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The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 1.—No. 9. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY. B.C., JUNE 9, 1894. $2.00 a Year.

To Miners and Prospectors.

It is our desire to have the MAIL known far and wide as a reliable A 1 mining paper. To this end we ask the help of all prospectors and mining men who have the interest of the North Riding of West Kootenay at heart. It is in your power to give us very material help by sending in scraps of mining news which would otherwise remain unpublished. Every item, no matter how trivial it may appear to you, will be acceptable. If you have no pen, write with a pencil; if no paper, just tick it down on a piece of birch bark. If you are out of stamps send it all the same, we'll attend to that. Never mind grammatical compositions, flowing language, or elegant handwriting, just send us the facts; we'll do the rest. We ask only one thing: Do not exaggerate.

Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F.&A.M.

The regular meetings are held in the Masonic Temple, Bourne's Hall, on the third Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

C. H. TEMPLE, SECRETARY.

A. H. HOLDICH,
OF SWANSEA AND WIGAN,
Analytical Chemist and Assayer,
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

W. A. JOWETT,
MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
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Lardeau & Slocan Prospects Wanted.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The British Columbia cedar shingle is making an excellent record in the east. One dealer in Toronto sold 23 million of these shingles last year.

C. P. R. employees at Winnipeg telegraphed their congratulations to Sir W. C. Van Horne upon receipt of the news of his being made a K.C.M.G.

Jas. R. Potts, a gold prospector from Adrian, Mich., was drowned in the Vermillion River, near Rainy Lake City, last week, while shooting the rapids in a canoe.

John Armstrong, printer, member of the Typographical Union, and a life-long Conservative, was, at the convention held last week, nominated as labor candidate for East Toronto in opposition to Dr. Ryerson, the Conservative candidate.

An Improved Ore Crusher.

This machine, adapted to crush gold, silver, or other ores, forms the subject of a patent recently issued to Mr. Frank Bishop, of No. 1265 Washington Avenue, Ogden, Utah. Its circular base carries four sets of posts, in which are journaled four horizontal radial shafts, two of these shafts having on their outer ends pulleys connected by belting with a suitable source of power. On each of the shafts is a step pulley, and on these steps of the four pulleys rest similar steps on the under side of a circular ring-shaped bed, near the outer edge of which, on the under side, is a gear wheel or rack in mesh with gear wheels on the power shafts. On the top of the bed is a facing on which the crusher of the ore or stone takes place, and in the facing are concentric annular V-shaped groves, corresponding to oppositely shaped ridges on the peripheries of the four crushing rollers. The latter are on radial shafts arranged in line with and supported by the four sets of posts in which are journaled the lower shafts, but the boxes in which are journaled the shafts of the crushing rollers have a vertical movement, springs being arranged to press upon the tops of the boxes with a tension which may be regulated by a set screw at the top of the post over each bearing, each roller, therefore, having such yielding movement as may be desired, according to the material being crushed. The upper half of each roller is inclosed by a suitable casing, and the bed has an outer and inner annular flange, circular screens being attached to the upper edges of these flanges, against which the crushed material is thrown by the centrifugal force of the revolving bed, only that which is sufficiently fine being passed through the meshes of the screens. Scrapers suspended from the roller casings guide the material on to the corrugated facing in advance of the rollers, the material being fed from a hopper by means of screw conveyers, and introduced through suitable feed openings in the base. The outer lower edges of the screens extend into semi-ring shaped receiving troughs or spouts, which leads the material discharged to settling tanks. This machine is designed to crush a large amount of ore with a minimum expenditure of power.

A TRIP THROUGH THE RIDING.

FIRE VALLEY.

In the year 1892 a Government appropriation of $3,000 was granted to construct a trail from Okanagan Valley through Fire Valley to Killarney on the Lower Arrow Lake. The opening up of this trail afforded land hunters an opportunity to stake out ranching locations, and many applications were made. Next year the Government built a wharf at Killarney, and spent $700 in widening out the trail to a wagon road, and about seven miles were partially constructed. This year the wharf has been extended and the road repaired, and cut for a distance of two miles, taking in all the valley so far located by settlers, at an outlay of $1,500. The Government, therefore, has dealt liberally in opening up this settlement, but considerable money will yet have to be spent in improving the main road, making branch roads, and building several bridges. While the outlay may be considered rather large, the corresponding benefits from the opening up of this fine agricultural section will be incalculable. Here, at a moderate estimate, are 10,000 acres capable of rasing thousands of dollars worth of small fruits, vegetables, etc., annually, which will find a ready market in the mining camps of West Kootenay, thus obviating the sending of large sums of money out of the district to buy agricultural products. Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, vetches, etc., grow luxuriantly, indicating the capability of the soil. The climate is temperate and the snowfall moderate, and the summer season at least 6 weeks longer than it is on the line of the C.P.R. Many of the ranchers located 320 acres, which is more ground than they can successfully utilise. But they no doubt would be only too glad to sell a portion to procure money to buy stock and agricultural implements. It would be a pity to turn this fine valley into a grain growing region. There is no money in raising grain compared with the profit that could be secured by raising vegetables, hops and fruits. Such fruits as strawberries, currants, gooseberries and the large fruits would find a ready market in the mining camps, and good prices can always be secured in a mining region. The valley and foothills abound with game. The Game Laws should be so amended that actual settlers should have the same privileges as prospectors, and should have the right to kill game for their own use while they are laboring under the disadvantages of striving to make a home with limited means which prevents their being able to procure fresh meats during the pioneer days. The Indians from the Colville reservation swarm over the country, killing all kinds of game. This should be promptly checked and orders issued from the proper authorities to prevent them hunting north of the international boundary line. They have a magnificent reservation granted them by the American Government and they should be kept on it. They have been allowed too much latitude and have been molesting and threatening settlers. Let a strong hand be taken and officers placed on the international frontier with strict orders to prevent them entering the province altogether.

TROUT CREEK SETTLEMENT.

Below Nakusp on the Columbia River all available lands have been pre-empted, but there are thousands of acres of good agricultural land yet to be had. Much has been done during the last year to bring this land under cultivation, and we expect to see at an early day this settlement become a prosperous community and a worthy rival of Fire Valley. Probably there are between 20 or 30 pre-emptions. Their close proximity to Nakusp and the Slocan mining country will afford every opportunity of a good market for their products at first-rate prices. On the whole, the future prospects of West Kootenay agricultural communities are of the most promising character, and will, when properly cultivated, retain in the country large sums of money now being sent out of the district.

A Frightful Birthmark.

The doctors of the children's ward at Bellevue Hospital, New York, have under their care a patient who bears a most peculiar birthmark. The patient is Zeraphina Sciaolina, the two-year-old daughter of Gaetano Sciaolina, an Italian laborer. The child was admitted to the hospital on May 18, to be treated for a broken leg. On her neck is the mark which resembles a partially coiled snake. The head is like that of a rattle snake, and rests just below the centre of the collar bone. The body of the snake extends upwards in two coils under the chin and crosses the neck. The tail, after crossing the centre of the right ear, ends at the lobe of the the ear. The birthmark is of a slightly raised grayish brown cuticle that resembles scales. It is eighteen inches long. The child is very pretty, with blue eyes and clear olive complexion. The doctor said that she was intelligent and a great favorite with the nurses. "We are all puzzled with the case," said he, "a number of physicians have made a careful examination of the mark and all pronounce it one of the most peculiar on record. During my experience I have never seen anything like it." The child's mother, holding a baby in her arms, was at the hospital yesterday. She seems to rather enjoy the notoriety Zeraphina's case has given. The woman is a native of Paladino, Italy. She is 31 years old and came to this country with her husband three years ago. They were married four years ago and have three children. Zeraphina is the second. Mrs. Sciaolina attributes the birthmark indirectly to a fright she once got. Her father was a boatman and she often helped him to unload cargoes of fruit. One day, about a year before her marriage, she was assisting him when a small brown colored snake sprang from a pile of fruit and tried to coil around her arm. She shook it off, but the sight of the snake brought on an attack of hysterics. Since that time the sight of a snake will prostrate her and she often dreamed that it was crawling on her arm. That happened several times just before Zeraphina was born, and at that time she was made ill for two days by the shock of seeing some snakes in a dime museum. Neither of Mrs. Sciaolina's other children have a birthmark. Dr. Getty says that the case will be submitted to a well-known specialist on skin disease, and if he decides that the mark can be removed with safety the operation will be performed. The birthmark has not changed its relative size since the child was born. Although the marking is raised one-tenth of an inch above the surrounding skin, it causes the child no apparent inconvenience.

