to convert the narrow guage to a standard gauge road. The leasing of the narrow gauge to the Canadian Pacific is a movement that has long been predicted and seems about to be realized. The conversion of the road is of considerable interest to the residents of Great Falls and northern Montana, and the recent announcement fully confirms the story published by the Leader last fall regarding broadening of the narrow gauge road. President Galt is expected to arrive in Great Falls in a few days on his way to Salt Lake City.—Great Falls Leader.

Calgary Opinion on J. J Hill's Charter.

J. J. Young of Calgary came in on Sunday evening. Speaking to a HERALD man he seemed rather surprised at the opposition, which Mr. Hill's application for a charter to connect with the Crow's Nest road at Michel has created in Kootenay. In Alberta they are in favour of the charter as giving a competing and direct route for Alberta coal to the Montana market, which is something they have been looking for for some time. The idea that the proposed line might injure the Kootenay smelting and mining industries, on which the cattle and farm products trade of Alberta is so largely dependent, had not occurred to people in Calgary.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

Sir William Van Horne's Views on the Government Control of Roads.

MONTREAL, Feb 21.—Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was asked yesterday if he held views in favor of the nationalization of railways and their administration by a board, for the benefit of the Canadian people as alleged by Mr. W. F. Maclean, in the Commons. Sir William said: "I have never expressed an opinion in favor of governmental control of railways. My opinion was asked on the subject the other day, and I replied that, unless the management of railways could be kept out of politics, governmental control would certainly be disastrous. And, in reply to a farther question, I said that a national board of directors entirely beyond political control or influence, might succeed in handling railways to the benefit of the country, but I could not see how such a board could be established and maintained on a sufficiently independent footing. I regard it as impossible."

Accident to Baptie, the Fancy Skater.

Baptie, the fancy skater, who was to an exhibition in the rink here tonight came to grief while giving an exhibition at Edmonton. While skating against time for a quarter mile his foot struck an obstruction and he fell. Regarding the accident The Bulletin says: So swift was the speed and so great the momentum that the skater seemed to shoot into the air before pitching headlong on the ice. The fall was a cruel one, but Baptie struggled to his feet and with the blood rushing from his face and mouth was taken to the dressing room. His leg was injured, his hand torn, and his face cut and bruised, but he escaped without serious internal injury. It had been intended to have him repeat the performance here tonight, and he was also billed for an exhibition in Strathcona last night, but his injuries compelled him to cancel all dates, and he went south this morning.

Atlin an Hydraulic Camp.

J. D. Graham, the Atlin gold commissioner, paid the HERALD a call on Monday and asked for a correction of the item, which appeared in our columns last Saturday with reference to the watchchain received by Mayor Kilpatrick. Mr. Graham brought the chain to Revelstoke but the gift to the mayor was really made by W. H. Vickers. In chatting with Mr. Graham he said that he expected that the hydraulic machinery, which was installed last season, though too late for any results, would make a good shewing for Atlin in 1901. The camp is an hydraulic camp and only about four men have so far really made any stake to talk of by placer digging. Two of them made as much as $40,000 apiece and another about $35,000. There is a scattered population in the camp of about one thousand people. There have been as many as 3000 miners transacting business in the one day at the recording office during the rush of 1899 and even now 140 to 150 a day is an average record. The climate is dry and pleasant but living is terribly high. Mr. Graham likes the life very much, there being a great deal of travelling to be done and existence is healthy and exhilarating if not exactly luxurious. He will leave to return to his duties on Saturday week.

They Knew What it Meant.

The effect on the children in the public school at the little mining town of Cumberland when the explosion took place is described by the Cumberland News as being dramatic in the extreme. "When the report was heard every sound was stilled on the instant, and every child's face was white as they all stared with tear-filled eyes. Then a girl, looking through a window at the gigantic volume of smoke, began to sob. School was dismissed and all filed out in silence. Children in a mining camp realize the horrors of an explosion."

A Good Suggestion.

It would be policy for the government to legislate so small towns might incorporate as towns and villages as is the case in Ontario. There are many small places that would be benefitted by such an enactment.—Canterbury Outcrop.

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REVELSTOKE STATION.

THE SUPPLY LIMITED

There is Plenty of Coal but Very Little of it Coking Coal.

In an interview kindly accorded to a HERALD man the other day Supt. Duchesnay stated with regard to rumors of a contemplated shuffle among the C. P. R. officials that Mr. W. Downie was certainly to go as superintendent to Nelson and Mr. Beasley to the coast, but that the rest of the report as far as himself and Mr. Marpole was entirely without foundation. There had been some ground for the rumor, which was put forth some time ago that he was to go to Cuba inasmuch as he had actually had an offer to go there, but this last rumor was absolutely without foundation. Speaking of the proposed line line from the Great Northern to Michel on the Crow, for which Mr. Hill is asking a charter, Mr. Duchesnay said that on Jan. 1, 1901, the capacity of the coke ovens at Fernie was 3,000 tons short of the monthly demands of the Kootenay smelters and the C. P. R. were hauling coal from Vancouver and right past Fernie itself from Lethbridge to keep the supply in Kootenay up to the demand. It is all very well to talk of unlimited supplies of coal in Alberta and British Columbia and the necessity of getting an opening for it into Montana, but there is coal and coal and very little of it is coking coal. He thinks that it will be a sorry day for the British Columbia mining and smelting interests, if Mr. Hill gains full control of this one source of supply of coking coal, the possession of which gives Kootenay such enormous advantages for building up a smelting industry over the rival mining countries of Montana, Washington and Idaho. The American Smelting & Refining Co., which now controls the smelting industry in the States, cannot but be hostile to the building up of a competing smelting industry in British Columbia and if they get control of the only source of supply of coking coal on the mainland, they would without doubt use their advantage to kill out the Canadian smelters.

Bro. Corp. Moscrop Entertained By Lodge Royalty.

A pleasant informal gathering of the brethren of Lodge Royalty, S. O. E. and the members of the sister society, the Daughters and Maids of England, Lodge 11, was held at Mrs. Harry Scott's place of residence last night to entertain Bro. Corp. Moscrop of A. Co, 2nd Btn. R. C. R., who has just returned from South Africa and has been visiting his brother, Bro. E. Moscrop of the C. P. R. work shops since last Saturday. A goodly company of members of both lodges and the guest of the evening sat down in the spacious dinning room which was prettily decorated for the occasion with the national colours to a bountiful and elegantly served repast. After supper, the chairman, Worthy President Bro. W. G. Watson put through the toast list in good style. Corp. Moscrop was presented by the hostess and President of the Daughters and Maids, Mrs H. V. Scott, with a handsome clock in the name of the two societies. Corp. Moscrop responded in feeling terms, the feature of his speech deing a modest and soldierly description of his experiences as a non-commissioned officer of the R.C.R. in the campaign which was intensely intensely interesting. After the toast list had been carried out an adjournment was made to the drawing room where songs and music wound up a very pleasant social evening, the success of which was greatly due to the kindness and untiring efforts of the hostess, Mrs. Scott.

The Boys for the Boers.

The reputation enjoyed by Strathcona's Horse in South Africa may be judged from the following extract from Lieut. Morrison's description of his experiences with D Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery: "When we were in Pretoria on our way home, Strathcona's Horse had recently been through on their way to join General Knox. Evidently they had painted the town a delicate heliotrope, for it was common to hear the caution that if so-and-so did not do so-and-so 'he would be cast into a den of Strathcona's Horse.'"

This is What They Are.

W. Downie now superintendent of the Cascade and Thompson sections is to succeed Capt. Troup as superintendent of the Kootenay section with office at Nelson and will be succeeded at Vancouver by H. E. Beasley. Capt. Gore, now port captain, will be assistant superintendent of the Columbia and Kootenay steamers. These changes take place on March 1st.

