

REVELSTOKE HERALD.

ISSUED TWICE-A-WEEK—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—

Vol. IV. No. 98

REVELSTOKE, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

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C. B. Hume & Co.

THE DESTINY OF CANADA

It Will Once More Become a French Country

TRICOLOR WILL BE WELCOMED

The Result of the Coming Conflict Between France and England Predicted by a Montreal Paper.—Quebec Voted for French Domination.

"L'Avenir" of Montreal says Quebec voted not for Liberalism but for a French Premier and French domination.

"L'Avenir" professes to be much pleased at the result of the General Election. It says:

"There will very soon be but one party—not a political party—for the Province of Quebec. For all French-Canadians it will be the Parti-National, the Franco-Canadian party. One political party would be absurd. One party is the nation. Not the Province of Quebec voted for Laurier, the personification of the French-Canadian race. The Province of Quebec replied to the Imperial-Jingoism and to colonial fanaticism by a solemn affirmation of its attachment to the sovereignty of its origin, to its customs, to its religion. We who have faith in the destinies of the French-Canadian race on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and who suffer from the yoke, gilded though it may be, we hail with joy the result of the appeal of Wednesday last."

What the "destinies of the French-Canadian race" are in the opinion of "L'Avenir" is probably indicated by the following, which appeared in its columns on November 24th, written by a Parisian journalist, who is visiting Quebec, a M. Moreau, said to be a prominent writer in the French press. M. Moreau says:

"There exists no doubt, that the future of Canada is intimately bound up with the political events of Europe, and that the shocks which will in the near future disturb Western Europe cannot fail to have an intense effect in the provinces of the Dominion."

On the supremacy or downfall of England depends without contradiction the future of Canada. It is from that point of view that one can draw precise conclusions, and while making full allowance for circumstances, it is perfectly admissible to believe that Canada is at the last stage of English domination. Of all the views presented in various newspapers not a single one up to the present time seems to have taken account of the chief adversary of Great Britain, and of the eventual consequences that may flow to Canada from a European conflict followed by a victorious issue in favor of that probable enemy of England. It is nevertheless, there that the essence of the situation is to be found.

Nothing can disguise the facts which establish this. The horizon is more than darkened, England and France, those secular enemies, are once again about to engage in conflict. The proceedings of Great Britain have tried Europe. She appears to have forgotten—that vain and faithless Albion—that she is no longer inaccessible in her island, and that she is still, less so, in her colonies, and her arrogant conduct in the Fashoda affair has aroused, in France, those feelings of implacable animosity which the Latin race cherishes towards the Anglo-Saxons. From that struggle France will come out victorious. Her children are ready for the combat and the invasion of England is far from being a chimera for our generals. As for the English Navy it will find in the squadrons of France the chastisement of its pretended supremacy. It is to the French Navy that is reserved the high honor of accomplishing the moral and maritime destruction of the British lion. It is then that the Canadians will see the French banners once more ascend the St. Lawrence, and soon after the tricolor, raised at Quebec and Montreal, will cover with its victorious folds Canada once more become a French country.

For a long time France has been dreaming of the re-conquest of Canada, which some centuries earlier, she was compelled to abandon. No one in France forgets that three million Canadians speak our tongue, that they have preserved our manners and customs; that, in a word, if they are English subjects, they have never forgotten the Mother Country to which their ancestors were proudly attached; and that finally in the great centres of Montreal and Quebec, French thought shines with the same sparkling brilliancy. There can be no doubt that the Canadians will welcome France with enthusiasm, and that our flag will once again become theirs. Have they not, in fact, everything to hope in becoming French? What nation other than the great Latin Republic could exercise a better influence on the destinies of Canada?"

—One third of regular price trimmed and untrimmed hats at the Cash Bazaar.

—Stewart's fine Candles, noted for their purity, sold by Field & Bows, Druggists.

—Some beautiful Xmas cards this year at the Canada Drug & Book Co. With local views of the Big Bend Canyon etc.

GREAT DEPARTMENTAL STORE

ANOTHER BIG PURCHASE OF MEN'S UNDERWEAR

The other day we heard of an underwear manufacturer who had a large assortment of Men's Underwear he wanted to clear out in a lump. They comprised his overmakes for the season and included what had been picked out from his best makes. We had the first chance to buy them and took all he had (some five hundred pieces) at a substantial discount. On Wednesday morning we place the entire assortment on sale at

ONE DOLLAR A GARMENT

41 2-3 Dozen Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, Ribbed, Tuffs and Ankles, overlocked seams, Pearl Buttons. Most of this collection is made up of Undershirts in sizes up to 42. The goods were made to sell at \$1.50 a garment. FOR SATURDAY OUR PRICE WILL BE ONE DOLLAR.