New Plan for Catching a Thief.

A Buda-Pesth manufacturer has informed the police that he possesses a powder with which thieves can be caught. Having for the last few days made the unpleasant discovery that his cash box was plundered day after day, and failing in all his attempts to catch the thief, he applied in his dilemma to Mr. Telek, professor of chemistry at the Franzstadt Commercial Schools, and the latter gave him a powder which he sprinkled over his cash every night before leaving the office.

This powder had the peculiar effect of dyeing the skin blue, the color being intensified by washing, while it resists the application of soap. On the very first day the manufacturer noticed a deficiency of eight crowns in the silver cash box. He at once called his employees together and ordered them one by one to steep their hands in a basin full of water, got ready for the purpose. One of the men was very loth to follow the example of his comrades. At last he consented, when, no sooner had he dipped his hands in the bowl, than they turned a dark blue! His employer stepped up to him and said: "You are the thief!" and the man at once confessed.—*Anhaltischer Staats-Anzeiger.*

Gold on the Bow and Saskatchewan Rivers.

A prospecting trip has just been made from Calgary to Medicine Hat. The party had a good sized boat, fitted up with the usual prospector's outfit and plenty of provisions, and they commenced regular prospecting at Blackfoot crossing, prospecting it at likely points along the Bow and South Saskatchewan rivers until they reached the latter place.

They met with most encouraging prospects—much better, indeed, than any that had been found on the North Saskatchewan. "Along the 340 miles of our trip," said one of the party, "we found four or five 'colors' wherever we struck gravel strata, and that was everywhere where we tried. The gravel was found at varying depths on the ridges along the course of the river, but in every instance where we came on the gravel, we found it to be 'pay dirt.' How the gold and the gravels containing it came there I do not pretend to say. This much I am sure of, that it did not come from the mountains. My idea is that it was laid there by the ice in some remote age, but where the ice picked it up is, of course, impossible to tell. Strips of such gravel, containing free gold of a fine quality, are found all the way from the head of the Peace River to Bear's Paw Mountain, by the Sweet Grass Buttes. As regards coal, we found any quantity of it, and in places where there is no indication of its existence on the Government maps. In fact, the bed of the river in many places consists entirely of coal, and good coal at that."

Put Together in Ten Hours.

"To look at a railway locomotive one would scarcely think that by any possibility it could be put together in less than one day," remarked Thomas G. Bick, of Montreal, "yet that astonishing feat was accomplished not long ago in England, the work occupying less than ten hours from the driving of the first rivet to the application of the final coat of varnish. The start was made at 9 o'clock in the morning, and eleven minutes afterward the first rivet was put into the frames. The cylinders were set and fixed in one hour and seventeen minutes. Four hours and seventeen minutes from the start the boiler was in place, and an hour and twenty minutes later the engine was wheeled. The wheels were supplied just as they left the shops, and the eccentric sheaves had to be fixed, and the axle boxes, connecting rod and coupling rod brasses fitted by the electors. Eight hours and twenty-two minutes from the start the valve setting was complete, and the painting of the engine was begun fifteen minutes later. In nine hours and fourty-seven minutes from the start the engine and tender were completed in every detail. One hundred and thirty-seven men were engaged in the work. The locomotive was put into regular service on the day it was completed, and has been running continuously ever since."

Railroad Officers who Rose from the Ranks.

The best engineman has been a fireman; the best conductors are made of brakesmen; the best officials are promoted from the ranks. Mr. John M. Toucey, general manager of the New York Central, was once a trainman. President Newell, of the Lake Shore, used to carry a chain in an engineering corps on the Illinois Central. President Clark, of the Mobile and Ohio, was a section man; afterwards a fireman. Another man who drove grade stakes is President Blockstand, of the Alton. Allen Manvill, the late president of the largest road on earth, was a storehouse clerk. President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, kept time on the Illinois Central. A man named Town, who used to twist brake-wheels on the Burlington, is now President Town of the Southern Pacific. President Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, was a telegraph operator. Marvin Hughitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern, began as a telegraph messenger boy. President Clark, of the Union Pacific, used to check freight and push a truck on the Omaha platform. The Illinois Central, I believe, has turned out more great men than any other road. President Jeffery, of the Denver and Rio Grande, began in the Central shops at 15 cents a day.—From *McClure's Magazine.*

AN EXAMPLE FOR OUR GOVERNMENT

The Governments of Ontario and Victoria (Aust.) Assist Miners by the Loan of Diamond Drills.

The gold mining excitement in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake districts will evidently be productive of much good to the Province of Ontario, as well as the Dominion at large. The Ontario Government recently, through the instrumentality of James Conmee, M.P.P., voted an amount of money for the purpose of purchasing diamond drills for exploratory work in connection with testing for valuable minerals. The Mayor of Port Arthur had some correspondence with the Hon. Mr. Reid as towhat was done by Australian Governments, and the following reply from his private secretary will be of interest to all those who take an interest in mining in Ontario, British Columbia or the Dominion:

C.P.R. TRAIN, May 21st, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your telegram of the 16th inst. duly reached Mr. Reid, being delivered at the Glacier Station, B.C., on our journey westward. The different Governments which have been in power in our colony (Victoria) have assisted in developing the mines in two ways, viz:

(1) By annual grants to mining companies duly registered under the law and actually engaged in working their auriferous leases, also to companies of working prospectors who are engaged in testing new ground (shallow sinking) for minerals.

(2) By granting the use of diamond drills to test, by means of deep bores, and in either new or old auriferous land, whether payable stone or alluvial gold exists.

Although our chief metal is gold, it will be understood that our mining regulations providing for this Government assistance may be read to include any valuable metal or mineral, thus it was for many years believed that black coal in payable seams did not exist in Victoria, but by the use of drills, and by encouraging prospectors to sink for coal, exceedingly valuable fields, both of black and brown coal, have been discovered, chiefly in our mountainous province, Gippsland.

The diamond drills are the property of the Government, and are controlled by our mines department. The foreman and staff of men allotted to each drill are also in Government employ.

As a rule no drill is sent to a locality where the residents wish a test made until the Government geologist has visited the spot and examined it. If his report is favorable and a drill can be spared it is sent, applications being as a rule taken in rotation as well as in order of importance.

Many valuable discoveries have been made by means of these drills. In one instance a very rich deposits of alluvial gold were found after the bore had passed through an enormous thickbed of igneous rock (basalt.) No practical miner would have looked for gold in such a neighborhood. The result of the discovery was a new impetus to mining in the district, and shareholders in the mines started and obtained for a long period very handsome dividends.

Mr. Reid and myself have been absent from Victoria since December last, and I cannot tell you what is the present Government vote in aid of mining. It used to be £30,000 a year, but this large sum had to be cut down owing to the necessity for retrenchment.

