# The Kootenay Mail.

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## SUPREME COURT.

### Two Criminal and One Civil Case on the Docket.

At the sitting of the supreme court held in Revelstoke on Thursday last with Mr. Justice Irving presiding there were two cases referred to the grand jury, one of unlawfully wounding and one of stealing gold out of a sluice box, and true bills were presented in each. The grand jury composed of Dan Robinson, R. Howson, T. J. Graham, T. E. L. Taylor, C. E. Shaw, Thos. Lewis, C. J. Aman, H. C. Pratt, John Abrahamson, R. Tapping, W. M. Lawrence and Fred Baker elected T. E. L. Taylor as foreman and Messrs. Taylor, Pratt and Abrahamson a committee to draw up a presentment from the grand jury to his lordship, which when prepared read as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE IRVING:

YOUR LORDSHIP:—We, the Grand Jurors of Revelstoke Court of Assize have the honor to again welcome you to our fair and flourishing city and we feel sure that you will be impressed and gratified at the progress and improvement we have made.

We have already strongly represented to you on your previous visit a number of requirements which are greatly needed for the welfare of our city and district, but we regret to say that nothing has so far resulted. In this connection we would again particularly point out the necessity of establishing a land registry office, high school and provincial gaol in our city.

We described to you in our last presentment the details which fully warrant the request for the establishment of these offices, which are becoming a greater necessity every year on account of the increasing population and growing importance of our city and district.

In regard to the gaol, your lordship will readily see the saving in expense to the provincial government in the matter of transportation of officials and prisoners which would in a short time offset the initial expense of construction.

In conclusion we have not forgotten your lordship's remarks relative to entrance to the court house room from the back of this building and it is a matter of surprise to us that no action has been taken in this matter being your lordship's own suggestion.

We have the honor to be your lordship's obedient servants,

THE GRAND JURORS.

Joseph Broom was arraigned on a charge of unlawfully wounding Frank Wollatz in May last. The witnesses being few and evidence short a verdict of guilty was soon brought in, a sentence of three year imprisonment with hard labor being imposed.

In the case of Jas. Pinkerton charged with stealing gold from a sluice box, several witnesses were heard the evidence being chiefly circumstantial. Geo. S. McCarter appeared for the crown, and J. D. Swanson, of Kamloops, for the prisoner. The facts of the case as elicited from the witnesses went to show that Pinkerton before going to the mine last spring had been in town broke and unable to pay his board and other accounts. On returning in August he made several presentations of gold nuggets amongst his friends and from this the clue was taken up. Pinkerton claimed to have had the gold in his possession since last year when paid off by Soards and Howard.

The jury retired and on returning brought in a verdict of guilty, the judge deferring sentence until the following morning.

Friday morning the prisoner was presented for sentence and after receiving a severe lecture from Judge Irving on the nature of the crime asked that permission be given to several old acquaintances present to testify as to his past character. All who spoke were of the one accord in bearing out the good reputation previously held by the prisoner and in consideration of this fact the judge, though stating that he had made up his mind to impose a sentence of seven years—half the maximum limit—placed the penalty at three years.

There was yet on the docket a civil case to be heard arising out of a dispute between the Cummings Bros., of Ferguson over the ownership of property. This was a very complicated case and after hearing the evidence the judge reserved his decision.

## A Gratuitous Insult.

The latest development in the patriot efforts of the opposition to stir up animosity between the various nationalities of our people is the assertion now going the rounds of the Tory press that there is nothing improbable in Mr. Cook's charge that he was offered a senatorship at a price—a charge, in support of which he has not attempted so far to produce one tittle of evidence—because it is a custom in France to put a trade value on titles and sell them in the open market, and the custom has been imported into Canada. Now suppose for arguments' sake that this were true, what possible good purpose would be served by offering such a gratuitous insult to the national pride of two-fifths of our people. The reverse however is the fact, for it is in the knowledge of every man who has taken an intelligent interest in current events that not many years ago, men in the highest ranks in France were ignominiously hurled from power by the force of public opinion, because they were proved to have participated in the sale of titles and decorations and even the presidential chair itself was tragically effected by the incident. If the Tories of Canada had ever shown a tenth part of the resentment against crookedness in high places when their own friends were concerned as was shown by the French nation on this occasion, their reputation for probity would stand infinitely better to day than it does.

## Where's He Gone.

It is astonishing how quickly Mr. Hugh John Macdonald appears to have dropped out of sight. His entry into the fight was quite dramatic—designedly so. Like a meteor he suddenly appeared in the political sky, he swept across the heavens and has once more disappeared. That he has been a distinct failure so far as accomplishing anything for his party is concerned, is fully admitted on every hand, indeed the only thing that appears to remain to give distinctive character to Hugh John's share of the campaign up-to-date was his undertaking to work in the deadliest opposition to the most prominent plank in his party's platform by endeavoring to secure the abolition of the duty on agricultural implements.

## All Liars Shall Have Their Part.

Among the most significant signs of the times in the present federal campaign is the cold-blooded and deliberate way in which the majority of the Tory newspapers appear to be conspiring to mis-report the meetings and proceedings of their opponents. Aside altogether from the question of morality, it is the worst possible policy to persistently misrepresent one's opponents and to misstate facts; more especially when the misrepresentation is so clumsy as to bring conviction on sight. It is not pretended that Liberal papers are so absolutely free from the temptation of party bias that their political reports are entirely without prejudice, but to their credit the general statement may be safely made that their news columns are trustworthy and accurate. Nothing can be more encouraging to the supporters of the government as indicative of the desperate outlook for the opposition as recognized by the Tories themselves than the systematic perversion as they appear from day to day in the Tory press.