Curling

On Saturday last the following games were played:

Old Calgarians vs. All-Comers. Old Calgarians—Geo. S. McCarter, A. McDonald, A. M. Pinkham, K. D. Johnston—16. All Comers—Newton, J. G. Fallis, D. Rae, H. A. Brown—11.

In the green curlers competition J. D. Molson played T. Downie, winning by one point. The score was 13 to 12.

In the reorganization of the provincial cabinet, which will shortly be announcen, says the Vancouver Province, there is a good probability that either Mr. Garden or Mr. Tatlow will succeed Hon. Mr. Turner, upon that gentleman relinquishing the portfolio of finance to take the agency general in London.

Revelstoke Herald

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

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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 PROGRESSIVE MAN.

W. F. Maclean is a younger member of the Conservative party who is rapidly coming to the front. He has never been bound down by party ties and although loyal to Conservative principles has manifested a sturdy independence that augurs well for his future career. He is the author of the new national platform, printed and promulgated by the Toronto World in which many progressive—almost radical—ideas are embodied. In the very first days of the present session he brought himself into public prominence by advocating what was practically government ownership of railways. It is a hopeful sign for the Conservative party that it can count Mr. McLean among its adherents. He is symbolic of a young robust and independent Conservatism that is rapidly taking root in the country.

Toronto Telegram: Quebec Conservatives, with seven members, two of whom are whips, seem to be duplicating the makeup of that Kentucky regiment which was all colonels and no privates.

It is difficult to understand why in this age of tolerance the oath of office required to be taken by the British sovereign should be allowed to remain as offensive, as it undoubtedly is, to Roman Catholics.

It is to be taken for granted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given up any designs he may aforetime have had upon the life of the senate. It is not likely that he would be appointing his friends to a moribund body.

The Conservatives are now the progressive party. W. F. Maclean, a prominent member of the party, is urging upon the government the necessity of purchasing in the open market sufficient shares in the C. P. R. and G. T. R. to give the government of Canada a controlling interest in both these companies. He urges that this step is necessary in order to prevent a great American combine from getting a hold on the Canadian railroads.

The recent dreadful disaster in a coal mine on Vancouver Island reveals the dreadful straits in which the miners are placed when anything happens to the main shaft of a mine. Coal mining in most instances is a very profitable industry and the present disaster opens the question as to whether it would not be better to have legislation enacted providing for more than one channel of entrance and exit in each large mine.

Hon. Mr. Charlton is a stalwart Liberal of the old school. When W. F. Maclean brought up the railway question in the Dominion house and asserted that the interests of the people of Canada were menaced by an American combine that was endeavoring to acquire controlling interest in Canadian roads. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues seemed inclined to treat the matter lightly, but Mr. Charlton rose in his place and urged the matter upon the immediate attention of the government.

These are the days of change and upheaval in the railway world. Some of the most important railway lines have amalgamated. The Manitoba government has taken over the Northern Pacific lines in that province. There is talk of a branch of the Great Northern extending into Canada and there is a general upheaval all along the line. Despite it all however the railroad companies appear to be getting a pretty good rake off out of the deals just the same and after all that is the chief thing they are after.

One need not look for changes of world-wide importance to follow the accession of a new ruler in Great Britain, for the power of the British sovereign is, after all, closely circumscribed. Though in theory, for example, the sovereign may veto an act of parliament, in practice the privilege is not allowed. No English king or queen, in fact, has exercised the power since Queen Anne vetoed a bill in 1707—almost two hundred years ago. It is worth while to contrast this with the practice and power of American chief executives. Although Washington, indeed, vetoed only two bills, and Lincoln three, Grant vetoed forty-three, and Cleveland, in his first term alone, vetoed three hundred and one.—

THE PARTICULARS OF THE PAGEANT

CHARIOT OF GEORGE III.

The Life Guards in Their Splendid Uniforms Escort the King to Parliament The Royal Robes. All the Pagentry of Feudal Times.

The chariot of George III. and the King's robe were the chief features of the pageant and tableau, and each lent color to what otherwise would have been a sombre spectacle, says the Globe's London correspondent. The gorgeous car of state had been regilded without and relined within withred silk, and the braces, held by gilt buckles, had been stiffened, so that the occupants were protected against a swaying motion, and the spectators were not reminded of the fate of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' one horse shay. Towering high above the bearskins of the soldiers lining the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, it could be seen from the outer edge of the crowds in the Mall and in the Whitehall, and there was a hoarse roar of applause from thousands of throats as it passed.

The symbolism of the huge palm trees branching out to support the roof was not well suited to war time, but the lions' heads at the corners of the crown, upheld by three gilded youths, armed with sceptre, sword and insignia of knighthood, and the four Tritons, underneath blowing conches with puffed cheeks, and representing Britannia as ruler of the waves, were more appropriate. The royal chariot was well horsed with cream colored Hanoverians and purple and gold harness trappings. The scarlet liveries of postillions, footmen and the driver were most gorgeous. The man in scarlet holding the reins from the seat covered with hammer-cloth ornamented with gold bullion was so impresive that the glory of royalty within the coach was well nigh eclipsed.

The cavalcade was headed by an escort of Life Guards, riding slow through lines of 5,000 Foot Guards. Four royal carriages, drawn by horses, and one behind by splendid blacks, followed the escort with a score of court functionaries. The King, the Queen and Princess Victoria came next in the heavily gilded chariot, and a file of Yeomen of the Guard in quaint mediaeval uniform was behind with a few cavalrymen. Half an hour was occupied in the passage from the palace to Victoria Tower, and the King and Queen were cheered all along the line with great heartiness. There were few decorations and few episodes, the arrival of Strathcona's Horse in three waggons at Buckingham Palace while the bands were playing "Marching to Pretoria" being the most interesting one.

The King was received at Victoria Tower by the great officers of State and conducted to the robing room, where his gorgeous parliamentary robe of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, was put on. The Queen was also arrayed in a rich robe lined with ermine, and looked pale, but handsome. The procession, headed by Pursuivants, Heralds, Equerics and Grooms, passed through the long corridor under the eyes of privileged spectators, and with all the regalia used on such occasions, including the crown, the sword and the cap of maintenance, swept into the house of lords, where three hundred peeresses awaited it.

The tableau had not been rehearsed, and the earl marshall feared that somebody might get into a wrong place and violate the traditions of the college of Heralds, but the King and Queen took their throne chairs as naturally as though they had always been in them—but the Lord Privy Seal and Lord Chancellor stood at right and left, and a group of 30 or 40 court officials in uniforms and full dress was formed. A dozen or more members of the royal family were already in places on either side of the throne, and the house was filled with peeresses in back evening dress, peers in scarlet robes, ambassadors in full uniform, judges in wigs and gowns, and a few privileged spectators. The scene was stately and sombre owing to the prevailing tone of black, and it was not until the royal robes were seen and the tableau of court functionaries was formed that there was really a brilliant effect.

Black Rod brought in the Speaker with 50 or more commoners, looking red-faced and out of temper from the disorderly scenes in the corridor, and the King's speech was read in a clear voice with commanding dignity. No forecast of it had been published, but it contained no surprises. Reference to the death of the Queen, the war in South Africa, the China settlement, the Duke of Cornwall's visit to Australia and Canada, the rebellion in Ashanti and the Indian drouth folowed one another naturally enough, and the expected declaration of placing the hereditary revenues of the crown at the disposal of the parliament in return for a civil list was made. The legislative programme outlined for the session was meagre and without interest.

When the speech ended the commons retired, the earl marshall set the Pursuivants, Heralds, Yeomen of the Guard and others in motion, and the royalties and officials were conducted in state to Victoria Tower for a second triumphal progress through Whitehall and the Mall. The peeresses' share of this ceremony had ended, and the gilded pageant in the streets, with its glittering splendors and air of melodrama was renewed. Renewed cheering of the vast multitudes attested the popularity of the King, but there was an undertone of quiet criticism among the more thoughtful spectators, who considered the transition from the Queen's funeral to the King's spectacular progress too sudden, and would have prefererd semi-state to full state and a less gorgeous chariot than that of George III.