Any further particulars you may require I will endeavor to supply you on writing to me, Rideau club, Ottawa.—Yours faithfully,

H. R. MACKAY.

A. McNEIL,
BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM,
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LARDEAU NOTES

THOMSON'S LANDING, June 2rd.

The Trout Lake wagon road has been built from Lardeau to a point near Thomson's, about one-half of this distance being under water from 2 to 10 feet deep. The men have been kept idle most of the last week waiting for an engineer from Kamloops. It is strange that such matters are not left to the road superintendent or the Government Agent. There are five or six engineers in Kootenay and it shows very bad management to keep 50 or 60 men idle during the best part of the season waiting for an official to come from the coast.

Lardeau City has become a part of Arrow Lake, while nearly all the inhabitants have removed to Thomson's Landing. The new bridge over Fish Creek, which cost $1,000, was swept out about a week ago, and is now hung up on a cottonwood island near the mouth of the creek. The piles of the Lardeau wharf were about 10 feet too short, and it is now floating about in the lake, while all the gardens in the town, except one, have been destroyed. Mr. Johnston, the telegraph operator, has had to abandon his office and take to a tent near Thomson's. There are about 150 people at Thomson's, and times are beginning to be somewhat lively. The pack trains have made two trips to Trout Lake, and will leave again on Monday.

Messrs. C. B. Hume & Co. have opened with a full line of goods at the Landing, and are doing a good business. It looks as if we will have a lively summer after all. The woods around Thomson's are full of people, and there are three restaurants, and one hotel, running all full.

A numerously signed petition, praying for the establishing of post offices at Halls, Thomson's and Trout Lake, has been forwarded to the post office inspector. Ben Wrede, of the Hotel de Lardeau, has been obliged to move his furniture upstairs, and is thinking of removing his fine hotel to a higher townsite.

Mr. H. A. Brown's resolution commenced our wagon road in the middle of the bush without a terminus, and we will be obliged to him if he resolves no more.

Mr. Hugh Ross is in charge of the new wagon road. He is well-liked and trusted by everyone, and it is a pity the whole management of the road business was not left in his hands.

Qualification and Registration —OF— PROVINCIAL VOTERS.

NORTH RIDING WEST KOOTENAY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1891," I shall hold a Court of Revision at the Court House, Revelstoke, on the eleventh day of June, 1891, for the purpose of hearing the claims of any persons who allege that their names have been improperly struck off or omitted from the List of Voters' for the North Riding of the Electoral District of West Kootenay.

T. LIVINGSTONE HAIG,
Collector.

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The Kootenay Mail

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

OPINION is divided as to whether the Provincial or Dominion Government is responsible for the repair of banks of navigable rivers in British Columbia. We have the word of some of our most respected citizens that Mr. Mara, our member, informed them some time ago that they must not look to the Dominion Government, but to the Provincial for help in the battle of staying the encroachments of the Columbia River at this point. This seems strange in light of past events. Meetings have been held here concerning the erosion of the river bank, and petitions have been sent to the Dominion Government through Mr. Mara, and courteous replies were received, but never a word as to that Government's non-liability. When Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, addressed a public meeting in Revelstoke last August, he said:

"The inroads made upon the smelter property by the Columbia River is a feature very noticeable to anyone coming to the town by way of the river. I will lay the matter before the Public Works Department on my arrival in Ottawa."

Why did not Mr. Daly repudiate the responsibility then? The Dominion Government owns the land within the 40-mile belt. Surely it ought to protect its own property. The Dominion Government thought Revelstoke townsite so valuable that for six or seven years it has been endeavoring to oust Mr. Farwell from all title to the land by expensive lawsuits. Almost all the owners of lots in the town obtained their deeds from the Dominion Government. Surveyors have been sent here by the Dominion Government to report on the condition of the bank, but never by the Provincial Government. Again, British Columbia pays into the Dominion treasury annually the sum of $15 for each inhabitant, while the average for the whole Dominion is only $6.07.

THE serious destruction of property in Revelstoke during the past week ought to be motive enough for our member, Mr. Mara, to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of doing something at once to save the town—the business portion of it—from total destruction. For years the Government has been pretending to understand the position of things here, and on one or two occasions a surveyor has been sent to have a look at the bank and report on its condition. Early in 1893 Mr. Turner, Dominion surveyor, came here to examine the bank when it was under three or four feet of snow. What Mr. Turner's report was nobody could ever find out; but that was the last attempt the Government made to do anything. The very thing that has so often been mentioned as being possible has actually happened. Thousands of feet of valuable land has been swept away and this on account of the procrastination of the Dominion Government. This is not a time for trotting out statistics of the *pro rata* revenue the Dominion receives from this Province. That has been done over and over again. The Dominion Government's liability has never been denied except by Mr. Mara. The procrastinating, shilly-shally policy we have so long submitted to must be borne no longer. What can we do? In the first place send a strongly-worded protest to the Minister of the Interior and to Mr. Mara. If this fails, no doubt some other gentleman in the House would be willing to do Mr. Mara's work and take the matter up. Besides, there is a general election close at hand.

THE matter of compensation should be urged against the Dominion Government and the C.P.R., the former for criminal negligence and the latter as being the creators of the current which carried away the bank. It is either the duty of the Government to look after, protect and repair the banks of navigable rivers within the 40-mile belt in this province, or it is not. We have ample evidence that it is. Then it is evident the Government is responsible for all damage done to citizens' property by the river unless by accident beyond human control. The disaster we have to record this week is no accident. The Dominion Government knew how we were situated. It *knew* that with exceptionally high water the best portion of the townsite was liable to be carried away. For years past the citizens have been protesting against this state of things. This paper has again and again endeavored to draw the attention of Mr. Mara and the Government to the danger certain to result from an exceptional rise of the river. The Government knew, and Mr. Mara knew, our insecure position. Having the matter brought to their notice so often the Government cannot dare not plead ignorance; and in strictly legal lines are liable for all damages caused by their negligence.

THE C.P.R. bridge has certainly been the means of aggravating the evil. The first pier in the water on the eastern side turns the flow of the current right on to the high bank below, and this is the bank that has crumbled away. Mr. W. M. Brown constructed some rip-rap work at this point last summer, which stood the high water of last year and would have stood this had not the exceptionally high water covered it and got at the sand behind. By the vast amount of rock thrown in under the bridge to strengthen the piers the C.P.R. have created rapids where none existed before, and to these rapids and the deflection of the current the east bank owes its destruction.

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C. B. HUME & CO.,
Revelstoke Station, B. C.

BRANCH STORE AT TROUT LAKE CITY.

THE Big Bend trail is almost completed and is said to be the best in the district. But how are the pack trains to get on to it from the town? How are wagons to reach the cemetery? Of what use is the cemetery road or the Big Bend trail to Revelstoke? The C.P.R. will not allow a crossing at Douglas Street, and the hole under the bridge is condemned as unsafe. How are we going to get out? Anybody know anything about it?

THE SHOOTING OF "CULTUS JIM."

Sam Hill Committed to the Assizes.

The adjourned case against Samuel Hill for shooting an Indian at Galena Bay, Upper Arrow Lake, on May 11th, came up again for hearing before Justices Fraser and Coursier, at Revelstoke Courthouse, on Tuesday evening. The squaw of the Indian who was shot was present, having been brought up the previous day on the steamer Columbia, in charge of a constable, who had been in quest of her for eight or ten days. She now gave evidence regarding the shooting, not having attended the inquest. She is not a bad-looking young woman of about 25, lighter in complexion than the usual run of Indians. She said her name was Adeline, and at times, when she spoke of the departed "Cultus Jim," she showed some emotion. The examination was slow work, as the klootchman could not get along very fast with her English, and none of those present understood Chinook well enough to question her in that language.