## IMPROVED BALLOTS.

### An Improvement in the Printing will Make less Spoiling in Future.

Mr. D. J. McDonald, the returning officer, states that an improvement has been made in the new ballots which are to be used at the forthcoming election, says the Rossland Miner. On the old ballot, against the name of each candidate which was printed within a black block, was left a circular disc on which a cross had to be placed. If the cross was not placed within the disc, although opposite to the name of the candidate, the ballot was often thrown out, although there would seem to be no reasonable doubt as to the intention of the voter.

Under the new system the black blocks, or parallelograms are still left, but they are placed an inch apart and between each pair is set the name of a candidate, in other words the names of the candidates are separated by the blocks referred to. To signify his intention, all that the voter has to do is to place a cross anywhere opposite to the name of his choice. It is thought that this method will keep many a ballot which, under the disc system would probably have to be rejected

There is also another point to which the returning officer called attention and that is the freedom of the voter to vote anywhere within his riding. Thus a Revelstoke voter could vote at Nakusp or vice-versa. It is not necessary that the voter should be within his own city to vote as long as he is within the electoral district.

## No Time for a Change.

The aggregate trade of Canada in 1893 was less than $248,000,000. In 1896 it had dropped to $239,000,000 the total for the four years being $952,000,000. In 1900 after four years of Liberal government, the trade has gone up to $381,000,000 and the total trade for that four years is $1,205,000,000 or an increase of 63 per cent in the last four years over an actual decrease in the previous four years. So much for the dire disaster which was to follow the accession of the Liberals to power. The men with "the instinct for government"—as the Tories coolly described themselves—have completely dropped out of it. They have given place to men who in every direction have secured results, never even dreamed of before. Is it likely the country will entertain any proposal to change all this? Not much!

## Shall the Jap Vote?

The question which has for a long time been anticipated has at last come forward. A Japanese applied to be placed on the voters' list and was refused. Yesterday Thomas Cunningham, collector of votes, was served with a notice that Tomey Homma, Japanese, lodging house keeper of 37 Dupont street, would appeal against the collector's refusal to place his name on the register of voters for the riding of Vancouver electoral district. Messrs. Harris & Bull will maintain the Japanese claims to the right of registration.

The Revised Dominion Statute of 1886 in defining the qualifications of persons entitled to be registered on the voters list, states that "the expression 'person' means any male person including an Indian and excluding a person of Mongolian or Chinese race." In another section it provides that no Indian in either the provinces of Manitoba or British Columbia, the district of Keewatin, Ont., or the Northwest Territories shall be entitled to have his name registered on any list of voters. In 1896, when the Liberal government came into power, it passed an act providing for the use of the provincial voters' lists at elections, instead of Dominion lists; the qualifications entitling a person to vote in Dominion elections being the same as those established by the laws of the Province. By this act a naturalized Mongolian residing in a Province that had not enacted restrictive legislation against the power of Japanese or Chinese to vote in provincial elections, can claim the right of having his name recorded on the voters' list, the Dominion government having, by adopting the provincial lists, removed the only embargo placed upon him.

The British Columbia statutes, however, provide for such an emergency; section 8, chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1897, provides that "No Chinaman, Japanese or Indian shall have his name placed on the register of voters for any electoral district, or be entitled to vote at any election." The act further provides a penalty, not exceeding $50, for any collector of votes allowing this law to be violated.—Vancouver World.

## Good Government Attracts Population.

It is not necessary to wait for the census returns next year to prove the claim of the Laurier Government that the exodus has stopped and that the tide has set in strongly in the opposite direction. Departmental figures show beyond question that at least 10,000 actual farmers settled in the Northwest last year, and this present season is proving one of yet greater activity though the official figures are not yet compiled. From 1897 to 1899, 100,000 settlers came into the country and one direct result of this tremendous influx has been that in two years under Liberal government there have been 10,700 entries for land in the west as against 9,000 in the last five years of Tory rule. It is a significant incident worth recording in this connection that in place of losing thousands yearly of the best of our population, driven by adverse circumstances to seek a livelihood in the States 9,000 people came from the Republic to settle in Canada in 1893, followed by 12,000 in 1899, and 8,000 more in the first half of 1900. At the same rate of increase for the balance of the present year, this will make a total in three years of at least 40,000. These it must be remembered, are not the despised "foreigners"—who by the way are turning out most admirable settlers—but English-speaking immigrants who have their fortunes across the line and are well satisfied that the prospects are far more inviting here, under the improved conditions brought about through Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statesmanlike administration.

## A Tory Estimate.

Straws are said to indicate which way the wind blows but straws are of little use in the face of the present hurricane of public opinion in favor of Liberalism. Giant oaks are bending before its irresistible force. Take La Presse for example. La Presse is by long odds the most influential and respected French opposition paper in Quebec province, and its correspondent an old parliamentary hand, after carefully sizing up the situation in Ontario declares: "There will be no change of figures in Ontario. The Liberals will keep a majority of 10 to 15, that is the position. It is useless to beat about the bush. Ontario will be Liberal." That the province of Quebec will also be Liberal with as great emphasis as it was in 1896 is practically conceded by the Tories. It is safe betting that the government will gain in the Maritime provinces, and the reports from Manitoba, the Territories, and the different constituencies in this province are becoming more confident every day. All this however must not betray the supporters of the government into the condition of false security or undue confidence. Every vote must be polled, and while it may not be possible to adopt the suggestion to "make it unanimous" there is no reason in the world why this government should not receive the overwhelming plurality of the popular vote to which its record justly entitles it, and which it will receive if every man takes the trouble to vote as he honestly believes.