THE VANCOUVER ISLAND DISASTER.

THE FIRE GRADUALLY BEING EXTINGUISHED.—IT WILL BE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE BODIES OF THE ENTOMBED MINERS CAN BE RECOVERED.

The Premier of the Province at the Scene of the Disaster.—Steps Taken to Aid the Bereaved Families.—The Winnipeg Bonspiel.—Died from a Bullet Wound.—The End in Sight.—The Date Fixed for the Termination of Hostilities.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 16.—Sixty-five miners are imprisoned in No. 16 shaft of the Cumberland Coal Mining company, Vancouver Island. The only exit is the mouth of the shaft which is filled with a huge volume of flame. There is considered to be no possibility for the unfortunates to escape. Their doom is practically certain. Details of the disaster are meagre. The Cumberland mine is near the village of Union, about 60 miles north of the town of Nanaimo. The telegraphic communication from Union is by a single government wire and little is known of the disaster in the mine except that a terrible explosion occurred in the number six shaft of the Cumberland about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Following the explosion the shaft caught fire and the 65 miners who were working half a mile from the entrance were caught in a death trap. A relief party from number five shaft made a brave but a futile attempt at a rescue, but they were headed off by the fire and could not reach the imprisoned men. The attempt at rescue was made through number five shaft but the flames and gas prevented any further perilous adventure. A special train left Victoria yesterday afternoon carrying the fire fighting apparatus, in charge of R. W. Dunsmuir, a member of the company owning the mine; J. A. Lindsay, private secretary to the president of the mining company; Mine Inspector Morgan, and Superintendent of Collieries Little. At Nanaimo this party embarked last evening on the steamer John which set off at once for Union Bay. The Cumberland mine is one of the properties of the Union Colliery company, situated near Comox, and reached from Union Bay by the private colliery railway crossing the Trent river, on which the memorable bridge disaster occurred a year or two ago.

It has been singularly fortunate heretofore in immunity from disaster and was counted an especially safe mine to work in by reason of the character of the formation in which the coal is found there, and the manner in which it had been opened up. No. six shaft the scene of the disaster, was bottomed in October, 1898, at a depth of 814 feet. It is well constructed and timbered with a midway, the pit bottom being timbered with 12 by 18 sawn hulks built solidly together, 16 feet wide and 12 feet high. The shaft is located close to the railway, and the ventilation of mine is effected by a 14 by five foot guibal fan which when run to its full capacity gives 85,000 cubic feet of air circulation per minute. The air enters by the haulage slopes and is divided into separate splits, the main split being at the point where number two branches off the main slope, part of the air going down each slope. Further down east of these slopes the air is again split and sent to the workings east and west in the respective slopes.

Vancouver, Feb. 17.—The terrible accident at Union mines, Vancouver island, which has plunged the town of Cumberland and the rest of the province into mourning continues to engross public attention. The greatest excitement prevails at Cumberland and even at the larger town of Nanaimo, 60 miles distant from the scene of the catastrophe, the telegraph and newspaper offices are besieged by anxious citizens eager for details of the disaster.

The Canadian Pacific railway company's steamer arrived at Vancouver this afternoon from the coaling station of Union, 12 miles from Cumberland. She brought two passengers, H. Raymond and Geo. Bennett, both coal miners. Neither had any theory as to the cause of the explosion in No. 6 shaft, in which the accident ocurred. They say the cause is not known and never will be.

When the Tartar left Union at 7 o'clock this morning the latest news from No. 6 shaft was that the flooding process was still being continued. The fire was still burning although not so fiercely as during the preceeding 36 hours. The volume of water pouring into the mine from the continuous supply furnished by an eight-inch main was gradually performing the desired service and by tomorrow it is confidently expected that the fire will be extinguished.

It will be several days, Mr. Raymond says, before the bodies of 61 entombed miners can be recovered, because after the fire has been completely put out it will be necessary to pump the water out of the mine before a rescuing party can hope to remove the bodies now lying at the bottom of the shaft.

Shortly before the Tartar sailed from Union, the steamer Joan arrived having on board Premier Jas. Dunsmuir of the British Columbia government, who is also principal owner of the Cumberland mines. After leaving Vancouver on the Joan on Saturday afternoon Mr. Dunsmuir called at Nanaimo and started off from Nanaimo for Union last night, but a heavy sea swept the gulf and as the wind rose a blinding snow storm made navigation difficult and the Joan was finally compelled to return to Nanaimo at midnight, making a fresh start for Union before daybreak.

The families of the dead miners require financial assistance which will be forthcoming from more than one source. The mayor of Vancouver has already taken steps to aid the bereaved families and other cities are taking similar action. In the meantime Premier Dunsmuir has ordered the storekeepers at Cumberland to give the distressed families whatever supplies they may need.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 19.—Premier Dunsmuir, the owner of the Cumberland mine, where the recent terrible catastrophe occurred, instructed John Matthews, manager of the mine, today to give the following report of the catastrophe:

"At 10:30 Friday morning an explosion occurred at number six shaft. The cause of the explosion is yet unknown. Immediately I went to the mouth of the shaft and saw that one of the cages was at the bottom and could not be brought up. I rigged up the other cage broken by the explosion, and myself and three of the men descended the shaft. I found the midwall, 230 feet down, blown out and the apparatus which ventilates the mine demoralized. We could go no further until it was repaired and it took until 8 that night to repair it. Then the second explosion occurred, and we realized the mine was on fire and the case of the men hopeless. We then poured three streams of water down number six shaft, excluding the air by sealing the shaft up. At 10.30 the rescue crew and managers came from Victoria and another attempt was made to rescue the men. We turned two heavy streams of water into number five shaft, and stopped the fan with the hope of forcing the air into number six, expecting to be able to follow the air in and rescue the men. We were unable to restore the ventilation, however, owing to the large quantity of gas in the mine. At 4 a.m. another explosion occurred in number six and giving up all hope we flooded the mine, sealing over numbers five and six shafts. The latest despatch last night states that the work of recovering the bodies has commenced and it is thought that some will be brought up before morning.

The correspondent of the Vancouver Province obtained the following interview from Fire Boss William Johnson, who was not only the last living man in the mine, but was also the man who was responsible for seeing that the place was free from gas before the men went to work. Mr. Johnson's statement will be recognized as being the most important official utterance that has been made since the accident occurred.

"I went below at 5 o'clock on Friday morning as usual," said Mr. Johnson, "and carefully examined every hall, heading and level; the mine was in as good shape as usual, though I found gas in several places."

"In what places did you find it?" Mr. Johnson was asked.

In Nos. 1 and 4 on No. 2 incline, and in numbers 2, 4 and 6 on No. 3 incline: all the others were perfectly clear."

Asked if he had found gas in any considerable quantity Mr. Johnson said definitely that it was not and further that he had in each instance cleared the gas out thoroughly before proceeding.

"You are satisfied that it was cleared out thoroughly?"

"Perfectly satisfied," hereplied, "and after covering all my rounds and sending the men to their places and before I went home to bed, I made my usual report in the book at the head of the shaft when I ascended. I went home at 7:15 and was in bed when the explosion occurred. Upon being notified of it, I immediately hurried to the shaft and worked there during the day."

"Was it unusual to find gas in the mine?" he was asked.

"No," he said, "there was always gas in the mine to a greater or less extent, but the ventilating system was excellent and certainly seemed fully fit to cope with any gas that came. There was a strong current of air running through the mine when I left, and the fact that the explosion did not occur until hours after I ascended shows that it must have been clear when the men went to work."

Mr. Johnson states that he has had a wide experience, having been manager in Scotland for the Clipper Oil company, the Burnt Oil company, and the Logan Lea company. He was also with the Home Coal Estates Limited, and the London Transvaal Colliery company, of Johannesburg.