After being sworn, Adeline said she was with "Cultus Jim" on the day of the shooting. She identified Hill as the man who shot him. On the morning of the shooting, when they met the white man, Cultus Jim said to him: "I guess you had better get away for two weeks, until I quit setting steel traps." White man said he would not go. Jim then said: "If you don't go away I'll fix you." White man said he was going back again to his house. They (the Indians) then went on up the mountain to shoot bear, and when they came back in the afternoon they saw the white man working in his garden. Jim said to him: "I told you to get away from here." The white man said he wouldn't get away from the place, and that he didn't care for Indians; and then went and got his gun. She was standing a little back, when Jim came to her and asked her for his gun. She told him not to take the gun, but he took the gun from her. The white man fired. Jim did not shoot. The white man fired three shots, and Indian die.

A rifle was here produced and identified by the squaw as having belonged to Cultus Jim.

Continuing, she said: "I then ran away as I was afraid white man would shoot me. I went back again afterwards, and put the mitts on Jim's hands and an apron over his face. I was Jim's klootch."

In answer to the Court, witness stated that she was carrying the rifle in the morning when they met the white man. Jim hit the white man on the shoulder with his fist, but he did not point the gun in the morning. On their return in the afternoon she was carrying the gun, and Jim had a stick in his hand about 3 feet long and 1½ inches thick, which he intended using to make a seat for the canoe. When the white man said he would not go away, Jim threw the stick on the ground and asked her for his gun. She did not want to give him the gun. She was afraid he would shoot the white man. Jim took the gun from her. She was sure he did not cock it. She was standing about two feet on his right, and ten feet from the white man. She was close to Jim when the white man fired the first shot. Jim was holding his gun with the muzzle pointing in the air and slanted to the left. After the first shot Jim started to run behind some trees, when the white man fired again. She ran away about 20 feet. Jim ran about the same distance. He was staggering or going around. The white man fired a third shot after Jim had fallen down. They were about 30 feet apart. She was about 20 ft. from Jim and 10 feet from the white man when the third shot was fired. One of the other men, the tall man, had a gun which he held in his hands. About five minutes elapsed between the first and second shots. The white man was planting potatoes when she and the Indian returned in the afternoon, and his gun was lying on the ground about 10 feet from him. It was after Jim had told him to get off that the white man got his gun and Jim asked for his. In the morning Jim said he would kill the white if he did not leave. They went up the trail about two miles—she carrying the axe (though she usually carried the gun) while Jim carried the gun, from which he had removed the cover, putting it on again when they were about half a mile into the bush. They were away about three hours. In the afternoon when they returned to the white man's Jim took the gun from her, pulled off the cover and threw it on the ground. She did not see Jim cock the gun, as she was watching the white man at the time and could not see what Jim was doing.

J. D. Graham, being sworn, said: I am a constable at Revelstoke. On the afternoon of Friday, May 11th, 1894, I received a telegram from Mr. Samuel Hill, at Lardeau, stating that a siwash had pulled a gun on him. I sent him a telegram telling him I could not get away, and for him to warn the Indian off or a policeman would come down and put him (the Indian) in the Skookumhouse. On the following day, Saturday, I received a telegram from Mr. H. N. Coursier, J.P., that an Indian had been shot by Samuel Hill, in self-defence. I at once notified the coroner, and left on Monday, May 14th, for Galena Bay. I went with the coroner and jury to Galena Bay, and examined and searched the body. I found two bullet wounds—one immediately below the heart and one below the left shoulder-blade—both came out within an inch of each other below the right shoulder-blade. The body was lying face downwards behind a clump of elder bushes. A pocket-knife was found on him. His hands were encased in mitts and there was an apron over his head. I received the rifle from Mr. Coursier, and put it under seal.

By Mr. Fraser: I think I saw the Indian two years ago at Nelson, but will not be sure.

Continuing, witness said he had wired to have Hill taken into custody after receiving Mr. Coursier's telegram.

This completed the evidence, and in reply to the question if he had anything to say, Hill put in a written deposition, which was practically the same as his statement at the inquest, a report of which has already been published in the MAIL. He further stated that he did not do the shooting while in the heat of passion, but, on the contrary, was perfectly cool and knew what he was doing. He considered there were three lives at stake—his own and those of his two companions—and what he had done was done entirely in self-defence, as there was no doubt in his mind at the time that the Indian meant to kill him.

Hill was then formally committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction, which will be the Assize Court, advertised in the *Gazette* to be held at Donald on the 15th June, but may have to be postponed, on account of the blockade on the railway.

A strong effort will be made to secure bail, and a requisition to that end was at once sent to the Attorney-General.

There is no doubt of the accused being admitted to bail, as he is known as a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, and one not likely to commit such a deed except in self-defence. General sympathy is expressed for him throughout the community, and there are many who will be only too glad to become surety for him.

THE RAILWAY BLOCKADE.

The first train is expected through tomorrow from the [illegible]

[illegible] on Wednesday from [illegible] and remains.

Mr. [illegible] on a handcar one day this week. [illegible]

Mr. P. A. Peterson, Chief Engineer of C.P.R., Montreal, arrived [illegible] after an inspection of the bridges [illegible] west. [illegible] Mission bridge [illegible] brought him west.

No trains are running on the mountain section of the C.P.R. Most of the larger and all of the smaller bridges are down. Traffic has been at a standstill for over a week. Several passenger trains are held up at various points east. No train has arrived from the west for two weeks.

A party of Raymond excursionists, bound for Alaska, are probably imprisoned somewhere between here and the coast. They left Winnipeg on Monday, May 28th, for Vancouver, passed through here a day behind time, and, as far as is known, have not been able to get through. [illegible] Mr. H. C. [illegible], of Boston.

The Winnipeg Free Press published [illegible] that the C.P.R. bridges at Mission and Revelstoke are both gone. This is not so. The Mission bridge is gone, but the Revelstoke bridge is still holding [illegible] the piers.

Doering & Marstrand's Iced Lager on draught at the Union Hotel.

LOCAL ITEMS.

T. M. Sutherland shot a small cinnamon bear on the Big Bend trail last Wednesday.

Services will be held in the Presbyterian church to-morrow at 7.30 p.m. Rev. C. T. Baylis, pastor. Subject—"The Great Physician."

Mr. Cowan's warehouse is replaced on its foundations, from which it was removed by Sunday's windstorm.

Sanderson's hotel at the Hot Springs was stripped of its new paper by the high wind on Sunday, the windows being left open.

Work on the Lardeau wagon road has been suspended pending the arrival of a Government surveyor. Part of the work near Lardeau is under water.

Mr. A. McNeil has made a very material reduction in prices at his barber shop, which ought to secure him greatly increased patronage. He is now offering 6 shaving tickets for $1, haircut for 25 cents and a bath for 25 cents.

Persons desirous of having the MAIL containing the list of voters for the North Riding can obtain copies by applying at this office. 10c. a copy.

The Church of England Ladies' Guild was reorganised yesterday at Mrs. Sibbald's. The first meeting will be held at Mrs. Sibbald's house next Thursday evening (D.V.) at 7.30.

Forty-five names of persons struck off the voters' list for the North Riding have been reinstated since the lists were published. No names, however, can be put on after the revision court is held on Monday.

For a large glass of Doering & Marstrand's Lager call at the Union Hotel.

A public meeting was held in the Firehall on Tuesday evening for the purpose of deciding the best means of celebrating Dominion Day. As our columns are very much crowded this week we are obliged to hold over the report until our next issue.