## COUNTY COURT.

### Judgment for Plaintiff in Case of Burns & Co. vs. Samson.

A sitting of the county court was held yesterday by Judge Forin the only case of importance being P. Burns & Co. vs. R. Samson, poundkeeper, to recover the amount of $225 paid as fee on sheep which were claimed by plaintiffs to have been illegally impounded. This case created considerable interest and several witnesses were called.

Charlie Montgomery, herder of the sheep, maintained that his flock was scattered by dogs some coming within the city limits while one went up the hill at the back of Long's brewery.

Freddie Turnross verified the statements of Montgomery with regard to the sheep going up the hill, and said that when the pound-keeper took the sheep he was watching them together with his cows near Long's brewery, also that the pound-keeper cautioned him to look after his cows.

R. Samson said that he impounded the sheep in compliance with instructions from Constable Shaw, and that at the time there was no one in charge of the flock. Freddie did not object to his taking the sheep, but told him that Charlie had gone to oil his bicycle. He differed from the last witness in regard to their conversation.

Constable Shaw was next called and said that on the day in question and while at the court house with a prisoner he noticed sheep in the court yard. After returning to the police station he rode up town calling at Mr. Samson's house where he told Mrs. Samson that the sheep were in the court yard but did not leave instructions for impounding them.

H. N. Coursier recollected having seen sheep in the court yard and also Constable Shaw's asking if permission had been given anyone to leave them there. He could not say how many was in the flock.

On summing up the evidence the judge held that the sheep were not permitted to run at large, the herder being only temporarily absent. He gave his decision in favor of the plaintiffs.

Geo. S. McCarter appeared for the plaintiff, and J. M. Scott for the defendant.

The next sitting of the court will be held on February 20th next.

## Grip and Password.

A. F. AND A. M.

Kootenay Lodge, No. 15, attended church Sunday morning the service being conducted by Bro. C. A. Procunier at St. Peters church.

I. O. O. F.

Selkirk lodge has removed its building from Donald to Revelstoke and it is now being rebuilt on lots opposite No. 2 fire hall.

L. O. L.

Remember that Revelstoke Lodge, No. 1658, will parade to service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

## Better Men in the Field.

One of the most hopeful features of the present campaign is the vastly improved calibre of the candidates in the field on both sides of politics. In every part of the country the very best men are coming to the front and what is even more significant is the fact that the manufacturing, and other commercial interests are much more largely represented than of yore. Four years of Liberal rule have made a vast difference in the importance of Canada's commercial interests, and these demand to-day intelligent representation in the national legislature as they have never done before. Not only are the indications favorable to the appearance of many new men who will measure up to a high standard, but they are equally favorable to the disappearance of several men whose absence will be a small loss to the country.

# The Kootenay Mail

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

—AT—

REVELSTOKE, B.C.,

—BY—

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Address

THE KOOTENAY MAIL,

Revelstoke, B.C.


THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

IN HIS sermon last Sunday evening, Rev. E. D. McLaren, of St. Andrew's church, vigorously denounced the Canadian system of making appointments to certain positions in the public service. His contention is, that such appointments should be made on the ground of intellectual and moral fitness and not as a reward for party services, and with the view of diminishing the bitterness of party strife and preventing the possibility of charges of partiality or corruption being brought against our parliamentary representatives. He urges the abolition of the system of party patronage and the filling of all appointments to public offices in the hands of the permanent heads of the various departments of the civil service. The question is one of great importance and deserves the earnest consideration of men of all shades of political belief. The reform suggested is certainly a very radical one, and many objections may be urged against its adoption. It is quite evident, however, that we must either revert to the dignified system followed in Great Britain where the civil service is entirely separated from party politics, or be content to drift into the "spoils system" of the United States—a system that the great majority of Canadians regard as utterly objectionable.—Vancouver World.

THE railway policy of the provincial government has not been announced from any source that can be deemed authoritative. Building railways to divert trade from established towns in Kootenay and Yale to towns on the coast will not be considered a far-seeing railway policy; no more would the building of a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island, in order to shorten the time between coast cities and Alaskan points. What the people want is a general act that will allow the building of railways anywhere within the province without special legislation. If the government intends to go further than this, let the policy be a broad guage one, and not one that will merely tear down and depreciate values in one section in order to build up and enhance values in another section. If given a free hand, railway men will build all the railways needed in the southern portion of the province without a dollar or an acre of land granted in the way of subsidies. The southern portion of the province is no longer in need of the nursing bottle; it is lusty and able to take care of itself. The northern portion of the province, on the other hand, needs developing. It has all the outward indications of having great natural resources. Why not build a railway through it? The building of a railway would attract thousands of adventurous men, who could prospect and develop the country with the aid of a railway. The development of that portion of the province would not tear down any section. Instead, its development would build up other Nelsons and Rosslands and Greenwoods and Sandons and Vernons. And, moreover, the coast towns would receive a share of the business that is always developed in new sections of the province, and operated so as to be a source of revenue. There are not less than 150,000,000 acres of public lands in the north. One-third of this land will build and equip the railway. The province need not operate it when built; let that be done by private parties. But the province could control the rates for both passengers and freight. This would be a step toward government ownership of railways, and a step in the right direction. Premier Dunsmuir, be far-seeing and you will have the people behind you.—Nelson Tribune.