Your correspondent went then to the offices of the company, where he was allowed to examine the report book to which Mr. Johnson referred. The entry made by him on the morning of the accident was found to coincide closely with his statement. The entries in the book are in lead pencil.

THE POPE ILL

Rome, Feb. 19.—The pope is ill, and has not received visitors for four days, much alarm is felt owing to the great age of the pontiff. The vatican doctors are in constant attendance.

DEWET'S CAPTURE REPORTED

Chicago, Feb. 1.—In a Paris cable message to the Record it is reported that DeWet has been captured.

WINNIPEG HOCKEY

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—The hockey match last night between the Winnipegs and Victorias for the Western championship was won by the Victorias by four goals to three. The Victorias earned their title of champions of the world by their superior play.

FOREIGNERS RELIEVED

Washington, Feb. 18.—Consul Hay won a distinct diplomatic success before leaving Johannesburg. General Kitchener issued a proclamation in Johannesburg which, while allowing the English and Dutch to buy food from the government stores, prohibited foreigners.

There was no food in the shops and it was most difficult to obtain food anywhere, so it looked like starvation for the 8000 foreigners in the Rand. The consular corps in Johannesburg having exhausted all its resources without avail at last despatched Mr. Gordon, the American consular agent to Pretoria, to enlist the help of the consul. Consul Hay hearing that General Kitchener was about to leave town, went to him immediately without consulting his own colleagues and stating the case before him and succeeded in getting an order to the military governor at Johannesburg to allow not only the Americans, but all foreigners to obtain food from the government stores.

A CASE OF SUICIDE

St. John, N. B., Feb. 20.—Robert Conner, youngest brother of John Connor, well known in political and business circles, and of Thomas Connor, manager of the binder twine works at Kingston penitentiary, was yesterday found dead by his own hand in the remotest corner of an old warehouse. He was employed by the Consumers Cotton company and was to have gone to Halifax yesterday in their interests. He had long suffered from insomnia. His mother is prostrated and it is feared she may not survive the shock.

THE WINNIPEG BONSPIEL

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—Yesterday's play in the big bonspiel reduced the competitions to the semi-finals and finals in nearly all events. The rinks, Winnipeg, Neepawa and Indian Head are in the Grand Challenge. Three rinks, Winnipeg, Boissevain and Manitou are in the Caledonia, and three rinks in the Walkerville, Treherne, Boissevain and Holland. The Galt final was won by McKenzie, of Indian Head, with Defield, of St. Paul, second. The Dolge, International and the Tuckett competitions are in the semi-finals, and the Patterson consolation cup is between Holland and Wawanesa.

CANADIAN JUDGES TAKE OATH

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Justices Taschereau, King Gwynne, Sedgewick and Girouard this morning took the oath of allegiance to King Edward VII. before his excellency Lord Minto.

There was a very large attendance, including ministers of the crown and barristers. Among those present were:

Sir Louis Davies, Sir C.H.Tupper, R. W. Scott, J. I. Tarte, A. G. Blair, Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, R. L. Borden, K. C., Kitchie, K.C., Halifax, Wade, M.K.C., Annapolis, Masters, K. C. The affair also proved an interesting social function. Lady Minto and many society ladies being present.

KITCHENER'S PLANS WELL LAID

London, Feb. 20.—Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the British in South Africa, telegraphing from Pretoria to the war office, dated February 14, says:

"De Wet is reported still moving north and is now west of Hopetown. He will probably double back to the south west. The troops are prepared for this. A train was derailed between Verening and Johannesburg this morning, but the Boers were driven off before they secured much.

"General De Wet has failed to reach his objective, having been headed off in turn from Strydenburg and Hopetown."

CATASTROPHE AVERTED

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 18.—By an accident at the Grand Trunk station between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday morning, the town was in great danger of terrible loss of life and property. Two freight trains were entering the yard, one from the east, and the other from the west. The former found the semaphore set against it. The driver, John Trotter, reversed the engine. It was impossible, with the rails in a slippery condition to hold back the heavy train. It smashed into the eastbound train. Nobody was hurt, but on the western train were 20 tons of dynamite and about the same quantity of blasting powder, which was scattered through the wreck. How a terrible explosion was avoided is not known. There was enough explosive to have demolished half the town.

A MINING DEAL

Vancouver, Feb. 19.—The offer of Moran & Boswick of London, of £150,000 cash in 90 days for the Britannia group of copper mines in Howe sound, was accepted at a general meeting of the shareholders of the company today.

L. J. Boscowitz and H. Walters, managing directors will go to England to transfer the property. Moran & Boswick say they will spend a million dollars in development and equipment.

A COLLISON AT SEA

London, Feb. 18.—The Russian Lark Hoppitt has been towed into Grimsby in a damaged condition. The bark was in collision with the British steamer Homer, which foundered with a loss of 16 lives.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto.

Capital Authorized, - $2,500,000.00
Capital Paid Up, - $2,458,603.00
Rest, - $1,700,000.00

DIRECTORS:
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Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Golden, Nelson, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert, Strathcona, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Revelstoke.

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

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Montreal.

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

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

Gold purchased.

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

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

A SENATOR DYING

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Andrew Allen, senior member of the firm of H. and A. Allen, steamship owners of Canada, the United States and England, is dying here

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Doubles a Mother's Joys and Halves Her Sorrows.

It does this by a pre-natal preparation in which the mother finds herself growing stronger instead of weaker with each month. Instead of nausea and nervousness, there are healthy appetite, quiet nerves, and refreshing sleep. The mind's content keeps pace with the body's comfort. There is no anxiety, no dread of the approaching time of travail. When the birth hour comes it is practically painless, the recovery is rapid, and the mother finds herself abundantly able to nurse her child.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free* of charge, and so obtain without cost the advice of a specialist in the diseases peculiar to women. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Annie Blacker, 629 Catherine Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicines have done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have much better health, and now I have a fine healthy baby. I have recommended your medicines to several of my friends and they have been benefited by them."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

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J. W. CROSS

Office: Mackenzie Avenue, Revelstoke
Surgeon to the C. P. R.
Health Officer, City of Revelstoke

Methodist Church, Revelstoke

Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p.m. Class meeting at the close of the morning service. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30. Weekly prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. S. J. THOMPSON, Pastor.

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.

Subscription $2.00 Per Annum
$1.25 For Six Months,
Strictly in Advance.

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.

Job Printing Department

Is equipped with the latest faces in type designs and all work entrusted to The Herald is handled by exprienced workmen who thoroughly understand the proper use of the material at their disposal. The Herald does not claim to be the only printing house in the district but it does claim to be

Thoroughly Up-To-Date In Every Particular

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 work 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.

Reign of Victoria

PERSONAL, NATIONAL AND HISTORICAL

By Sir Edwin Arnold.

(Continued From Last Issue.)

connected with which was the attempted assassinatoin of the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney. In 1868, on June 25, when the Luther monument was inaugurated at Worms, it is worth while at the present juncture to notice what prudent words Her Majesty uttered. Queen Victoria forwarded the following message to the King of Prussia: "Pray express to the committee for the erection of the Luther memorial my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of their task. Protestant England cordially sympathizes with an occasion which unites the Protestant princes and peoples of Germany." So watchful was she always of the passage of affairs, and so wise to perceive and understand the fundamental reasons which bind certain nations together, and which at this day keep, or ought to keep, Germany and England natural friends. In 1869 the chief event of the year was perhaps the opening of the Suez canal, which by the mere digging of a sea ditch, revolutionized geography, remodelled European politics, and rebuilt half our mercantile marine. Lord Beaconsfield still, at that date, known as Mr. Disraeli, published "Lothair." In 1870 the war between Germany and France broke out, the Emperor, Louis Napoleon, leaving for the field on July 28. Everyone knows what terrible battles followed, and how the map and dynastic plans of Europe took new shape from the immense results of Sedan and of the revolution in Paris. The Queen extended generous hospitality to the fugitive Empress, who has eevr since remained her grateful and tender friend. But the busy world went on with all sorts of movements apart from politics. The Mount Cenis tunnel was opened, piercing the Alps; Charles Dickens died; Mr. Forster introduced his great bill for public education; the Red river expedition took place; and Gambetta passed out of Paris, in a balloon. The year 1872 was clouded by the illness of the Prince of Wales, his happy recovery from which affliction and the joy of the public and of the Queen are commmorated in the well known letter in which Her Majesty thanked the nation for its affection and sympathy. The thanksgiving day was brilliant and wonderful. All London rejoiced.