Priestly Goods are Guaranteed Quantities

When you see the Priestly name stamped on the edge of cloth you have the guarantee for the quality and dye of the cloth. We have proved the excellent quality and superior merits of the Priestly goods, and can recommend them to you. That means we refund your money if they do not give satisfaction. If you want to see a complete and up to date assortment of those worthy fabrics you can do so only at this store.

Saturday Gainful Buying Opportunities

Saturday must set the pace for the balance of the month with quick, lively sales. We have counted the cost and are prepared to win your assistance with gainful buying chances such as these:

—10 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits made of all wool homespun in light and dark greys and blue mixtures, the Jacket fly front set on line, the Skirt is lined with percale and bound with velvet—Our regular price \$18.50—Saturday \$12.50.

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers

In a variety of colours, deep flounces—the waist is lined. They are made from material the same as we use in making our \$2.25 and \$2.50 wrappers. Wednesday to sell at \$1.65.

Ready to wear
Worthy to wear
Stylish to wear

Women's Top Coats
and
Dress Skirts.

We make a specially inviting price on these few coats—there are so few of them. The style is first class. The quality splendid and the weight as heavy as most people wear all winter long.

10 Women's Imported Beaver Jackets cut with short front, double breasted, new coat sleeve. Colours—Black and Blue Black. Extra good value. Wednesday at \$1.

12 Women's Unlined Dress Skirts cut double, inverted pleat back. Colours Navy Blue, good value at \$3. Saturday at \$2.25.

TWO REMARKABLE BARGAINS

\$4.75 BLANKETS AT \$3.75
Grey Cotton for Less than Mill Price

It means a good deal when we say that these are the most Superlative Bargains ever offered in our staple department but that is the exact truth. Housekeepers will be enthusiastic over such tempting prices. The Blankets are of very fine quality with a half dollar more taken off what was already a low price, while the grey cotton is to be sold at quite a little less than mill price. These are most important items.

10 pairs only of extra superior Grey Blankets, soft, lofty finish, large sizes, regular price 4.50, Wednesday special 3.75

2 bales 36-inch Heavy Unbleached Cotton entirely free from sizing, round, even thread, good heavy weight, mill price to-day 84, on Saturday we will sell 13 yards for \$1.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Short Box Back and Three Quarter Length are the correct styles.

Our clothing supremacy will be demonstrated once more on Saturday when we begin a week's business with this popular, stylish and most desirable top coat for TWELVE DOLLARS.

15 Men's Overcoats all new, stylish goods, made up in short box back, also three-quarter length, with full back fine Italian linings, regular sizes, special, Saturday, 12.00.

BOURNE BROS.

General Merchants

Revelstoke, B.C.

GOLDEN ENTHUSIASTIC

Declared for McKane and the Conservative Policy.

GOLDEN, Nov. 23.—On Saturday evening last a large gathering of electors assembled at Columbia hall to listen to Dr. Brett, who appeared in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative candidate, Mr. McKane. Although only a few hours notice had been given of the meeting the hall was packed to the doors. Mr. J. H. Ross, M. L. A. of Regina, happening in town at the last moment, was sent an invitation to appear in the interests of the opposition party and a very interesting debate for about three or four hours was the result.

Mr. W. W. Rogers, president of the local association, took the chair and in a brief speech introduced the speakers of the evening. He regretted that the association had not been given an invitation to conduct the opposition candidates when they had held meetings in this place. He briefly reviewed the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and from the full dinner hall that was promised by the Liberals, was pleased to hear they were content with having stolen the Liberal

prolonged applause by the audience.