## The Reason of it All.

There is a sentence or two in Mr. Sifton's speech when he replied to Sir Hibbert Tupper at the Tory meeting in Brandon the other day, which have struck a responsive chord in the heart of every fair-minded man. "I am proud," said Mr. Sifton, "that from the first day I entered his cabinet, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been my friend; I am proud he has given me his complete confidence. It is some little satisfaction at least, in the midst of abuse, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the most distinguished of colonial statesmen living to-day, has given me his complete confidence and friendship. I have been there for four years; will this gentleman (Sir Hibbert) point out where I have erred? Why do they not lay their finger on something in the administration of Manitoba or the Northwest Territories with which they can find fault? Up to the present time they have been unable to do so. Does it not seem strange that after spending many years in Manitoba without a spot or stain, and for four years administering millions of dollars' worth of property, that they have to go to the Yukon to find anything? The advantage of this source is that they can go as far as they like from the truth, when they are dealing with matters so far away."

### He Trusted and Hoped.

The village blacksmith stood within the shade of the chestnut tree. His heart was heavy within him, and he bewailed to the new parson his hard lot. "It is different from what it was, sir," he said. "It's hard now to get a living, what with the rise in food and, worse than all, the competition."

"You mean the young man who has recently opened a forge at the other end of the village?" queried the minister.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, well," answered the minister, preparing to take his departure. "You must go on trusting and hoping," and with these words of comfort he left.

A few days afterward, passing the same way, the minister stopped to inquire as to how things were going. This time the blacksmith met him with a cheerful visage. "Things are looking up," he explained. "I went on trusting and hoping, as you advised, sir, and it's all right now. The young man's dead!"—London Judy.

### He Called the Waiter.

The following incident occurred when Prince George was stationed at Halifax, N. S., in command of the gunboat Thrush. One night he was present at a ball, given by the officers of the regiment in garrison there. Now, throughout his stay in Canada Prince George made himself extremely popular by his bonhomie and evident desire to be treated as an ordinary mortal, but the hostess of the evening, the colonel's wife, would not conform to this, and during the evening she "royal highnessed" and generally gushed over the prince till he was evidently sick of it.

When supper was announced, Prince George took in his hostess, who redoubled her attentions. Fancying that the prince would like some oysters, she called out to a young subaltern, who was busily engaged in looking after his own partner, "Mr. H., fetch his royal highness some oysters, and look sharp!"

"Mr. H.," a quiet, collected youth, turned to a waiter who was passing and said, with a slight emphasis in his voice, "Waiter, will you kindly take some oysters to his royal highness as quickly as possible?"

No one enjoyed the rebuke more than the prince himself.

### Secondhand Glass.

One of the novel business trades of London is that of a dealer in secondhand plate glass. The large plates of this kind of glass are insured when put in a window, and when any of them is broken the owner of the injured glass usually prefers that the insurance company should replace the broken plate rather than he should be paid its price. The dealer in the secondhand glass contrives to utilize what remains of the unbroken part of the glass, cutting it into panes of smaller size and disposing of them to various firms.

The Indian name of the Charles river at Boston was **Mis-sha-um, which meant great highway.**

### TO THE HONEST LIAR.

Here's to the man who lies to us, who's careless of the truth,
Who slaps us on the back and says, "How you hold your youth!"
Who shrinks not at the future when he has a lie to tell,
But when you're sick and tired and blue declares "You're looking well!"

Here's to the man who tells us lies when solemn truth would hurt,
Who says, "I'll back you through and through, if it should take my shirt,"
Who, when you're "off" and cannot write just as you think you should,
Will tune you up for better things with, "That's what I call good!"

Or when you paint a picture that is wrong in every part,
Will make you think the daub is great by saying, "Now, that's art!"
He lies; but it's in charity, if lying ever was;
So here's his health, for, though he lies, he's honest when he does.

—Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

### A View of War.

Napoleon III in the twenty-second year of his age wrote to his father for permission to volunteer in the Russian army against the Turks in 1830. His father replied:

I suspected that the great victories of the Russians over the barbarous Mussulman would arouse your warlike ardor. But your understanding and your qualities are so good that a little reflection will calm you thoroughly. * * * War, excepting the case of legitimate defense—that is to say, unless it is made for the welfare of one's country and in defense of its homes—is simply a barbarity, a ferocity which differs from that of a savage and ferocious beast only by greater skill, deceit and futility in its object. * * * This is enough on that head. I can only conclude by repeating what I have often said to you—a man should fight for his country only.—Quoted in "Louis Napoleon and Mlle. Montijo," by Imbert de St. Amand.

### Tenders for a License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Timber Berth 253," to be opened on the 18th day of December, next, will be received at this Department until noon on Tuesday, the 18th of December, 1900, for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 253, comprising Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, the South half of Section 9, the South half of Section 10, Sections 11 and 14, the North East quarter and Legal Sub-divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Section 16, Sections 17, 18, 19, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, Township 25, Range 28, West of the 5th Meridian, in the above Province, containing an area of 22¼ square miles, more or less.

The regulations under which a license will be issued may be obtained at this Department or at the office of the Crown Timber Agent at New Westminster.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank in favor of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for a license.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

PERLEY G. KEYES,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 22nd October, 1900.