The year 1872 may be remembered for the sad death, under the knife of an Andaman convict, of Lord Mayo, for the interminable Tichborne case, for Mr. Lowe's ill stared budget, and the opening of new public interest in Africa, through the lectures of Mr. Stanley, recently returned from meeting Livingstone in the wildnerness. Next year brought the demise of Emperor Louis Napoleon, and the beginnng of the long trial of the Tichborne claimant in the Court of Queen's bench. In the same year Mr. George Smith, of the British museum, on behalf of the Daily Telegraph, made those wonderful excavations at Mosul, in Mesopotamia, which gave to the world of scholars the earliest literature of Assyria. In 1874, Sir Garnet Welsley burned Kumasi, and in the year following the Prince of Wales made his memorable visit to India. In 1876 Her Majesty again opened parliament in person, the topics of the royal speech being the revolt in Bosnia, the purchase by England of the Suez canal shares, the safe return of the Prince of Wales from the east, the slave trade, and the colonies. This year, moreover, Her Majesty opened the new London hospital, and accepted from Mr. Disraeli and parliament the new title of Empress. Very soon afterwards Mr. Disraeli himself became Earl of Beaconsfield. The year 1877 opened with the brilliant ceremony of the proclamation of Queen as Empress at Delhi, and the novel sight was elsewhere seen of a Turkish parliament sitting in Constantinople. Then the fierce war broke out between Turkey and Russia, the Tsar's army passing the Danube June 27, 1877. Plevna and the Shipka Pass ensued, and at this time, far away in Africa, Mr. Stanley was pursuing his triumphant journey down the Congo, revealing to the light of day for the world and in our service the mysteries of the dark continent. In 1878 Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfild brought us "peace with honor," along with the treaty of Berlin, but we had a war of our own with the Zulus, from which the names of Isandlwana, Rorke's Drift, and Ulundi tragicallily or gloriously emerged. That Afghan war soon followed in which Lord Roberts gained much fame, and the close of 1878 had been darkened by the death of the good Princess Alice. On June 1, 1879, Prince Louis Napoleon, fell in an African jungle, killed by the Zulus. The dreadful accident of the Tay bridge marked very mournfully the close of 1879, and once again public affairs were important enough to induce Her Majesty to open the parliament of 1880 in state. The unusual event shortly afterwards happened of the defeat of a British army at Maiwand, and Mr. Gladstone, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, opened the difficult and dangerous subject of Ireland.

We have now come so far along the winding road of retrospect that the acts and events which succeeded to those thus briefly enumerated lie within the memory of even the younger subjects of the great and glorious soverign whose record has now to be traversed with such pride and such sorrow. There can be little need, therefore, to recall at any length the tragedy in the Phoenix park; the brief rule of Arabi in Egypt; General Gordon's mission and failure at Khartoum; the long battle fought in parliament and the constituencies for the safety of the Union; or even the joyous Jubilee held in the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign, when already the glory of the era seemed, humanly speaking, complete. With admirable energy our sovereign took her share in these celebrations. On July 2, 1887, the Queen witnessed the march past of 23,000 of her volunteers; two days later she laid the foundation stone of the Imperial institute; on the 9th she reviewed the regulars at Aldershot, 58,000 strong, with 102 guns; and on the 23rd of the same month she steamed in her royal yacht through her magnificent fleet at Spithead, hoisting 135 pennants. Of those present at most of these superb functions of state seven distinguished and interesting figures have passed away—the Emperor Frederck, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Edinburgh,(reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and Prince Henry of Battenberg.

One little incident of the Jubilee of 1887 we may be permitted to recall, for reasons special to the Daily Telegraph, and because it illustrates the tenderness of Her Majesty fowards the youngest of her subjects. The destcription shall be taken from an excellent compilation entitled "The Life and Times of Queen Victoria," by Mr. Robert Wilson. He says in his second volume: "But of all the Jubilee celebration, perhaps the most charming and novel, was one which was held in Hyde Park. A few weeks before Jubilee day it ocurred to Sir Edward Lawson, well know in connection with the Daily Telegraph, that there was a fatal omission in the Jubilee programme. Elbeorate arrangements had been made to interest all classes save one—the school children of London—the boys and girls who must form the men and women of the next generation. Sir Edward contended that this defect should be remedied, and the whole town was immediately taken with the idea. Everybody wondered that no one had put forward the suggestion before, and Sir Edward Lawson soon found himself honorary treasurer of the Children's Jubilee fund, to which he himself was one of the most prominent subscribers. Foolish efforts were made to check the movement, and people were warned that it was impossible to entertain 30,000 children in Hyde Park, as Sir Edward Lawson had proposed, without accidents to life and limb. It was, however, in vain that he was denounced as the organizer of a juvenile Juggernaut. The fund was raised with ease, and its chief promoters, by skilful organization, not only got 27,000 children into Hyde Park from all parts of London on June 22, ubt sent them back unhurt and happy to their homes. Great ladies of fashion helped him to carry out his arrangements. The little ones were entertained with the sports and shows dear to boys and girls of their age, and the Queen not only came out and greeted them in person, but she was received with a childish delight that touched her profoundly. The Princes and Princesses, and the royalty, and many of the foreign visitors, also witnessed this strange but interesting incident in tthe Jubilee celebrations."

After a reign of such splendor and glory, that has already lasted for half a century, there must have been many in the jubilee days who, hoped rather than expected, that its record might pass on to outdo in length, as well as achievements, the story of all other reigns. That would be accomplished, as all were aware, if her majesty would happily retain her sway until 1897. And that great decade in its course has also rolled along and did duly bring with it the crowning period of the Victorian era, the "Queen's day." Those ten years were marked by many and many a strange and momentous development, abroad and at home, among which, perhaps the most notable were the broadening of the British empire in the vast continent of Africa, and the general upgrowth of the imperial colonies, charcterized in all of them by an ever-increasing spirit of attachment to the mother country. At home the temper of the people was so firm in maintaining the integrity of the United empire that not even the wayward brilliancy of Mr. Gladstone's genius could beguile the wisdom of parliament to plunge into the quagmire of home rule. Abroad, the admiring and envious nations saw Canadian and Australian volunteers serving under the common standard of the British empire, and when "Queen's day" came no feature of the grand and spirit stirring show was more striking or more popular than when the contingents from a score of colonial dependencies swelled the superb guard of honor which accompanied her majesty to the steps of St. Paul's. It is needless here to revive the emotions and lessons of the magnificent celebration, which helped, as nothing perhaps ever did before, to knit the British race into one entity, and which will be read about on the tablets of time as long as the planets endure.

But there was another element in the marvellous procession, which illustrated another great characteristic of those ten great and fruitful years between the jubilee and Queen's day.

At the head of that long pageant marched through the rejoicing streets our bluejackets, and their cordial reception was a sign of the intense and augmenting conviction, borne in upon the national mind during the latter part of the reign that the life of England depends upon the navy of England, and that the vast and various problems of the immediate future will probably be settled by sea power. The queen was not able to grace by her august and beloved presence the proud unparalleled spectacle of her ships of war assembled at Spithead to honor Queen's day, but there was, surely, witnessed the culminating scene of this mighty and memorable rule: there was the compendium of British power and the central warrant and symbol of her majesty's domination over lands and seas. I myself was privileged to pass and repass through the lines of the fleet and to watch from the deck of the flag ship the superb concluding review and so may be permitted here to repeat a brief extract from my personal impression then jotted down.