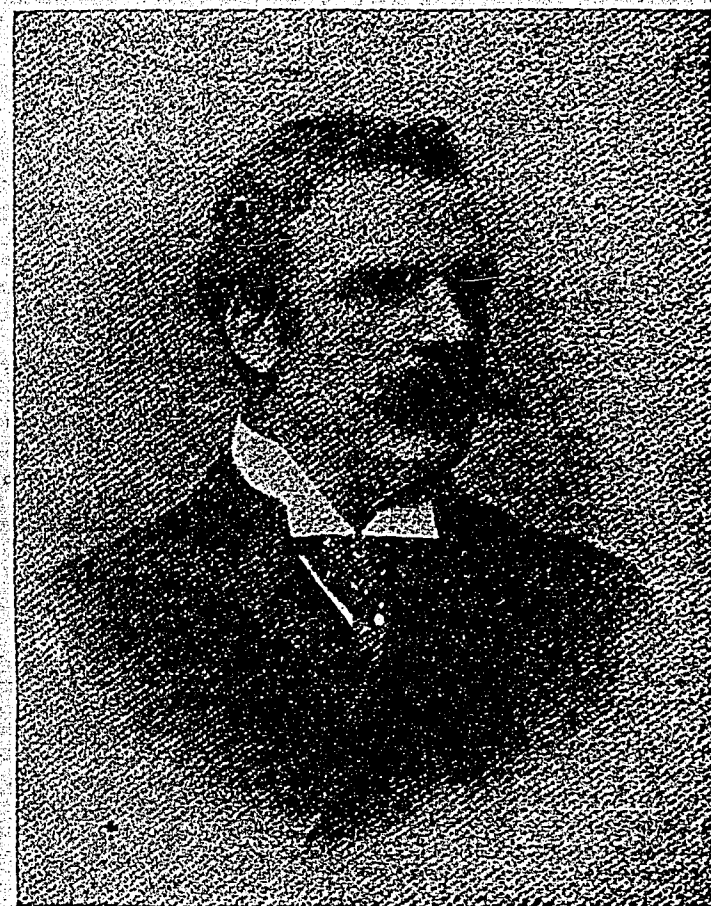
Mr. Ross, in an hour's speech, made an effort to answer the arguments of Dr. Brett by denying that promises had been made by the Liberals to do away with protection or reduce expenditures. He did not hold the Liberal party responsible for the actions of Messrs. Laurier, Davis, Tarte or Cartwright but only for the plank laid down in the Ottawa convention. He failed to meet the convincing arguments of Dr. Brett, and from the sentiment shown by the electors throughout the meeting it is safe to say that Mr. McKane will have the support of the electors of this part of the riding.

The meeting broke up with God save the Queen and cheers for Mr. McKane and Her Majesty's loyal opposition.

CORRESPONDENCE

A few Grit Complaints Disposed of Briefly of the Herald:

Sir: Our Grit friends are great on the whine. They were whining first, the other night, because after being invited to take part in Mr. McKane's meeting they were not allowed to arrange the programme and put the



JOHN McKANE

Conservative policy and that no material change would be made in the trade policy which had done so much to make Canada what it was today.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his Bowmanville speech had claimed for the Liberal government that they had endeavored to carry out the policy of the country so as to make Canada a great nation, but he (Mr. Rogers) claimed that the right hon. gentleman's government had done nothing else but carry out the policy as inaugurated by the Liberal-Conservative government and until the Royal Commission of 1897 had distinctly given him to understand that that policy could not be tampered with, did the right hon. gentleman discover the only policy that would make Canada a great nation.

Dr. Brett, upon being introduced, to the audience, was received with great applause. For over one hour and a half, he held an attentive and enthusiastic audience while he exposed the broken promises and unfulfilled pledges of the present government, and the gigantic steals which would have been perpetrated had it not been for a watchful Conservative Senate which had been threatened with abolition by the same government of Liberals. He contended that neither in the elections of 1896 nor those of last month had the people declared against the policy of the Liberal-Conservatives. In the one a religious and in the other a racial cry had been raised, neither of which would tend to make a country great, and he claimed that as long as the right hon. leader of the government encouraged such men as Bourassa, Monet and Tarte, just so long would the country be afflicted by strokes of that nature. It was claimed by the Liberals that sixteen of the fifty-eight supporters of the government elected in Quebec were English speaking Protestants. Did the audience for a moment think it was because they were such? Was it not simply because they were supporters of Monsieur Laurier? He pointed out the weakness of the argument of local Liberals, that as the government was sustained so a Liberal should be sent from Yale, Carleton. This was just the time when free and independent electors should display their freedom and with the electors of those sister provinces Ontario and Manitoba protest against a policy of racial strife, which, if permitted to continue, will inevitably result in tearing down the great work of Confederation. The doctor closed his able and eloquent address and

whole show themselves. They seem to be quite regardless of the fact that they themselves, before the McKane meeting, took place, had had two meetings of their own advertised in town, in neither of which did the Grit push in Revelstoke have sufficient votes and decency to invite any Conservatives to take part at all.

Now there are a couple of them whining in the Mail about something which they have heard that the wicked Conservatives are going to do to some Grit official here. The way it is this. When the push in Gallier's committee room got off of figuring how close their man is going to come to saving his deposit, they began to view him as a man who was doing something the Conservatives must be going to do, because they feel it is in their bones that it is what they would do themselves if they got a show. When they have got pretty well worked up over it, they sit down and write letters to the Mail about it signed Tel or Jude Francis or An Admirer of Tarte or some of the other new popular Grit names of plume.