### Tenders for Big Eddy Mill Site at Revelstoke, B. C.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Big Eddy Mill Site," will be received at this Department until noon of Monday, the 3rd of December, 1900, for certain land known as the Big Eddy Mill Site, on the Columbia River, opposite Revelstoke, B. C., numbered on a plan of survey prepared by James F. Garden, as lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, lying in sections 32 and 33, in Township 23, Range 2, West of the 6th Meridian.

The lots will be disposed of in one block only, comprising the whole four lots, and the tenders must state the bonus which the person tendering offers in addition to the upset price at the rate of $5 per acre.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank in favour of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for the land.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

PERLEY G. KEYES,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, October 3, 1900.

### NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

In the Estate of the Kootenay Lumber Company, Limitid Liability.

*Pursuant to the "Creditor's Trust Deeds Act and Amending Acts"* notice is given that the *Kootenay Lumber Company, Limited Liability,* whose places of business are at the city of Victoria and at Comaplix, B. C., has by deed dated 3rd day of October, 1900, assigned all their personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all their real estate to John Frederic Helliwell of the city of Vancouver, B. C., accountant, in trust for the general benefit of their creditors, which deed was executed by the said Kootenay Lumber Company, Limited Liability, on the third day of October, 1900, and John Frederic Helliwell on the 9th day of October, 1900.

Creditors of the Kootenay Lumber Company, Limited Liability are required to file their claims with the trustee, proved as required by the Act, stating the securities held by them, on or before the day of meeting of creditors which is hereby called for Friday the 2nd day of November, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at the office of the said John Frederic Helliwell, No. 540 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

After the date of the said meeting the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the trust estate among the creditors entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then has notice, and shall not be liable after the said date for the proceeds of the said trust estate or any part thereof so distributed to any creditor of whose claim he had not notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

Dated 10th day of October, A. D., 1900.

HOWARD J. DUNCAN,
536 Hastings Street, Vancouver,
Solicitor for the Trustee


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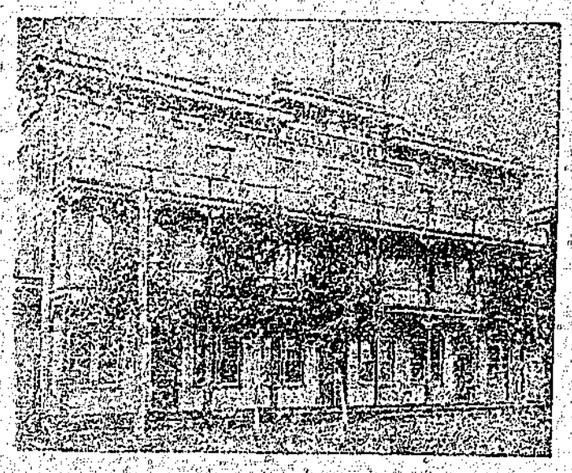

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Now and Then.

There comes a time now and then when every gentleman feels the need of an exceptionally stylish and well-put-together suit of clothes. The occasion may be a wedding, a reception, a journey or some other important function. That is the time to avoid a chance fit. That is the time above all others, to give the order to me.

R. S. WILSON, The Tailor.

### THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

We met them on the common way;
They passed and gave no sign,
The heroes that had lost the day,
The failures, half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the wounds of combat, some
Are prone upon their shields.

To us that still do battle here,
If we in aught prevail,
Grant, God, a triumph not too dear
Or strength, like theirs, to fail.
—Elizabeth C. Cardozo in Century

# THE VEGETARIAN CAT.

**To Her Mistress' Chagrin She Would Eat Sparrows.**

BY SUSAN BROWN ROBBINS.

"Wanted—A situation where I can do housework for the board of myself and cat, in a country town and quiet family. References exchanged? Vegetarian family preferred."

This advertisement caught my eye and haunted my imagination. We were a quiet family of vegetarian tendencies, and, moreover, we were in need of a little more help in the housekeeping department. So it was that we answered the advertisement. The arrangements were quickly made, and Miss Mullen and her cat came.

We had decided that she would be a slight, delicate little lady, and that she would bring the cat in a large covered basket. When she came, she proved to be just what we had imagined her.

She put the basket on a chair and then hastened to unfasten the cover. She raised it cautiously, and there appeared over the edge of the basket a cat's head. He was a large black and white cat, entirely commonplace, save for one thing. His face was mostly white, but on his under lip was a tiny black spot. This little imperial gave him a sort of distinction. He looked calmly about the room, then settled back in his place and closed his eyes.

"There!" said Miss Mullen triumphantly. "You see what a vegetable diet does for a cat. If he had been fed on flesh, he would have been tearing all around the room."

She stood regarding the cat fondly.

"Won't you take off your things?" I suggested.

"Oh, yes." She recollected herself suddenly and unfastened her coat. I showed her to her room and left her there.

Presently she returned to the sitting room. She tiptoed to the basket and looked in, then came and sat near me.

"George is still asleep," she said.

"George?" I said. "Oh, the cat! What an odd name for a cat!"

She colored the least bit possible. "I named him for somebody I used to know," she said with dignity.

"Did I understand you to say that he is a vegetarian cat?"

"Yes; I never could see why it should not be as good for cats as for humans, and I think that George is proof that my theory is correct. You see how steady his nerves are. He never has had a morsel of flesh to eat in his life. I have kept the closest watch on his diet. He is old enough now, so that I think his habits are pretty well formed, and I doubt if he would touch meat if it were put before him. It is partly on his account that I wanted a home in a vegetarian family."