"Nine leagues of solid and superb sea power. Twenty-seven miles of splendid and varied ships of war on this shining water, all under the white ensign, all drawn from the home and reserve fleet of the queen, without deranging a single foreign station, or putting any heavy stress upon the resources of our dockyards? The spectacle which I, in common with countless of thousands have just witnessed on the Solent has been magnificent, imposing, and nobly imperial beyond any power of description. The simplest and least informed among those prodigious crowds afloat and ashore who beheld it must have derived an ineffaceable pleasure, an imperishable recollection from the mere grandeur, glory and perfect arrangement of the display, with all its collateral charms of bright sunshine dancing wavelets, and happy festive British people, proud of themselves, of their country, and of their sovereign's sovereignty. But those who had any knowledge and insight to measure what it signified, to interpret to their own hearts and minds the immense import of this diamond jubilee naval review, have been aware throughout the absorbing day just passed that they were participating in one of the highest and haughtiest—albeit, most pacific—demonstrations of the will and power of England to keep her own peace, which ever was seen — and that sight has been shown also to the world at large—or can be, organized. We have all which represents a crowning point and a closing mark in the record of our insular spirit and imperial self-reliance, and the recurring thought of those countless pennants of her majesty, of that potent and abounding flotilla; whether one looks back upon the sunlit picture of our warships with royal yacht steaming wistfully and watchfully between them, or of the vista by night of the same great fleet lighted up, so that each vessel seemed built and rigged with flame—that recurring thought, I say, of either or both of these matchless seascapes will hereafter fill the mind with ever renewed wonder and admiration, as the echo of the loud and long salutes of all those loyal and patriotic guns seems to come back and back again in reiterated thunder on the ears."

There is yet another picture of the great past which, on this day of sorrow and yearning national love, rises with a sense of pride and ineffaceable significance of the thoughts. It is that of the queen at the porch of St. Paul's, joining with her church, her capital, her colonies, and her people at large in humble thanks and praise to Heaven for the blessings vouchsafed to the reign and to the realm. Again I permit myself to recall my individual impressions, as we watched the well beloved sovereign at the door of the Protestant metropolitan cathedral. 'Twas then that I wrote: "Splendidly go by the Scots greys, the dragoons,and the 17th lancers, and picturesque moments these are while the foreign naval and military ataches pace along in all their hues of the rainbow and then the noble and knightly cavalcade of the Indian imperial service troops—with the Maharaiah Sir Pertab Singh at their head, atype of lordly Asiatic breeding: and lastly, when—after a galaxy of carriages, full of princesses and duchesses, has rolled into line, that striking "escort of English and foreign princes"—the glittering bodyguard of the queen sweeps into the sanded space, a crowd, a mob of royal highnesses, proud to be the attendants of the mihty British Empress, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge leading them.

"The Queen has come! Drawn in the chariot of state by the famous cream colored horses, which foam and paw and curvet under their double load of equine pride and heavy golden harness, Her Majesty halts at the lowest step of the Cathedral estrade, and the divine service commences. The venerable and most beloved lady of the land is evidently well and well pleased. Seated opposite the Princess of Wales and the Princess Christian, she shields from her face the sun—her own "Queen's day sun"—with a large white parasol, which would conceal her dear and kindly features except that she constantly puts it aside to bow genially to the enthusiastic crowd. She wears a robe of black brocade, over which is hung a long black chiffon cape with white lace insertions, which give the effect of a white figured gown, and has about it nothing sombre. Her bonnet of black and white lace shows off a royal countenance full of satisfaction, interest and graciousness and she refuses to be weary of warmly acknowledging the boundless delight, the exhaustless acclamations of her loyal and happy people. The Princess of Wales is in a rich and lovely dress of heliotrope and white, with ornaments of pearls and diamonds, and the Princess Christian is gowned in white, with crimson or magenta decorations in her bonnet. While the sacred function proceeds the escort of Princes is drawn up in a shining band under the back of Queen Anne's statue, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge a little in advance of the ruck of royal highnesses. Lord Roberts, mounted, on the north side of the cortege, while Lord Wolseley sits in his saddle on the southern side Two Scotch attendants stand up bareheaded in the rumble. The royal grooms, crusted with gold lace and insignia of services all over their scarlet coats with difficulty keep quiet the sight, great cream-colored horses which fret and champ at their blue reins and gilded bits. The sun shines out from the soft, cool summer sky with a subdued but sufficient glory, and the musical portion of the service, led by Sir George Martin, in a rose-colored gown, concludes with an extraordinary effort—the singing of the Old Hundredth in general chorus, "All people that on earth do dwell," etc. The simple old words roll up to heaven with a melodious thunder of devout thankfulness, and all alike join in its majestic verses, "For it is seemly so to do." Then, at a sign from the Prince of Wales, the champing horses are allowed to have their way and go forward. With kindly bows and smiles, her majesty bids farewell to the actors and spectators in this great historical scene, surely unrivalled in our English history, and the brilliant escorts fall in again before and behind the state carriage, which slowly bears away from our eager eyes the queen of this wonderful "Queen's day," the centre, and the purpose, and the reason, and the meaning of a public celebration too marvellous to be described, too various and significant to be explained, too memorable and mighty in its associations ever to be forgotten."

Three years and a half have passed since that memorable day, and in that brief space the queen has known many sad bereavements and many hours of deep anxiety. To the arduous campain on the Indian frontier there succeeded the brilliant campaigns of Lord Kitchener in the Soudan, which broke the despotism of the Khalifa and restored to British and Egyptian control the whole valley of the Nile. This was immediately followed by the Fashoda incident which brought France and England to the brink of war, and when that danger happily passed away there arose the storm cloud in South Africa which burst in all its fury in October, 1899. It is sad to think that the long and brilliant reign of a sovereign so devoted to peace as was Queen Victoria should close in the midst of war. Yet never was our beloved queen more truly the mother of her people than in the dark days of national humiliation which followed the reverses of Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso. The English people will never forget with what fortitude her majesty bore up in the hour of gloom: what a pattern she set to her people of confidence and resolution; with what promptitude she restored the public faith by endorsing the appointment of Lord Roberts to the supreme command in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as his chief of staff; and with what truly royal simplicity she came to London and showed herself to her people just a year ago. Her Christmas present to the troops, her repeated visits to the sick and wounded back from the front, her touching message to the nation—there gracious tokens of sympathy endeared her to all classes of her subjects, and will remain as an abiding and deeply prized memory. But to the anxieties of state which bore so heavly upon the aged queen there also came sharp and personal bereavements, and the death of her second son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the loss of her soldier grandson, Prince Christian Victor, and the precarious health of her eldest daughter, the Empress Frederick, combined to break down her marvellous strength.

The Queen is dead. Her long reign is past and is a memory only, although glorious and imperishable. But while we recall how splendid she was in her state, how supreme in he acknowledged place as the first and most august of crowned heads, as passionately patriotic as the boldest of her statesmen, as loyal to the declared will of the nation as any democrat, we must remember, too, what strength she derived from her piety and what power from her sweetness of soul. The Queen's forces endured to the end because that faith which made Victoria begin this reign upon her knees secretly sustained the Queen; because the fervant love of the people, given in exchange for her love, brought her daily strength; and because a mighty and sublime charge, involving for her nation immense blessings, and entailing for fierself eternal reward, was committed by Almighty God to her chosen and most competent hands, for Divine purpose and with destined ends. Yet, most of all, and last of all, I take humble leave to remark and to emphasize that which. I have spoken upon before—the immense, the invaluable, the enduring service which the royal womanhood of Queen Victoria has wrought throughout these wonderful 60 years for the women of England, and those precious interests which constitute their safeguard, their province and their glory—that is to say, the home, the household, the family, and all the pieties and purieties of ordered domestic life. Therein lie silently enshrined the strength and the safety of this ancient realm, and the secrets of its predominance by sea and land. Of that unextinguished flame, the sacred centre alike of British palaces and huts, of halls and cottages, whose simple anthem is heard in the notes of "Home, Sweet Home," and whose common altar is seen in the hearthstone, our good Queen constituted herself high priestess and chief representative.