The Little Store at the Station has just received another consignment from England, which includes some very pretty Ladies' Blouses, Parasols and Lace; Men's Shirts and Underwear, Velveteens, Ladies' Hat Pins and a fine assortment of pretty Buckles and other novelties.

The collector of votes for the North Riding of West Kootenay will hold a revision court in Revelstoke Courthouse on Monday next, June 11th, commencing at 10 a.m. Any person whose name has been wrongfully omitted from or struck off the voters' list should attend the court.

Mr. W. M. Brown, Oppositionist candidate for the North Riding of West Kootenay, returned on the steamer Arrow, on Wednesday, from a canvassing tour through the southern end of the Riding. He visited Nakusp, Fire Valley, Robson, Trail Creek and other places, and was everywhere cordially received and obtained many promises of support. Mr. Brown did not address any public meeting, but will do so later on when his opponent, Mr. Kellie, is present.

Meat, provisions and whiskey are running short in town. Beef is quite "out of sight," but McCarty the butcher expects some cattle from Hall's landing by the next steamer, which may not be for several days. It is said the last bottle of whiskey in town was used up last night.

Work on the Big Bend trail has not been entirely stopped, Mackenzie's gang of eight men being still at work above the canyon. Altogether 130 men have been employed, the average number of days for each man being 8. Vickers and Downs' gangs, numbering over 70, were laid off last week. T. M. Sutherland's men came down yesterday, and S. Crawle's gang are expected down to-day. The trail is an excellent one, but of course has been to some extent damaged by the exceptionally high water.

The willing Workers of the Methodist Church desire to inform the Public that there will be a

SALE OF WORK,
Tea and Concert

ON THE EVENING OF

MONDAY, JULY 2nd.

ANNOUNCEMENTS LATER.

Revelstoke Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

ROUGH & CLEAR FINISHING LUMBER.

MOULDINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SHINGLES AND LATHS.

HULL BROS.,

BUTCHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PURVEYORS OF HIGH-CLASS MEATS.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

ALL ORDERS IN OUR LINE WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Hotels.

UNION HOTEL,

REVELSTOKE STATION, B.C.

Conveniently situated between Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing.

Best Table in the Interior.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE. FREE BUS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. RATES, $1.50 AND $2.00 PER DAY.

H. A. BROWN, Prop'r.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-class Table. Good Beds. Telephone.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

Stockholm House.

JOHN STONE, PROPRIETOR.

The Dining Room is furnished with the best the Market affords.

THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE AND ROOMS.

Billiard and Pool Tables in first-class order.

TELEPHONE AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

Sample Room for Commercial Travellers. Every Convenience for Guests.

BROWN & CLARK, Proprietors.

DRINK

ALLEN'S LAGER BEER.

IT ADVERTISES ITSELF.

REVELSTOKE BREWERY.

MINERS' SUPPLIES, CAMPING OUTFITS, PROVISIONS.

ALSO FULL STOCK OF

Groceries **Flour**

Shelf and heavy Hardware, Stoves, Graniteware, Tinware, Paints, Oils.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS.

TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING DONE IN LATEST STYLES

H. N. COURSIER.

FLOODS AND DISASTERS

OCCASIONED BY THE RECENT HOT WEATHER.

More Water in the Valleys of the Fraser and Columbia Than Ever Known in Living Memory.

The high water of 1894 will long be remembered by the inhabitants of both the Fraser and Columbia River Valleys. Scarcely a family residing on or near the banks of these rivers but what have lost something by the inundation. During the whole of last week and the week before the water was steadily rising owing to the very hot weather prevailing. Last Sunday and Monday the Columbia had passed the "highest water-mark by several inches, but several days before this lives had been lost and homes ruined on the Fraser. Only fragmentary reports of the frightful calamity at Chilliwack have reached here owing to the wires being down and the railroad rendered entirely useless for two weeks past, the last newspapers received from the coast or anywhere west of Kamloops being dated May 26th. These reports stated that as many as 28 bodies have been counted floating down the Fraser, and that the town of Chilliwhack has been swept away. A week ago yesterday (June 1st) the following telegram reached Spokane from Vancouver, B.C.:—

The Fraser River is three inches above the highest mark in history. The flood is still rising. Fraser Valley for over 60 miles is devastated. It is estimated that over 2,000 families are homeless, and the property loss is $3,000,000. It is thought that no more lives have been lost. There have been many narrow escapes. The flood will stop all farming operations along the Fraser this season. The natural result is a fearful trade depression in New Westminster and Vancouver.

WEST KOOTENAY.

The Pacific coast is practically cut off from communication with the rest of the continent. Nearly every bridge in the city of Spokane has been carried away. No trains are running on any of the great trunk lines—the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard is under water for considerable distances and innumerable washouts will almost necessitate the rebuilding of the entire road. The large bridge over the Kootenay River on the C. & K. railway is gone and Nelson is isolated, except by steamboat communication with Kootenay Lake towns. No mail has been received from down river points for nearly two weeks. The Nakusp & Slocan road is badly damaged, and work had to be suspended. The Revelstoke & Arrow Lake road has been under water, especially near the Illecillewaet, to a depth of from two to six feet. The last train to pass through here from the west was on Sunday, May 27th.

East of Revelstoke things are very little better. All the bridges over the Kicking Horse and Bow River are said to be down, and as no trains are coming from the east this is very likely. The latest eastern paper received here was the Winnipeg *Free Press* of May 30th. The greater portion of Golden, on the Columbia, is stated to be submerged. Donald, Beaver and other places have suffered severely. The "Loop," near the Glacier, is in no danger. At Ross' Peak the mountain torrent washed out a tunnel and caused a rock slide. Flat Creek bridge is jammed with logs, causing an overflow and a washout about 30 feet in length. There is also a washout at the railway bridge at Mud Creek and a very bad jam. At One-mile post, just east of Illecillewaet, there is a large slide. Illecillewaet itself is protected by a wing dam, built very strongly and filled in with rock. There are two landslides between Twin Buttes and the railway bridge, and the long trestle bridge half a mile east of Twin Buttes is hanging by the stringers. A number of passengers coming west on the C.P.R. are being cared for by the company at Donald, Glacier House, and other points further east.

ON THE NORTHEAST ARM.

Hall's Landing is under water for a mile or more back from the river. Eight horses and a cow have been drowned, but fortunately Indian life has so far been safe. The Arrow Lakes are covered with logs, and the steamers have not arrived up this week.

News from Thomson's Landing dated Monday last stated: Had a terrible wind storm here yesterday which knocked down acres of timber and did great damage. Several residents of this place who were out boating on the Arm had a close call. One party was driven into the bush and another upon a brush pile. The storm passed over quickly, however.

Lardeau City is completely submerged. The water in Wrede's Hotel is up to the windows and is still rising. The telegraph office has been washed off its foundation and is completely wrecked. Richardson's Hotel was successfully floated across the street, but completely water-logged. Mr. Russell's family has just moved over to Thomson's, but they lost most of their furniture. All the inhabitants are now at Thomson's. The site in which Lardeau stands presents the appearance of a watery waste, and many people are visiting it as a curious spectacle and one that may only be seen once in a lifetime.

A portion of Evansport and the new wagon road are under water, in some places to the depth of ten or twelve feet, so that the dispute as to the best point for starting the wagon road has now settled itself. Thomson's is still high and dry. The water is within a foot of the highest sedimentary deposit, so that it is probably safe to say it has nearly reached its utmost limit.

Mr. Moxley came in on Saturday from Hall's Landing with his chickens. He has been drowned out, and lost ten horses out of 16. All the ranches around the mouth of the river are inundated, and all the ranchers have sustained heavy losses in crops and live stock.