She had been rocking gently back and forth, but now she suddenly sat bolt upright and listened, a quite fierce expression on her face.

"Do I hear English sparrows?" she demanded.

"I shouldn't wonder," I said. "There are some around here."

"Oh, dear!" she cried in a tone of great concern. "I—I don't believe I can stay then, and I am so sorry, for everything else is just what I wanted. Why didn't I remember to put it in my advertisement that it must be an English sparrowless place?"

After some coaxing I persuaded her to stay with us for a little while, though she was still very doubtful and wished she had worded her advertisement differently.

Thus in our first interview I came upon her two ruling passions—her love for her cat and her hatred of English sparrows. In the weeks that followed we all got to be very fond of her. She was cheery and helpful and seemed contented. She had the gentlest disposition, and there was but one subject on which she ever showed temper. That was the English sparrow. Sometimes I would pretend to champion the much abused birds, and then her indignation knew no bounds. She was fiercely sarcastic, vindictive and revengeful. It was very amusing to hear her express such bloodthirsty sentiments.

"If you think the English sparrow such a fine thing," she said one day, "just read that." And she laid a book before me. It was a United States agricultural report, and it was about the English sparrow (Passer domesticus), and it contained some 400 pages of statistics. I did not read it all, but I looked it through, and in one place I found an old tintype, which had probably been put in for a bookmark. I glanced at it and saw that it was a picture of a young man. I was about to replace it when I noticed that he wore a small black imperial. "That must be George," I said to myself, and I smiled at the resemblance, as George the cat walked in just then.

Most cats have marked characteristics, but George seemed to be a sort of nonentity. I am not saying that his vegetable diet had anything to do with it. I merely state the fact. He slept most of the time, and his eyes had a dull, stupid expression. He struck me as being cynical and without any particular interest in life. About two months after George and his mistress came to live with us a change came over the cat. His manner grew more lively and animated, and he slept much less. Miss Mullen noticed this, too, and remarked that she guessed the change of air had done him good. It was a week later that I discovered what was going on.

Our next neighbor each morning threw out crumbs for the birds. This was a very reprehensible practice, in Miss Mullen's opinion, and she denounced the neighbor unsparingly. One morning I stood at an open window when the sparrows were having their breakfast. Suddenly there was a violent commotion among them. I looked, and there was George with a sparrow in his mouth.

"Why, George!" I exclaimed in surprise, remembering his vegetarian bringing up. He heard and looked at me with a guilty, appealing expression on his face.

In spite of my half joking championship of Passer domesticus, I did not like the birds much better than did Miss Mullen, so I quite approved of the good work George was doing. What is more, I did my best to keep his secret, conniving at his guilt and getting Miss Mullen to do something in another part of the house during the hour for George's morning sparrow.

After he had been out a little while he would come briskly in, sit down in the sun and wash his face, purring loudly. It sometimes happened that he did not succeed in catching a sparrow, and then he would be cross, the black imperial giving an added sternness to his countenance. I think he appreciated the fact that there was a secret between us.

One afternoon Miss Muller had a caller, a gentleman, and I induced her to make him stay to tea. The rest of the family happened to be away, so we three sat at the table together. Mr. Coleman was a pleasant man, and as I looked at him I had a feeling that I had seen him somewhere before. At length it dawned upon me that he was George of the tintype, though he did not wear an imperial now. My decision was confirmed when George the cat came in.

"This is my cat, Tommy, Mr. Coleman," Miss Mullen said, and she gave me a defiant look. Several times she spoke to the cat and called him Tommy, and I could but admire her ability to remember his new name. Mr. Coleman took but little interest in the cat, but at length he showed Miss Mullen a picture of his dog.

"Oh, she's a smart little dog, Midget is," he said proudly.

Miss Mullen passed the card to me. "They always make me think of a linty dishcloth, poodles do," she said.

"It is a very fine photograph," I said. "It must be professional work," and I turned it over to see the photographer's name. Across the back was written: "Flora. Taken Jan. 18, 1898."

As I handed the picture back to its owner his eyes met mine, and his face said as plainly as if he had spoken, "Don't give me away."

"There is some mystery here," I told myself, and the next day I said to Miss Mullen, "It is funny, but I don't know your first name."

"It is Flora," she answered, "and I never liked it."

Once, when something was said about Mr. Coleman, she blushed a little and said, "We used to be pretty good friends, but we had a serious quarrel, and for years we did not speak to each other."

For several weeks I went around with the three secrets—George's, Mr. Coleman's and Miss Mullen's—heavy on my mind; then one of them slipped from me. Miss Mullen saw George catch a sparrow. I shall never forget the expression on her face and the struggle that I could see going on there—the sorrow and dismay at George's crime and the fierce exultation at the death of Passer domesticus.

"Oh, George!" she cried in a low tone of remonstrance. "I am surprised at you! What shall I do to you? You ought to be punished, but it would not do any good." A pause, while her eyes were full of reproach; then she said savagely, "The abominable little pests ought to be killed, and if you don't do anything worse than catch them I won't say a word." In a moment more, with feminine inconsistency, she said pitifully, "Oh, the poor little bird!"

Mr. Coleman called at our house often after that first time, and once he said to me, "When I've been here and then go home, it does seem lonesome to have nobody but a dog waiting for me, though Midget does the best she knows how, I suppose."