The Mail too is of course right in line with the long lead procession. It is whining because the board of trade and the Herald between them, smacked the Grit Commissioners of Lands and Works out of his hole and made him start the wagon road to Big Bend against the wishes and advice of his Grit friends in Revelstoke. Another complaint the Mail has is that men working on government work in the Lardeau are getting three dollars a day. Why should not they get three dollars a day? It is more than any of the working men employed on government work in this district ever got as long as we had a Grit to represent us in Victoria.

Yours Truly,
A. W. HUMPHREY.

Bureau of Provincial Information
To the editor of HERALD:

VICTORIA, 17th Nov. 1900.
In view of the proposed early re-organization of the Agent General's office, London, England, I am instructed to make a collection of photographs, illustrative of the Province at large. Representative views of mining, agriculture, lumbering, fishing, shipping, public works and buildings, business blocks and residences, churches, schools, scenery, etc., are desired. I write to solicit your co-operation in securing such views as may be available, respecting your district. Good, clear, well finished photographs—not less in size than 8x12 if possible—are wanted, and at as early a date as possible. As the appropriation available is limited, donations of such views will always be appreciated, but where expense on the part of the government is necessary to be incurred a memo. of the estimated cost of pictures, with a list of subjects, should be first submitted to the Bureau, when a selection will be made, and authority given for their purchase. Yours truly,
R. E. GOSSELL,
Secretary Bureau of Provincial Information.

Revelstoke Herald

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

A. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR

A Semi-Weekly Journal, published
in the interests of Revelstoke and
the surrounding districts, Tues-
days and Fridays, making closest
connections with all trains.
Advertising Rates: Display ads,
\$1.50 per inch, single column, \$2.00
per inch when inserted on title page.
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notices, 10 cents per line each issue.
Birth, Marriage and Death notices,
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Our Job Department, THE HERALD
Job Department is one of the best
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Kootenay, and is prepared to execute
all kinds of printing in first-class
style at honest prices. One price to
all. No job too large—none too
small—for us. Mail orders promptly
attended to. Give us a trial on your
next order.

To Correspondents: We invite cor-
respondence on any subject of inter-
est to the general public, and desire
a reliable correspondent in every lo-
cally surrounding Revelstoke. In all
cases the bona fide name of the
writer must accompany manuscript,
but not necessarily for publication.
Address all communications
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Notice to Correspondents.
1. All correspondence must be legi-
bly written on one side of the paper
only.
2. Correspondence containing per-
sonal matter must be signed with the
proper name of the writer.
3. Correspondence with reference
to anything that has appeared in
another paper must first be offered for
publication to that paper before it
can appear in THE HERALD.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

One of the London Times' last ar-
ticles on Canada is so excellent in
every respect that we reproduce it
today in full. It is from the pen of
The Times' Toronto correspondent,
who is one of the most broad minded
and able writers in the Dominion:

The last three or four years have
been very important ones for Canada.
It has been generally felt that the
country is passing through one of
those formative periods which are
pregnant with results in the life of a
people. The whole outlook of the
country has widened. The sensa-
tional discoveries of gold in the Klondike,
the equally important, though
more slowly developed, discoveries of
gold, silver and coal in the Kootenay,
Cariboo and Crow's Nest districts of
British Columbia, the improvement of
agricultural conditions in the North
West, the revival of manufacturing
activity throughout the eastern pro-
vinces, have all contributed to pro-
duce a general feeling of buoyancy
and confidence in the future. A ris-
ing revenue, a largely increased vol-
ume of exports and imports, an in-
creased flow of immigration, and a
prevailing prosperity among the pro-
ducing and distributing classes have
been the tangible proofs of the im-
proved conditions. Montreal, Toron-
to, Winnipeg, Vancouver—to take
widely separated, but typical centres—
have all felt the impulse of a new en-
ergy; all are increasing in population
and extending their activities. What
is true of these larger aggregations of
population is true of a thousand
smaller centres between the Atlantic
and the Pacific.

A succession of good crops in the
prairie country, with an improved
price for wheat and a steady market
for cattle, has put the North West
farmer on his feet, enabling him to
pay his debts, and also purchase free-
ly in the east. All visitors to the
west report surprising progress dur-
ing the last three years, and a most
cheerful outlook for the future, even
though the crop conditions of the pre-
sent year may not be all that was
hoped for. Cold storage for the
transportation trade has given the
eastern farmers new opportunities.
The butter and fruit export grows
pace; that of cheese has increased,
until now about 120,000,000 pounds are
annually sent to England, while pork
packing for the British market has
become a highly profitable business
at various new centres.

Further west, in British Columbia
and the Yukon country, the great
mining development of the past two
or three years has given a new im-
pulse to industry, drawn much out-
side capital into the country, induced
a rapid immigration, and opened up
immense possibilities of progress.
Wherever the line of the Rockies has
been touched in the course of railway
construction or by the explorer min-
eral wealth in some form has been
discovered, and while the process of
developing these resources may be
slow at times and fluctuating in re-
sults, the increased output in the ag-
gregate is very great.