Have just been informed that the upper bridge on Fish Creek is gone, as well as the larger one near Lardeau. Both were new bridges. Most of the townsite at Trout Lake is still out of water, but the lake is rising.

REVELSTOKE.

The experience of the past two weeks in Revelstoke will never be forgotten by those who have spent them in this town. It is almost two weeks since the river began to be dangerous, and the first to suffer was Mr. F. Fraser, whose house is on the western bank, which has no more protection from the inroads of high water than 200 or 300 feet of shingly beach can give. He had to remove his family to the house of a friend at the station, then the cattle, pigs and poultry were removed to Mr. Jos. Dokan's ranch, about a mile further west. Two hens, a turkey and several small chickens were drowned. The gardens were four to six feet under water, and as they have been covered for so long a time there is not the least hope that anything in the shape of fruit or vegetables will be of any use when the water subsides. Over half an acre was in strawberries and 130 fruit trees were planted within the past three years. These are all spoiled. The house and barn are standing in six feet of water, the whole extent of level land at the west end of the bridge being submerged to that depth.

The C.P.R. bridge has, contrary to the expectations of many, stood the strain well. Fears were entertained that the structure would go when the water began to rush between the first pier on the east shore of the high bank. This portion was filled with large rocks and the water was never before known to go over it. But last Saturday night the rocks began to sink, showing that the foundations were undermined, and soon the whole went out of sight below and the water rushed through. Carloads of rocks were then brought, and 160 men were employed filling up the cavity, 52 carloads being thrown in before the rocks appeared on the top of the water. About 200 carloads have been used in this endeavor to save the bridge, and the work was successful, as the structure stands to-day seemingly as strong as ever. A huge jam of logs occurred at one of the middle piers, and it seemed at one time as if the bridge would go, but the jam was cleared away after the men worked all night. The work of strengthening the bridge is still going on, and as the water is several inches lower, it is believed all danger is past.

Mr. John Hetherington's new house about a half a mile north of the railway, which was erected only a few days ago, floated off from its foundations. The owner and some of his live stock was rescued by Mr. O. H. Allen and others on a raft.

But the greatest excitement centred on the river, which had for some days been two feet above the highest water mark recorded. Saturday had been hot; Sunday was much hotter, and the result was seen in the huge volumes of water rushing between the piers of the C.P.R. bridge with a roar like that of Niagara. Crowds lined the banks, some looking on, others working at making log booms or fenders of brushwood, which were fastened by telegraph wires and slid down over the crumbling bank to the surface of the water and held in place by ropes fastened to posts. This protected the bank at the surface of the water, where it ran swiftest, and no doubt saved considerable land from going into the river.

A house recently built by Mr. Harper close to the river, north of the brewery, had to be removed about 200 feet inland.

At the Brewery 30 feet of the bank was cut clean away for a distance of several hundred feet. The ice-house, containing 30 tons of ice, was moved further in and the bank protected with trees and brush. The bank is about 20 feet high at this point, and is composed of sand and small pebbles, which, being undermined by the swift-flowing current, falls in the river in huge slices.

All along the river front the bank is pretty much the same, with here and there a stratum of larger boulders and less sand, which withstands the action of the water better than the sand without the boulders. So that at present there are several promontories standing out further into the river than other portions where there has been nothing but sand to stay the inroads of the water. The whole townsite stands upon the bed of an ancient river of vast size, and the Columbia River of to-day is cutting its way through this pebbly bed of its predecessor. All the force of the current strikes the high bank on which the town is built and the C.P.R. bridge has a great deal to do with this, as can plainly be seen. The first pier from the east or town side throws the current towards the bank, and when the stream runs at the rate of from 12 to 15 miles an hour it may be imagined that the water strikes the crumbling bank with no gentle force. The back swirl of water, after rushing through the piers, forms a sort of whirlpool under the roadway—the only outlet—to the Brewery, the cemetery and Big Bend. This road is less than half the width it was formerly, and is scarcely wide enough for a wagon to pass. More will go, and then we shall be practically shut off from those places. The only other outlet is over the railway at the head of Douglas Street, but the C.P.R. says we may not cross the track.

At the Victoria and Columbia Hotels 30 feet of the bank is gone, and when the natural slope forms itself, probably ten feet more will go. At present the bank is perpendicular, which formation can only be sustained by solid rock cliffs; all sandy or pebbly banks must slope. The proprietors laid down last year 150 feet of rip-rap, and this stood very well until the water got above and behind it. As soon as the rip-rap was carried away the current got in its work. Sheds and wood piles were removed, and very little but real estate was lost.

In the rear of Hull Bros.' premises the bank is formed of the large stones and boulders mentioned above, and offered more resistance to the current. Quite a promontory exists here, and Mr. Woodrow did not remove the ice house and its contents until Wednesday evening. About 20 feet of this bank left the town for good.

Mr. John Stone's place is in a bad condition, and a great deal more of the bank will go. It is barely four feet from his cellar to the edge of the bank and a 50-foot well is only two feet further away. Mr. Stone moved his ice house, containing 20 tons of ice, early in the week.

Behind Mr. H. N. Coursier's store and warehouses the bank, being composed of sand alone, disappeared at a rapid rate, and is several feet further inland than Messrs. Hall's and Stone's. Mr. Coursier had men at work last Sunday making booms of trees and brush, binding them together with wire and dropping them over the bank to the water's edge, each boom being held in place by ropes fastened to stakes in the ground above. Some of the ground gave way on Sunday night, carrying booms, ropes and everything with it, and a considerable quantity of new rope is travelling towards the Pacific. Mr. Coursier's premises are pretty close to the edge, and the weight of the buildings may yet push away the remaining bank. He is building a temporary structure on Benson Street to store a portion of his goods, the remainder being already taken across the street to his old warehouse. Mr. Coursier only recently purchased the premises now threatened with destruction from Mr. J. Fred Hume, and also another lot a short distance further down; and this lot has suffered more, probably, than any other, quite one-half of it having gone into the river. Mr. Coursier has the sympathy of his neighbors in his loss.

The next lot, owned by a Chinaman, has lost about 10 feet, and the end of the house comes within four feet of the bank. This will go shortly.

Mr. S. Baillegaard had a very nice flower and vegetable garden in the rear of his dwelling-house, from the back door of which to the river was 60 feet. The garden is gone; or most of it, and there remains barely 20 feet from the door to the edge of the bank. It seemed such a pity to see the nice rows of peas, potatoes and other vegetables toppling over into the river.

The next lot is owned by Mr. S. Bickerton, who has a dwelling-house and garden, and here, too, the water has made havock with man's industry, about 40 feet of a very nice garden having taken a dip into the river. It was Sam's first attempt at gardening during a three years' residence here, but it will not be his last, as he is a family man now.

The property of Lan Chung suffered the same fate, it could not stay here any longer, and Lan Chung's garden is 40 feet shorter than it was last week. It was well stocked with a variety of vegetables.

Mr. F. B. Well's property next door, formerly the post office and a very pleasant place from which to watch the silvery river as it rolled by, followed suit, for here the sandy bank had no helpful ingredient in the shape of pebbles or boulders. The picturesque little w.c., built on the brow of the slope, took a tumble and was never seen again, and shortly afterwards the ground on which it stood was engulphed and the pleasant nook by the river side was gone forever. The garden itself now measures 30 feet less.

Mr. P. B. Peterson's place was a very model of a garden and the owner took great pride in it. He had some very choice fruit trees, and especially a magnificent black currant bush which last season was loaded with exceptionally large fruit. He had the slope terraced to the water's edge and planted with all kinds of climbing plants and ground fruits. His strawberries had no equal in the town and he would not have taken a thousand dollars for the property. Its value is destroyed. Twenty feet of the garden is broken clean off and there is scarcely 40 feet left.