It was after Miss Mullen found out George's secret that she seemed a little troubled and unhappy in Mr. Coleman's presence. At length one evening she spoke out quite abruptly: "You were right, George, and I was wrong. A cat cannot be trained not to catch birds. I've tried it ever so many times, and now even Tommy has failed me." Her eyes were downcast, and she did not see Mr. Coleman's face. I did, and I got up quickly and left the room.

"And all those things we used to quarrel over—the English sparrows, you know, Flora. Well, you were right and I was wrong." That was all I heard as I went out and closed the door.

It is a year now since Miss Mullen left us. George and Flora—I should say Tommy and Midget—get on harmoniously. As Tommy still indulges in his morning Passer domesticus, he can no longer be called a vegetarian cat.—New York Evening Post.

### The Proper Term.

Mrs. De Brown—That was very funny, that elopement of Miss Elder with young Smithson.

De Brown—Elopement my dear? It was an abduction!—King.


# Calendars

If you have not already ordered your Calendars for 1901 now is the time to do it. We have on hand a large assortment of samples in handsome designs. Call and see them.

# Job Printing

We are prepared to do all kinds of job printing at reasonable prices. We carry a complete stock of paper for all classes of commercial work. Give us a trial.

# The Kootenay Mail,

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Fast Daily Service Between Atlantic and Pacific.

First class sleepers on all trains.

Tourist Cars

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Fridays for Montreal and Boston,
Sundays and Wednesdays for Toronto.

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KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First | | West |
| 8.00 a.m. | Revelstoke | [illegible] |
| 8.20 lv. | Revelstoke | [illegible] |
| | Train for Kootenay [illegible] | |
| 8.10 lv. | Revelstoke | a.m. 10.5 |

For rates, tickets and full information apply to Agent, Revelstoke, or

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B.C.
W. F. ANDERSON, T. P. A., Nelson, B. C.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company

Limited.

Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway, International Navigation & Trading Company.

**Schedule of Time—Pacific Standard Time**

Effective Feb. 1st, 1900.

**Kaslo & Slocan Railway**

Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8 a.m.; daily; returning, leaves Sandon at 1.15 p.m. arriving at Kaslo 3.55 p.m.

**International Navigation and Trading Company**

Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S.S. INTERNATIONAL leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a.m. daily except Sunday; returning, leaves Nelson at 1.30 p.m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, and all way points; connects with S. F. & N. train to and from Spokane, at Five Mile Point.

**Lardo-Duncan Division**

AMER ALBERTA.

Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenia at 8.30 a.m. Wednesdays.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled. Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States.

To ascertain rates and full information, address

ROBERT IRVING,
Manager, Kaslo, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. L'd

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamers for Wrangel, Juneau and Skagway leave Victoria
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Steamers for Northern British Columbia ports leave Victoria and Vancouver weekly.
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| Corinthian | 27 |
| Parisian | Nov. 3 |
| Tunisian | 16 |

DOMINION LINE—From Montreal.

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|---|---|
| Vancouver | Oct. 20 |
| Dominion | Nov. 3 |
| Cambronian | 10 |

BEAVER LINE—From Montreal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lake Megantic | Oct. 26 |
| Lake Superior | Nov. 2 |
| Lake Ontario | 9 |
| Montfort | 16 |
| Lake Champlain | 22 |

Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Apply to nearest railway or steamship agent or to

R. W. BRADSHAW, Agent, Revelstoke.

TIME TABLE

S. S. "Lardeau."

Running between Arrowhead and Thomson's Landing commencing June 10, 1900, will sail as follows (weather permitting):

Leave Arrowhead for Thomson's Landing and Comaplix at 7 a. daily.

Leave Thomson's Landing and Comaplix for Arrowhead at 12 n. daily, connecting with all C. P. R. trains and boats.

The owners reserve the right to change times of sailings without notice.

THE FRED ROBINSON LUMBER CO. LTD.
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Managing Director.

BAUER & ASHCROFT,

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that if you want to get a first-class assortment of

PERFUMES
TOILET
WATERS
BRUSHES OF
ALL KINDS

and all toilet articles. You can get the very best at the

Canada Drug & Book Co

Revelstoke Station

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL BRIEFS

The concert this evening will start at 8 o'clock sharp.

D. T. Hall, of Arrowhead was in town Saturday.

A. Maroney, of Albert Canyon, was in town this week.

W. H. Sargent came in from Bear Creek Tuesday evening.

Chris Foley is expected to speak in Arrowhead this evening.

P. H. Peterson and John Olson registered at the Central on Friday.

S. Daney, of Ferguson, was in town for a few days during the past week.

Ralph Smith, M. P. P., has placed his resignation in the hands of Speaker Booth.

Ches. and Ed. Armstrong returned this week from a two months visit in the east.

FOUND.—A gold nugget stick pin. Owner may have same by proving property.

T. McNaught, of Halcyon Springs, came up from the south Tuesday evening.

The benefit concert this evening promises to be a grand success and tickets are selling fast.

Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in 25c. 50c. and $1.00 bottles, kept at the Canada Drug and Book Co's. o

J. Nelson left Sunday for the Okanagan with his pack horses and will leave them there for the winter.

R. H. Trueman is at his studio, Smith block. All desirous of securing photos for Christmas should call early.

Miss Irene McCrum, Joe McCrum and Arthur Owens, of Kamloops, are here to take part in the concert this evening.

Ed. Hillman came up from Thomson's Landing Tuesday evening and left this morning on a week's visit to Calgary.