The quotations of the Stock Ex-
change and the published returns of
revenue show how the railway sys-
tems of the country have responded
to this growing prosperity, and fur-
nished a test of its reality. With the
increasing capacity of the west
for production and with the advan-
tage which the railway now seems in
many ways to be gradually acquiring
over canal or water communication,
the future of lines running east and
west in Canada appears to be prac-
tically assured. Railway building
goes on apace. The country is vast,
population is flowing into the im-
mense vacant spaces, and without
sufficient means of transportation the
advantage for settlement is largely

lost. New lines are therefore sub-
sidized by both the general and pro-
vincial governments with a freedom
which surprises the people of older
and more thickly settled countries.
With the increase of population the
need for this steadily diminishes.

If the movement in material pros-
perity has been rapid and marked, the
crystallization of national sentiment
along Imperial lines has been no less
striking. The preferential tariff of 25
per cent given to British goods in
1897, the demand for an Imperial
penny postage which, in 1898, finally
overcame the prolonged resistance of
the British post office, the resolute
efforts made and the liberal subsidies
given to secure an all-British trans-
Pacific cable, the reduction of duty
on Jamaican sugar, the increase made
during the present year of the British
tariff preference to 33 1/2 per cent,
were all indications of the prevailing
trend of Canadian feeling. But a
doubting critic might have argued
that none of these furnished final
proof of Canada's willingness to com-
mit herself unreservedly to the cur-
rent of British national system.

That final test was applied by the
South African war, and the result is
now a matter of history. Canada's
contribution of men was not, perhaps,
in proportion to her population, her
wealth, or her position as the leading
colony of the Empire, and Australia-
lian liberality and energy in this re-
spect are warmly applauded through-
out the Dominion. But behind every
man sent, every blow struck, and
every dollar spent, was the passion
of the Canadian people. With an
exception to be hereafter noted and
easily explained, Canadian opinion
from Halifax to Vancouver was prac-
tically a unit both as to the justice
of Britain's cause in the war and as
to Canada's duty in taking a part
in it.

The determination to share in the
national perils, taken during the hour
of disaster and anxiety in South Af-
rica, has been fully confirmed by the
cooler judgment which comes with
the lapse of time, and so far as pre-
sent appearances go it may be taken
for granted that henceforth Canada
can be reckoned among the fighting
factors of the Empire, if the steps are
taken which make such a position
constitutionally justified.

The test which the South African
war applied to Canadian feeling in
national matters was a crucial one.
Writers like Mr. Goldwin Smith had
always claimed, or rather proclaimed,
that if once Canadian loyalty to the
Empire demanded anything more than
talk, that it meant men and money—
a share in the burdens and dangers
of the mother land—it would soon
prove itself something very hollow,
an asset without practical value in
the resources of the nation. The
actual attitude taken by Canada in
the time of trial is now a matter of
history. Mr. Smith consoles himself
for his mistaken prophecies by as-
signing the great outburst of national
patriotism to a "wave of jingoism,"
and goes on making pessimistic pre-
dictions as calmly as before.

It was curiously interesting to
notice on the spot the spontaneous
growth of the popular passion which
determined the sending of the Cana-
dian contingents. At first it was
thought that the advance to Pretoria
would be a "walk over," that the
forty or fifty thousand men being
sent to the front were adequate for
the work, and that, in any case, Brit-
ain had no wish for colonial assist-
ance.

Then came the news of disaster.
Men, as they met on the street, re-
marked to each other that there now
seemed to be an opening, and even a
necessity, for loyalty to take practical
form. The larger journals of the
cities and the smaller ones of the
towns alike began to be filled with pa-
ragraphs singularly unanimous as to
the duty of the country. Some hesi-
tation—afterwards fully explained
by the attitude of a few of Sir Wil-
frid Laurier's French followers—was
shown by the government. It is
scarcely too much to say that, had
that hesitation continued for a week
longer, the rising tide of patriotic
feeling would have swept the strong-
est government from power.

The part which Sir Wilfrid Laurier
had to play was certainly a difficult
one, considering the attitude of the
ordinary French Canadian towards
the war—an attitude which can easily
be explained. The French habitant
loves Canada. It is the land of his
birth—the land which embodies all his
most valued traditions. France is
only a remote memory; Canada is his
home. The memory touches his im-
agination and is linked to his daily
life by the language which he speaks,
but the home holds his heart. Yet,
while passionate in his love of Cana-
dian soil, it is from reason rather
than from instinct that he is attached
to the Empire. It has been just to
him, and considerate, allowing him in
the public life of the country the
fullest rights of citizenship, and equal-
ity in the use of language, security
for his religious privileges, and the
enjoyment of laws and customs which
he values.