CHINESE AND AFRICAN WAR NEWS.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS ARE THE ONLY SOLDIERS READY TO PENETRATE THE INTERIOR OF CHINA. SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ALMOST ENDED.

Kitchener's Plans Have Been Well Laid and DeWet is Placed in a bad Position.—Latest Dispatches are to the Effect That the Great Boer General has Been Captured—Our Boys Being Highly Honored in England.—Strathcona's Reviewed by the King.

"Pretoria, Feb. 14.—Our troops are now engaged with Christian DeWet's force north of Philippsburg, which we hold. DeWet having crossed the Orange river at Zandrift apparently moving west. General French reporting from a point 25 miles southeast of Ermelo, states that a large force of the enemy is being driven on to Pietrief, their efforts to break back having so far been frustrated. The Inniskillings charged the enemy who left five killed and six wounded. Ten Boers were captured and a large convoy of wagons, cases and cattle. Our casualties were one killed and five wounded.

London, Feb. 14.—King Edward will review Strathcona's Horse tomorrow morning for the purpose of conferring the medals earned in the South African war. The Canadians will arrive in London today and will be allowed to visit the king's procession to parliament. They will then return to the barracks and wait for the review. The officers will attend at the war office to get medals which will then be sent to Buckingham palace.

Tomorrow the regiment will be driven to Apply gate. Hyde park, from which point they will march to Buckingham palace, accompanied by a band from the Foot Guards.

On their arrival at the gardens of the palace the king will review them and present medals.

With the exception of the six who are suffering from ripsoid and were landed at Gravesend the troopers are all in good health.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to entertain them in London. The theatres and music halls have offered them free admission and clubs will elect the officers honorary members. They will sail for Canada on the Numidian on February 25.

Capetown, Feb. 14.—Fighting is reported to have taken place near Aberdeen on Friday and Saturday, the Boers being worsted.

Colesburg, Cape Colony, Feb. 14.—Colonel Plumer's column engaged DeWet between Colesburg and Philippstown on February 1, an gradually pushed back the Boers. The British had a battery of field artillery and the Boers one 15 pounder. The shrapnel burst splendidly. Ten of the British were wounded during many hours fighting. An occasional dead Boer was found. The engagement is being continued today. All males at Grasfontein have been arrested. There is plenty of evidence that they were assisting the Boers.

Lorenzo Marques, Feb. 15.—The ammunition, guns and shells surrendered by the Boers to the Portuguese at Komatipoort will be sunk at sea.

Capetown, Feb. 15.—For a month Lord Methuen has been scouring the country between Kuruman and the Transvaal, bringing in women and children, cattle and food from all the farms. Fifty women and 100 children, together with a few men, he has sent to Vrybug. On one occasion while he was pursuing a commando, the Boers sent off their wagons in charge of the women and girls in one direction and went in another The women were such expert drivers that the British had considerable difficulty in catching the convoy.

General Smith-Dorrien occupied Amsterdam and Tuangia.

London, Feb. 15.—The Strathcona's Horse disembarked at Gravesend yesterday morning amid great enthusiasm. A section of the regiment entrained at Kensington while the remainder went to the Albany street barracks.

On their arrival at the station brakes were in waiting to convey them to Pall Mall, facing Buckingham palace, where they assisted the other troops in protecting the line of route of the king's procession.

On arriving at Pall Mall they received another enthusiastic greeting from the populace.

Lord Strathcona was not at the dock when the troops landed, but he wired his welcome. Lord Strathcona announces that he will pay those who enlisted sufficient to make their pay equal to those who enlisted from the North West Mounted Police whose pay continued during their absence.

London, Feb. 14.—The war office received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:

A Bloemfontein telegram referring to the killing of the Boer peace envoy quotes an unnamed burgher from Kroonstad as saying that when General Wet's force was moving camp. Froneman found Morgandaal and Wessels, the peace envoys, and another prisoner named Muller standing beside a cart which had no mules to draw it. Froneman asked them why they had not inspanned. Morgandaal replied that they had been ordered to await mules. Froneman immediately struck Foneman over the head and face, and said: "I have a good mind to shoot you." General DeWet, who was standing by, heard the remark, and said: "Why don't you?" Froneman thereupon shot Morgandaal through the body. The latter fell, but revived for a while, only to die later. Wessels was shot subsequently at Klipfontein.

New York, Feb. 17.—In a despatch dated London, Feb.18, 1 a.m., I. N. Ford, correspondent of the New York Tribune, says:

One of General Buller's brigade commanders in the Natal campaign asserts with an air of confidence that hostilities will be at an end by July 1, and that the final skirmishes will occur in Standerton district.

This may not be much more trustworthy than scores of guesses that have preceded it, but a spirit of optimism now prevails among British officers and the end of the war is currently believed to be in sight. They explain that General Kitchener has been massing infantry along the lines of communication and organizing two large mounted forces with a flying system of transports for following Botha and DeWet. Time has been required for the various concentratings and equipments, but a mobile column is now available for beating wide districts and driving the game before them.

About 1200 troops including drafts of mounted infantry and yeomanry embarked at Southampton yesterday for South Africa. The reinforcements from England and the colonies will number 30,000 by the end of April.

London, Feb. 19.—The correspondent of the Mail who is with the British column pursuing De Wet says: "De Wet has failed to reach his objective point, having been headed off in turn from Strydenburg and Hope Town, respectively 48 and 55 miles from the scene of Friday's fight. Last night a meeting of burghers was held in De Wet's camp to protest against the indiscriminate flogging of the men and half the force threatened to surrender. Eventually the malcontents decided to fight independently."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Mail hints that General Kitchener is planning a campaign in the northern Transvaal, especially in the neighborhood of Pietersburg and other districts not hitherto visited by the British troops.

London, Feb. 15.—Little further news has been received from South Africa today. An official statement issued at Capetown estimates General DeWet's force between 2000 and 3000 men.

London, Feb. 18.—The under secretary of state for foreign offices replying to a question in the house of commons today said that so far as the government was aware no power was contemplating an expedition into the interior of China.

Pekin, Feb. 18.—Apparently the only commandern who are prepared for a long campaign are the American, the British and the Japanese. The other are deficient, especially the Germans, although Count VonWaldersee believes that in a few days he will have all the supplies necessary. He takes the position that it will be better to secure the greater part of the provisions from the country itself. Most of the generals, however, think it unwise to take so great a risk.

The British will rely almost entirely upon pack trains. Any other method of transportation through mountain passes would probably be impossible as the Chinese have blockaded every possible pass with big boulders, in order to render transportation of artillery next to impossible.

The people in Pekin say that Count Von Waldersee is working a bluff in cooperation with the foreign envoys, hoping to compel the Chinese plenipotentiaries to comply with the demands fo the powers. The military authorities say this may be the case, but that China would never believe the foreigners again if they failed to send an expedition, after Dr.Mumm Von Schartzenstein personally had notified Li Hung Chang that it would be done in case the Chinese courts should not accede to the demands of the powers.

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Good accommodation. A good bar well supplied with choice wines liquors and cigars.

Free Bus Meets All Trains

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Prime Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage

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Daily Stage leaves Thomson's Landing every morning at o'clock for Trout Lake City. For particulars write,
CRAIG & HILLMAN, THOMSON'S LANDING

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ably furnished with the choicest the market affords. Best Wines Liquors and Cigars. Large, light bedrooms. Rates $1 a day. Monthly rate.