Great efforts were made to save the Court house grounds and the pretty garden which Mrs. Kirkup cultivated to perfection. Booms were put down for protection. A poultry house and tool house with their contents were removed to safety, and some fine rose trees which were doomed were removed by officer Graham, and none too soon, for shortly afterwards fifteen feet of the enclosure went down into the greedy maw of the hungry river, which still cried for "more," and more will certainly follow.

At the Central Hotel outhouses and closets were undermined, several feet, and booms hung over the bank by ropes, but quite fifteen feet of the premises left there seems to reappear no more.

South of the Central the bank is thickly overgrown with bushes and small trees, and these saved it from any great erosion.

The greatest losers of land are Messrs. Coursier, Baillegaard, Bickerton, Lan Chung and another Chinaman behind whose premises the bank has been scooped out in a great hollow, probably because it was composed entirely of sand and offered very little resistance to the lapping of the current below.

As yet it is impossible to estimate the damage to property, but taking into account the depreciation in value of what is left, we should say it will not be a cent less than $25,000. Others place it as high as $100,000. It would be only fair that the Dominion Government, which is responsible for this great loss by its procrastination, and the C.P.R. Co., whose bridge is the main cause of the current undermining the bank, should recompense those who have suffered loss. They have the sympathy of the whole town in their misfortune, and we may say their loss effects every citizen more or less.

INCIDENTS.

A rope famine must ensue from the great quantities of new rope that went with the stream.

Sawdust marks the spot where the icehouses stood, but nothing is left to mark the beautiful row of peas that Sam and a Chinaman spent so much labor on.

Pete's w.c. hung suspended to a fir tree on the edge of the bank for two or three days, but finally, receiving no help from above, quietly took the tree in its embrace and wended its way seaward.

Woodrow took the roof off his icehouse and dropped it down alongside the bank as a screen to fend off the current. It acted like a charm, and the citizens may bless J. I. W. for his action. His foresight saved the town.

Fred Fry says we may be "put out," but he'll eat up the last bit. He says he would rather be put out by water than by fire any day, and is only too glad to give up possession of his best rooms to old Father Columbia. Sympathy, Fred.

The idlers who have lined the bank all the week have a great deal to be thankful for. Up and down went the multitude, and wherever a big slice fell, away there rushed the crowd to gaze with awe and wonder on the water which had swallowed it.

A wire stretched across the road leading to the bridge was the cause of several broken shins. It was placed there to prevent traffic, as the road was dangerous. But the chump who fixed it just 12 inches from the ground ought to have been the first to fall over it.

Mrs. S. Bickerton, who has been ill in bed for two weeks, heard people talking about the state of the river bank behind the house. She began to fear the house would go too, and worried so much over it that the doctor ordered her removal to another house across the street. Otherwise she would work herself into a fever. She was accordingly removed, bed and all, on Thursday.

When Mr. Wells w.c. went down into the seething waters one of Mr. Kirkup's roosters was perched upon it as they say, and great was the poor bird's distress at finding himself afloat. His shrill calls for help were in vain, and away he sailed. A little further on he must have been struck by a bright idea. What were wings for? He used them, and actually succeeded in getting ashore. This will probably be contradicted.

Among the incidents arising from the great excitement was that of Mr. Tapping's gang of C.P.R. men, who were cutting down trees and bush to make booms for protecting the bank at the bridge, trespassing on land belonging to Mrs. Warring and cutting all the bushes they could find there. Some of these were growing within 12 feet of the window and acted as screens from the heat of the sun. The shade trees are gone and the owner threatens to bring an action for trespass against the C.P.R. We understand the Ontario law allows the recovery of damages for cutting down trees in this manner to the extent of $1 per inch of all timber so cut. Mr. Tapping's men were in a hurry to save the bridge and did not stop to inquire as to who owned the timber or the land. The C.P.R. had better compromise, or they will have a big lawsuit on their hands, as the fair widow is a first-class litigant.

Rumors were rife that a boat with three men had been seen to enter the Steamboat Canyon, and the boat came out bottom up. Then it was said that the three men were George and John Terryberry and their partner. The story of the empty boat was added to by a statement that two bodies had passed under Revelstoke bridge Sunday afternoon. Oliver Lewis and a friend actually saw the bodies and described them. One had dark hair and whiskers, and both were thought to be Italians. Mr. Lewis's friend had a small field glass and said he saw the features plainly. A large number of people then thought that the fate of the men on Carne's Creek was sealed. The bodies could be none but the Terryberry brothers. Two dusty, long-haired tramps marched down the trail on Wednesday, which, when shaved and cleaned, turned out to be George and John Terryberry. Whose were the bodies?

OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO.

The devastation is widespread, embracing towns and cities in B.C., Oregon, Washington, Colorado, California, &c., as the following telegrams will show. All these are dated June 1st, and as the Columbia has risen quite two feet since then it will be safe to say that the situation is much worse now than when these telegrams were written:

PORTLAND, June 1.—The flood in the Columbia continues to increase and indications are that the worst is yet to come. Yesterday night the upper Columbia at several points was at a standstill, but reports to-day show that the river is again rising about one foot in 24 hours. The river is more than a foot higher than ever known, and the damage will be immense. The fertile bottom lands along the river from the Rocky mountains to the sea, a distance of 600 miles are all inundated. Crops are ruined, houses swept away and stock drowned. The flood has come gradually, which have given residents an opportunity to move their household goods to places of safety, and in most instances stock has been driven to higher ground. For miles and miles along the river the water has risen over the tops of telegraph poles.

Along the Union Pacific from this city to Umatilla for about 20 miles the track is under water. They have established a steamboat service, which enables them to carry mails and passengers. The Northern Pacific does not attempt to operate its line between this city and Goble, a distance of 10 miles, but makes connection by a large transfer boat. In this city the water has risen into the basements as far back as Ninth Street, and more than half the elevators in the city have stopped for want of power.

BOULDER, Colo., June 1.—The pipe factory, five houses, railroad tracks and all railroad bridges have been washed away by the flood of Boulder Creek. The Sunset branch of the Gulf railroad and Mountain road are entirely gone. The Crisman and Salina mining camps in Boulder canyon are wiped out of existence. They had a population of about 250. No lives were lost. Many placer mines are ruined. The loss in and around Boulder is estimated at $500,000. Boulder has had no communication with any outside points since Wednesday until to-day, as telegraph wires were down and the roads impassible.

Fifty bridges between here and the mountains have been carried away. The towns of Copper Rock and Sugar Loaf are gone, Prussian and Corning mills are flooded and six of their outbuildings swept down the canyon. Springdale and Jamestown have suffered greatly, but no particulars can be had except that Springdale hotel is in ruins. Several other small towns along the canyon have been partly destroyed, but nothing definite regarding the losses are to be had until communication with these districts is re-established.

DENVER, June 1.—The Platte River continued to rise until 5 a.m. to-day, and a roaring torrent is rushing through the city. In the Jerome Park, Golfax and river bottoms in the city 350 families were compelled to flee to higher ground. One boy was drowned. Embankments and railroad tracks are washed away in several places. The damage is not heavy, but the inconvenience is great. It will be several days before trains can run on schedule time. There are serious washouts on the Rio Grande and Santa Fe roads. Thirty miles of the South Park road on the Platte and the Santa Fe road in the canyon are inundated. The loss to railroads is the heaviest experienced in this state.

Five hundred families were made homeless by the flood in and around Denver. Over 100 persons have applied to the county commissioner for relief. Forty families are imprisoned in a schoolhouse at Jerome, but are not thought to be in danger.