Still, to expect from him the en-
thusiasm for British interests and the
devotion to British ideals which
prevail in British Canada, would be
absurd. There is doubtless in his
mind a lurking dread that some day
the centre of his political loyalty,
Britain, and the centre of his race af-
fection, France, may come into con-
flict. This feeling alone might nat-
urally make him instinctively hesi-
tate in that complete yielding of himself
to British enthusiasm which could
otherwise be possible.

We may call this a divided loyalty,
but it is the business of a nation like
ours to make the most of loyalties of
this kind. The French Canadian has
every reason to be satisfied with
what he has got from the Empire; the
Empire, nas, on the whole, no
reason to be discontented with what
he has given in return. It was a
singularly fortunate circumstance
that at this critical time in national
affairs a French Canadian statesman
was at the head of the Dominion gov-
ernment. Without his leadership
Quebec might have caused trouble, a
French member of the cabinet and
more than one private French mem-
ber of parliament objected to the
conditions on which the Canadian
contingents were sent to the front.
The lack of a share in the Imperial
councils was assigned as a reason for
their opposition; whether it had a
deeper motive is not quite apparent.
Personally I think that the premier
made a political mistake in not from
the first throwing himself fully into
the tide of British feeling, trusting to
the probability that French Canada
would find its interest in supporting
him in any case. No doubt he felt
that his compatriots required to be
educated by degrees to the full de-
mands of British citizenship, but if he
loses in the present election it will
be in part due to the week of hesi-
tation before referred to, which will
cost him votes in the English speak-
ing provinces, even though the vig-
orous policy finally adopted may cost
him others among a certain portion
of the French voters of Quebec.

But it is still rather uncertain which
political party will gain most from the
tide of patriotic sentiment which has
flooded Canada as an outcome of the
South African war. It is, however,
a striking fact that both are trying to
make political capital out of it—the
Liberal party for the vigorous policy
finally adopted, for the careful selection
of the troops which have proved so
useful, for the courage involved in
incurring the expense without con-
sulting parliament; the Conservatives,
for having first aroused public feel-
ing and pushed the government into
vigorous action. There is no division,
as in England, between those who
supported the war and those who op-
posed it. Each party seeks popular
approval chiefly on the ground of
having done most thoroughly its duty
to the Empire. Other issues of the
electoral campaign must be reserved
for another letter.

A WESTERN STORY.

Calgary enjoyed a visit recently
from Mr. W. A. Fraser, the Canadian
novelist whose western stories, both
short and long, have made for him a
reputation which has extended far
beyond the borders of Canada. Mr.
Fraser was here fulfilling a commis-
sion entrusted to him by the Daily
Express, the new London paper
which is being established at the ex-
pense of the millionaire magazine
proprietor, Mr. Pearson. It may not
be known, by the way, that Mr. Pear-
son recently passed Calgary on his
way to the coast. Mr. Fraser's mis-
sion on behalf of the Daily Express
was to write a series of letters on
the Canadian West. They will be
looked forward to with interest and
will doubtless add further to the ex-
cellent fame this country is achiev-
ing on the other side of the Atlantic.

During his Calgary visit Mr. Fraser
spent what was to us an interesting
hour in The Herald sanctum, and
during a lively chat on literature
and politics (Mr. Fraser is a Conser-
vative, but one of those who had no
hope of the party winning in the east)
we succeeded in borrowing a couple
of letters which seemed well worth
publishing. They are from an Am-
erican school boy, giving his impres-
sions of Mr. Fraser's last book,
"Mooswa of the Boundaries." Now
that the pressure on our space arising
out of last month's exciting events
has somewhat subsided we print
them in full:

Waveland, Miss., Sept. 25, 1900.
My Dear Mr. Fraser:
I received your letter of the 22nd
ultimo and was very glad to get it.
I am so glad that you are going to
publish your splendid Mooswa stories
in book form, and as soon as they
come out, I'm going to get papa to
get them for me. I have just finish-
ed reading the latest of the Mooswa
stories, the "Coming of Francols,"
and I enjoyed it so much that I read
it twice. I just love to read of Moos-
wa, the beaver, mischievous old
Whiskey Jack, the bear, Wolverine
and the rabbit. I am glad the boy
isn't going to be killed, but I surely
would like to have the Half-breed
put out of the way. I thought that
was a fine trick when the boy threw
the heated bone to that talkative old
Whiskey Jack. It silenced the crow
for a week at least. It served Wolf-
verine right when Francols' roof fell
in. I hope the old wolf was satis-
fied; he came near being killed like
the cat ("curiosity killed the cat").