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FIRST CLASS SLEEPERS ON ALL TRAINS.

TOURISTCARS TO
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CANADA DRUG & BOOK C
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Night Bell on Door.

No doubt there are other good teas, but for Strength, richness and real quality Blue Ribbon Ceylon stands alone.

Local and General News

Bert Gainer left on Monday morning for Ferguson.

The K. of P. ball at Kamloops last week was a grand success.

For Sale—Two first class barber's chairs. Apply to J. E. Wood.

Manager Pool of the Nettie L. returned from the Lardeau on Monday.

Mrs. Wilkes intends to reopen the kindergarten at 9.30 a. m. on Monday next.

H. Floyd has accepted the position of organist in the Roman Catholic church.

W. A. Clarke, contractor and builder, returned home from Nelson on Saturday.

Tomorrow morning is the time for the next meeting of the council of the board of trade.

Mrs. Geo. F. Curtis returned on Monday evening from a brief visit to the Glacier.

C. B. Paget left this morning for Calgary on a visit to his brother the Rev. Dr. Paget.

—For sale two lots on Main street Ferguson, cheap for cash. Apply at the HERALD office.

The new addition to the HERALD block was commenced last week. D. McCarthy is the contractor.

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

Apprentice Wanted—To learn the millinery business. Apply to Misses Shepard & Bell, McKenzie Ave.

W. Winsor of the C. P. R. offices, while in Kamloops last week established the Oriental order in that city.

The HERALD regrets to learn that manager Caesar of the Ophir has been laid up at the mine nearly all winter.

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

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

W. Winsor returned on Monday morning from a three weeks' visit to the Harrison Hot Springs and Kamloops.

P. Chapman, manager of the wholesale firm of A. McDonald & Co., of Nelson, spent yesterday in town on business.

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

There is to be a musical social in the Methodist church parsonage tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society.

A young son of Frank Julian cut the little finger of his left hand completely off, while engaged in splitting wood with an axe last week.

I. Bates Nock of Thomson's Landing returned on Monday morning from a visit to California, which he undertook for the sake of his health.

The exhibition of fancy skating, which was to have been given by Baptie at the rink tonight has had to be postponed on account of the thaw.

J. V. Armstrong, of the Lilooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields Co., returned on Monday morning from a weeks' visit to the coast cities.

The Dominion government has decided to establish an assay office in Vancouver immediately. Mr. W. Pellow-Harvey is to be appointed assayer.

Messrs. Sawyer Bros. were up in Ferguson last week and opened an agency up there with R. Davis as agent for the sale of the products of their sash and door factory.

Mrs. Woodhouse and family left yesterday morning for Trail to join W. Woodhouse who has been appointed locomotive fareman in the C. P. R. shops at that point.

Another batch of recruits for the S. A. Constabulary went through from the west yesterday morning. They were from the Kamloops district, some of them being metis.

Don't forget the hospital meeting in the council chamber. No. 2 fire hall at 8 p. m. tomorrow. Everybody should be there and elect a good business board of provisional directors for the Hospital Association.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, represented by F. B. Lewis, have decided to present a Challenge Cup to the Revelstoke Curling Club for competition among the local clubs, to be called the Equitable Challenge Cup.

J. L. Brown of Kamloops, the Grand Chancellor of the K. of P. Order, is making a tour of the Province preparatory to the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Revelstoke in May. Mr. Brown will visit the Revelstoke lodge next week.

Major Hargrave, of Spokane, will conduct a special meeting at the Salvation Army barracks on Wednesday night at eight o'clock. Everybody cordially invited, so come and hear him. After the service, coffee and cake will be served. Tickets 25 cents. feb23 2t.

Forty more recruits for the South African Constabulary passed through on Monday morning from Vancouver and New Westminster. Among them was R. H. Millard of New Westminster a brother of Miss Millard of the public school staff. Corp. A. R. Fraser of the R. C. R. at Esquimalt has been accepted for this force.

The local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance have effected a step towards the better observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the town by getting the barbers to agree to close their shops on that day, an arrangement which first went into force on Sunday last. They intend to take steps to prevent Chinese laundrymen from delivering washing round town on Sundays.

The HERALD regrets to learn that K. D. Johnston, the accountant at the Molsons Bank, has received word to hold himself in readiness for a transfer to another branch. No doubt this means promotion for Mr. Johnston, but it is almost needless for the HERALD to remark how greatly "K.D." will be missed in the social life of the town.

The City Council.

All the city fathers were present at the meeting of the council Friday night.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the secretary to the Lieut. Governor acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of the council on the Queen's death and stating that it had been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary; fyled.

From the secretary to the Department of the Interior stating that a patent was issued on the 11th inst. to A. S. Farwell for villa lot 39, in answer to which the city clerk wired W. A. Galliher, M. P., to get the issue of the patent delayed, if possible.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Ald. Taylor made a verbal report regarding the drill hall site. He said if the city would guarantee a site for the drill hall, subject to the erection of the building, it would be sufficient to secure the grant from the Dominion Government for the erection of a drill hall.

A motion was carried guaranteeing a site 100ft. by 50ft. by the city for the erection of a drill hall.

Ald. Taylor further reported that the public works committee had decided that the city should purchase the building at present occupied as No. 1 fire hall.

The Mayor suggested that the committee had better bring in a report at the next meeting of the council embodying the total estimated cost of purchasing the building and converting it into a fire hall.

BY-LAWS.

The bylaw for borrowing $4000 from Molson's Bank was finally passed and adopted.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Nettle inquired what steps had been taken to call the attention of the provincial government to the damage done to the mattrass on the river bank.

A letter was read from the city clerk calling the attention of the government to the resolution of the council on this matter. The clerk was instructed to acquaint the member for Revelstoke with the steps taken in the matter.

Ald. McCarty asked if the council intended to push on the matter of the purchase of the electric light and water works plant.

The Mayor replied that he thought immediate steps should be taken in the matter and that he would like to have the opinions of the aldermen on the subject.

A long discussion followed circling round the points that it is absolutely necessary to do something at once, that it is impossible to form an estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement of the plant until some terms are arrived at with the C. P. R. land department and that the ratepayers would want to know how much these improvements were going to cost before voting on a bylaw for the purchase of the plant and the upshot of it was nil and the council adjourned without taking any steps to further the matter.

Captain Burstall Arrives.

Capt. Burstall arrived in town this morning on the No. 2 and started recruiting for the S. A. Constabulary. The captain was out in South Africa himself with the Royal Canadians and after Capt. Arnold's death was in command of A. Co. and made a very popular and efficient company officer, according to the testimony of the men, who served under him. He was accompanied by Capt. F. L. Vaux, A. M. S. of Ottawa, who examined the recruits as medical officer. There must have been fifty or sixty men waiting to see the recruiting officer at 10 a. m. this morning at the Revelstoke. A number came up this morning from Salmon Arm, Notch Hill and the Okanagan and Vernon districts, having missed Capt. Burstall at Sicamous yesterday.

FOR SALE.

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

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IT'S JUST RIGHT

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

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

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OF DR. MACKENZIE'S
ENGLISH
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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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Geo. F. Curtis,
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A Rex
POROUS PLASTER

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

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Trimmed and Untrimmed

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

Misses Shepard & Bell
McKenzie Avenue

THE PRINCE MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited Liability.

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

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

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

J. M. SCOTT,
Secretary.

The Carnes Creek Consolidated Gold Mines Limited.

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

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

I. T. BREWSTER,
Feb. 1wt, d. Secretary.

Home Grown Vegetables

Including—
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CARROTS.

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WATCHES
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If the work is not satisfactory we refund your money.

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

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

Meets in the Oddfellows' Hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

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

Gold Range Lodge K. of P., No. 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. STEED, W.M.
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ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND ASSAYER.

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