PUEBLO, Colo., June 1.—The rain ceased about midnight. A large force has been put to work by the city to drain off the water. Only two boats have been recovered. Five persons are known to be drowned. The loss to business firms is estimated at $100,000. The loss to the railroad bridges and tracks is very heavy.

To the Editor of the Kootenay Mail:

BIG BEND TRAIL.

SIR,—Things I would like our M. P. P. to answer:

Why were the Columbia House men retained at the south end of the canyon, where they were easily got rid of? Why were non-citizens retained in preference to citizens? Why did you retain foremen to watch from three to four men, when money was so scarce? Mr. Kellie may try to make the boys believe he had nothing to do with their discharge, but the boys all think he was the cause.—Yours truly,

D.

Revelstoke, June 8th, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a sitting of the County Court will be holden at Revelstoke, B.C., on Thursday, the 16th day of August, A.D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. KIRKUP,
Registrar County Court.
Revelstoke, June 7th, 1894.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, May 3rd, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Wednesday, July 4th, at 9 a.m.:—

Victoria.....In South Park School Building.
Vancouver...In High School Building.
Kamloops...In Public School Building.

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their application can be filed.

All candidates for First Class, Grade A, Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 11th and 16th instants, and to undergo required oral examinations.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.

Electors of the North Riding —OF— WEST KOOTENAY.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by a large number of the Electors of the Riding to stand as a Candidate for re-election, I hereby announce myself a Candidate for your suffrages, and trust I may receive your hearty co-operation, interest and votes in my behalf.

If elected, to the best of my ability I will always endeavor to promote the best interests of the District and the Province.

Yours Respectfully,

J. M. KELLIE.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

Whatever may be said against workingmen's unions or kindred societies, I know of one case where the members of a certain brotherhood found it greatly to their advantage to belong to such an organization. The circumstance took place right here in this town about a month ago. All the C. P. R. employees here, with the exception of one class, had to accept reduced pay or "git," the reduction averaging about 17 per cent. of their former earnings. A man getting, say, $60 a month was cut to $50, and so on both downward and upward. The one class which this reduction does not affect are the engineers. There was no attempt to cut their wages in the least. Why was this? you ask. Well, the sole reason was that they are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and had their pay been reduced there would, in all probability, have been a general strike all along the line. So it pays a man to belong to a powerful organization such as the Brotherhood, when a great road like the C. P. R. adopts the old adage of, in their case, "letting sleeping dogs lie."

* * *

I see the men who handle teams in this town have gone to work and made a new road for some distance parallel with the Government road to the station, so recently "gravelled." They follow the old road from Toboggan Hill to the point where it (the road, not the hill) took a tumble to itself and went into the cool depths of the river, one hot day last week, and here they turn off through the timber to the left, and I am suprised to see what a nice road they have made. It must be a pleasure to drive over it; so soft, so silent, through the leafy glades and burnt stumps. But why is the main road boycotted after the Government has so generously expended $250 in repairing and gravelling it? Well, for one thing, the "gravel" runs too much to boulders, which lames the horses, loosens the springs, and crinkles the spines of the passengers. So the main road is left in solitude for the chickenweed and wild strawberry to luxuriate in, and lovers who have no care for the roughness of the way may be seen meandering along in the gloaming; but nayy a horse nor a bus. The gravel should have been screened before leaving the quarry.

* * *

Those people who keep pigs should also keep the law, and confine their porkers in their own domains. My neighbor's chickens delight in scratching my garden, and destroy quite a lot of flowers, but when my neighbor's pig puts his massive head under my gate and lifts it off its hinges I think it time to protest. I hope the constable will at once see that those people confine their pigs within limits. It will be too late after a garden has been despoiled and a dead pig lying in the midst of it. No one cares about spending months of care and trouble watching and tending a garden and then have it rooted up in 15 or 20 minutes by another man's pig. Besides, there is the law against allowing pigs to run wild, and the constable should see that it is enforced.

* * *

P. R. Peterson has some oats and clover growing on his land at the foot of Front Street. No doubt it looked very enticing from the roadway, and one of C. Turnros's cows took an idea of sampling it. Accordingly she made an attack on the fence, and, having been victorious, had just begin to revel in clover. But before she could enjoy the stolen sweets, Nemesis appeared on the scene in the person of the owner—not of the cow, but of the clover. He promptly locked her up in his stable and would not allow her to be removed until the sum of $3 had been handed over for the damage done to the fence. It looked at one time as if a big lawsuit were about to be commenced, but Mr. Turnros finally thought the quickest way out was the best, and accordingly stumped up the money and the cow was liberated. This might work very well with a cow, but how about capturing and locking up a pig?

* * *

Although no news from the outside world has reached the town for a week we have had plenty of excitement to keep us in a lively condition. The wind on Sunday afternoon played some pranks with several buildings, and several garden fences were leveled. The front part of a house occupied by some Italians, on Front street was ripped clean off the gable end, and portions went flying up and across the street, striking the houses opposite with considerable force. Mr. Cowan's big warehouse was lifted off its foundations, and but for jaming against the office next door would have been carried a considerable distance, the office itself being stopped from further progress by a fence. Trees were uprooted, windows blown in and—perhaps the most peculiar thing that ever happened—the big jam of logs in the old channel up the river was blown up piecemeal, and the river for quite an hour after was strewn with a vast quantity of *debris*, which passed under the bridge in a big procession.

* * *

Before the excitement caused by the cyclone had died away the fire engine bell was heard ringing, and soon the streets were alive with the members of the brigade and spectators. It was not two minutes from the time of sending the alarm until the engine was on the spot—at the end of Hanson street—where a bush fire had been started by a Chinaman who had lit a fire outdoors to boil his kettle. As the wind was blowing the fire away from the town it was decided not to use the chemicals, and the engine was taken back to the Firehall amid a downfall of rain which had begun to lay the dust. Two or three other bush fires broke out in the townsite almost simultaneously, but whether from the lightning or by human agency was not known. As they were all at a safe distance from any dwelling and the wind in a favorable direction no further worry was indulged in on their account.

EVANSPORT.

The natural terminus of the wagon road about to be constructed from Arrow Lake to Trout Lake City, thereby tapping the famous Lardeau mining district.

BUY EVANSPORT LOTS, because they are for sale at such moderate prices that when the rise in their value (which must come) takes place, the profit on your investment will be proportionately great.

BUY NOW, because it is not intended to offer these Lots at their present low price for long, and you may as well benefit by the rise in prices.

Lots from $25 to $100.

T. L. HAIG, Revelstoke, B.C.

THOSE WHO USED

TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER

For the Fly Pest last year will be glad to learn that it can be Procured again this Season at

THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.

THE SEASON FOR

HIRES' ROOT BEER

Is again at hand. 25 cts. makes 5 gallons.

NEW STOCK OF PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

T. L. HAIG,

NOTARY PUBLIC - - REVELSTOKE, B.C.

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FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Representative of the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate.

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FLOUR	ROLLED OATS
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FRUITS, and VEGETABLES of all kinds.

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Trout Lake City

MUST go ahead! - - Why?

BECAUSE it is the metropolis of a district whose mines, besides being fabulously rich in Silver, carry a larger percentage of GOLD than any silver-lead mines on the American continent.

BECAUSE nearly all the mines are within a 12-mile radius of the townsite, and the routes to them all converge in Trout Lake City.

BECAUSE during last winter several of the Lardeau mines were being steadily developed in spite of the slump in silver, and large quantities of GOLD were taken out of Lardeau Creek within the limits of the townsite.

Price of Lots—Corners, $150; Insides, $100.

APPLY TO H. ASHBY & Co., Kaslo, or

T. L. HAIG, Revelstoke.