I think that you can draw animal
characters fine. Indeed I like your
Mooswa tales better than I do Mr.
Stuyard Kipling's "Jungle Books,"
and Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's
"Wild Animals I Have Known." I
wish that the Mooswa stories will
never end. I think that your animal
tales will live for generations to come.
If you care to answer this letter
please address me 5321, St. Charles

Avenue, New Orleans, La., for my
vacation is ended and I have to
buckle down to hard work at school.
I hope that you will enjoy yourself in
the Rockies and on the Plains, and
that you will find material for more
of your tales. I have never been to
the Rockies nor the Plains, but when
I grow older I expect to go there.
Thanking you for writing to me,
I am, your young friend,
WM. KERNAN DART.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 10, 1900.
My Dear Mr. Fraser:

I hope you received my other letter
which I wrote you from Waveland,
Mississippi, as you were probably far
away in the Rockies then. I have
now come back to New Orleans, and
am hard at work at school. I seldom
read anything now, and I have to
study pretty hard, but that does not
keep me from following up the Moos-
wa stories. They are too good to
miss. Three new numbers have ap-
peared since I last wrote you and
each just as interesting as it can be.
I am eagerly awaiting the next one
which appears tomorrow. I laughed
like everything at the way the ani-
mals sprang all poor Francols' traps,
and eat the meat. I think that you
described the animal side just fine;
by Kipling, if as good. It was mighty
exciting for a little while in "The
Capture of Wolverine," when the bear
was sleepy and they had to wake
him so that the trap could be sprung
which held Carajon. I would like
to have seen that spectacle of Moos-
wa carrying Muskwa, and Blue Wolf
carrying Carajon. I was mighty
sorry when Black King had to have
his leg cut off, but he paid for his
curiosity, for there is a saying that
"curiosity killed the cat," and it came
near killing Black King, too. I think
that Platen should be killed, but it
goes without saying that Francols
should be, too. I think that Mooswa
was a mighty noble animal to risk
his life with Francols that way. I
guess old Francols was mighty scared
at the Blue Wolf's death cry. You
ought to kill them in some way or
another before the tale ends. Your
stories are certainly fine. I saw your
picture in the Book Buyer the other
day. I hope you are enjoying your
stay in the Rockies and that you
won't meet with any accident. I sup-
pose it is getting to be pretty cold up
north. Down here it is like summer
again, it is so warm. My address
now is 5321, St. Charles Avenue, New
Orleans, Louisiana, U. S. A. Please
write to me. I remain as ever,
Your young friend,
WM. KERNAN DART.

AN UNGENEROUS WORD

Under the above caption the In-
dependent Toronto Telegram makes the
following editorial remarks upon the
result of the election in Western As-
siniboia:

"West Assiniboia is credited by the
Globe with announcing to a Winnipeg
audience, through its representative
elect, that 'it was tired of talking
machines.'"

"West Assiniboia may be equally
tired of 'talking machines' before that
constituency is through with Walter
Scott, M. P."

"It is true that Mr. Davin as a
politician, often talked too much, and
it is equally true that Mr. Scott, as a
journalist, often thought too little
in his rapid sneers at R. L. Richards,
son, Frank Oliver, Hon. Joseph Mar-
tin and other true Liberals, who stood
up for the west regardless of party."

"Nicholas Flood, Davin is no longer
a young man, and he is defeated.
Walter Scott is a young man, and he
is triumphant. It was a mean, small,
petty spirit which sought to belittle
the brilliance of a vanquished adver-
sary by the suggestion that he was
nothing better than a talking
machine."

F. Oliver, M. P., according to a
telegram in his Edmonton Bulletin,
delivered at Golden on the 13th which
was "a masterful logical argument
carrying conviction to every one of
his attentive hearers." If Mr. Oliver
and his own paper say so it must of
course be true, but it would be interest-
ing to know how the labor men view
his opposition to a labor candidate
in the constituency next door.

In order to provide funds for the
reception of their brothers in arms
from South Africa, the members of
the E. division, N. W. M. P., are ar-
ranging for a series of smoking con-
certs to be given in the Barracks
mess room at regular intervals and in
which the citizens are invited to take
part. A small charge will be made
for admission and from those taking
part at the different concerts will be
chosen the performers at the smoker
to be given in honor of the return of
the troops.

The actions of Mr. Prudhomme,
secretary of the Scrip commission,
in campaigning for Mr. Scott among the
French Half-breeds in Western Assin-
iboia would call for severe censure
had the gentleman in question been
merely a private individual, but when
it is considered that he holds a re-
sponsible position under the Dominion
government the magnitude of his of-
fense is increased. It is stated on
good authority that he made a num-
ber of inflammatory speeches at Wil-
low Bunch informing his hearers that
Mr. Davin "had washed his hands in
the blood of Louis Riel." It is said
to have acted as Liberal screener
on polling day and by his presence
intimidated the Conservative voters.
It is really difficult for the general
public to discover whether the Scrip
commission is an administrative organ-
ization or a Grit campaign committee.