The Inland Sentinel is advocating a curfew law to prohibit Indians from entering the city limits between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Ladies always like the latest styles, and for the very latest in purses try the Canada Drug and Book Co. They have them, all prices. o

The nett proceeds of the Thanksgiving supper and concert given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church amounted to $151.

The Lardeau is the most talked of section in British Columbia, and, railway or no railway, it will be a warm place next year. The moment supplies can be got in next season several properties will commence sacking ore in addition to the Nettie L., Triune and Silver Cup.—Trout Lake Topic.

Louis Benoit is again on duty with the Revelstoke Street Car Line having recovered from his injuries received almost four months ago.

"Billy Spellman and Miss Alice Northey were married at Northport Tuesday. Their many friends are offering congratulations while "Billy" is buying the cigars.—Industrial World.

F. T. Abey returned Tuesday from his trip to the Northwest. He went down to Trout Lake the following morning and will return in a few days going to Calgary for the winter.

A. V. Stewart came up from Kamloops on Monday and is making preparations for the opening of a cigar factory in Revelstoke. His partner, Mr. Harris, will be here in a couple of weeks.

Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, and H. C. Killeen, government road inspector, were in town Tuesday and drove out to the canyon to look over the road survey. They went west on No. 1 the same evening.

This is worth remembering, keep it in your mind all the time and when you have a cough and cold just get a bottle of Syrup of White Pine and Tar at the Canada Drug and Book Co's. It will cure you. o

"Tom" Downie, who has been dispatching trains on the Pacific division of the C. P. R. ever since the road was built and who is now chief dispatcher at Revelstoke, was in Nelson on Saturday.—Nelson Tribune.

The residence of the "'Appy 'Ome' family has been changed from the Savage building to that of the Salmon Arm Co-operative Association on First street where the boys will hereafter be at home to their friends.

W. B. Pool is up from Ferguson. He says the Nettie L. is showing up better than ever and that this winter it is expected that a shipment of 1000 tons will be made as they can now take out 10 ton a day easily with 18 men working.

"THE LEADING STORE."

GREAT BARGAINS!

. . CLOTHING . .

Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, Regular Price $8, $10, $16; Cut Price, $4, $6, $8.

. . PANTS . .

Men's All Wool, Serge, & Tweed Pants, Regular Prices 2, 3, $4; Cut to 1, 1.50, $2.

. NECK WEAR .

Men's Beautiful Silk Ties, Regular Prices, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1; Cut to 20c. each.

. . HATS . .

Regular Prices $1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.00; Cut to $1, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.25.

We are also giving a Cash Discount of 20 per cent on all our Boots and Shoes.

TAYLOR & GEORGE.

(Late James Gill & Co.)

Benefit concert and dance to-night.

Hon. T. Mayne Daly passed through Monday en route for Manitoba to assist Hugh John Macdonald in his election campaign.

Frank F. Fulmer, of the Half-way House on Trout Lake road, S. Sutherland, of Ferguson, and E. J. Kerr, of Arrowhead, were in town yesterday.

Your Pocket-book

may be low but nobody sees it, but if your clothes are shabby that settles it, nobody wants to know you. Ladies or Gents Tailor Made Clothes repaired and cleaned in good style. Call or send post card.

Samuel Needham, Douglas St.

Established 13 years.
Strictly Union Labor Shop.

Concert and Dance.

(Benefit Geo. Faucrault.)

...Opera House, To-Night...

PROGRAMME.

1.—Band Selection—Washington Post March —Sousa
2.—Coontown Specialties ..... The Revelstoke Boys
3.—Recitation ..... "The Uncle" Mr. G. Stevenson
4.—Song ..... "Naughty Nell" Mr. W. Williams
5.—Cornet Solo ..... Mr. H. W. Campbell
6.—Comic Song ..... "Uncle Paul's Party" Mr. J. E. Taylor
7.—Serpentine Dance ... Miss Irene McCrum
8.—Song by Revelstoke's Favorite ..... Mr. Harry Watkins
9.—Band Selection—When the Moonbeams Fall at Evening—Roderick
10.—Comic Song ..... W. J. Lee
11.—The Miller and the Sweep ..... Messrs. Taylor and Williams
12.—Comic Dance ..... Mr. J. McCrum
13.—Song ..... Mr. A. Owens
14.—Highland Fling ..... Miss Beatrice Blair
15.—Phonograph Selection ..... By the kindness of Mr. J. Newitt
16.—Cake Walk ..... By the Boys and Girls
17.—Band Selection ... March—The Trombone —Seitz

"TURN HIM OUT."
A One Act Farce.

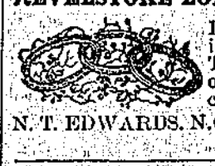
DANCING.

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

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

H. J. PRATT SECRETARY.

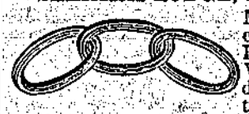
REVELSTOKE LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 25.



Regular meetings are held in Oddfellows' Hall every Thursday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

N. T. EDWARDS, N.G. J. A. STONE, SEC.

SELKIRK LODGE, NO. 12, I. O. O. F.



Meets every Tuesday evening in Oddfellows' Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

P. HOOLEY, N. G. W. MATHIE, SEC.

I.O.F. L.B.C.

COURT MT. BEGBIE I. O. F. No. 3461.

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

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Ladies' Belts
—AT—
Guy Barbr,
THE JEWELLER'S
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