Thanksgiving day in the United
States this year comes after the el-
ection. McKinley and his friends
will accordingly be able to celebrate
with full hearts.

La Presse, the most influential of
French Canadian newspapers, fully
exonerates Sir Charles Tupper from
even the slightest suspicion of raising
racial issues.

A prophecy in the Edmonton Bul-
letin says the Liberal candidate, Mr.
Gallagher, will poll three votes to one
in Golden and through the Columbia
valley "no matter how many candi-
dates are in the field." Coming from
a paper which was wont to denounce
Tupper for prophesying on elections,
this is a colossal whopper.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Rev. John A. Logan discusses the
Home Department for Herald
Readers.

The home department is a recent
and valuable addition to Sabbath
school methods of work. Like many
other Sunday school improvements, it
comes to us from the United States,
where the plan was first systematized
and executed with a marked degree
of success.

What is the home department? The
name is suggestive of the answer. It
is not another organization for church
work but is a return to the old prac-
tice of Bible study at home under a
somewhat different method. The
generation now passing was less in-
structed in Sunday schools than are
the youth of the present day. In the
older days a comprehensive study of
the Bible and catechism was a feat
of the Sabbath school, and the home
practice unfortunately is now
more noted for its omission than ob-
servance. The Sunday school has to
a large extent assumed the work and
shares in the responsibilities of the
home for religious education.

The ideal of the Sunday school is to
gather all into it, so that young and
old may study together the book of
books. The Sunday school has not
yet reached its ideal, and possibly
never will. Yet the ideal remains a
point to be worked up to.

Far various reasons very many do
not or cannot attend the session of
the Sunday school. Some of these are
parents who are tied at home. Others
are "shut ins" from disabilities, or
duties which command their atten-
tion. There are families also which
distance themselves from attendance. These
and all non-attendants may be reached
and helped by the home depart-
ment, and for them it has been plan-
ned. The object is systematic Bible
study, and teaching of the catechism
in the home by all the members of
the family. To carry this out visi-
tors are appointed by the officers of
the nearest Sunday school, and where
there is no school near by the min-
ister or missionary, whose work it is
to carry to these families the Home
Study Quarterly, from which the les-
sons for the quarter are to be studied.
The matter is talked over with par-
ents and the whole plan explained.
The visitor also has a chat with the
children and some or all decide to
spend a half hour a week at least
with the lesson. The whole family
thus have placed before them a meth-
od by which they pursue the study
of the Bible parallel with the school.

In addition to the Quarterly each
member of the family receives an en-
velope in which to place contribu-
tions, and on which to mark the les-
son studied, amount of offering and
church attendance. This envelope is
taken and another given at the end
of the quarter when the visitor re-
turns with the help for the following
terms. The whole outfit should be
furnished to the visitor by the Sun-
day school, session or missionary, by
whom he or she is appointed.

What are the advantages of the
home department?
It brings to the home a plan of
Bible study. It links the members of
the home department with the Sun-
day school, and leads them to it in
many cases. It wins the co-operation
of many with their children in
homestudy of the lesson. It brings
Christian workers into personal con-
tact with many who are to some ex-
tent "approved" of church privileges,
and are living in neglect of God's
word. It carries the good news of
the gospel to many who for reasons
are shut out from the church and
Sabbath school. By its study may be
prevented, from lapsing into a con-
dition of guiltiness and coldness in re-
gard to matters spiritual. These
among others may be mentioned as
advantages which are likely to follow
the advent of this method.

The Sunday school convention
which met recently at New Westmin-
ster recommended each Sunday school
to adopt the home department, and
appointed the undersigned to super-
intend the work, who will be ready to
give any information required for the
carrying of it on. Officers and
teachers are cordially invited to take
this matter into consideration at the
earliest opportunity. Do not discard
it because it is new. It has been
tried with excellent results. Many
in this province have testified to the
blessings it has wrought. Very
many between the ages of 5 and 16
are not on any Sunday school role.
The older people have largely left the
school to the young. There is a wide
field for action. Much good may be
done, especially to the rising genera-
tion. Let each school have a hand
in carrying to needy ones the bread
and water of life.
Edmore, B. C. JNO. A. LOGAN.

PRICES AT EDMONTON

Oats, milling 26c; feed 25c.
Butter, prints, dairy 25c; cream-
ery 30c.
Eggs—Fresh, 25c.
Lard, 12 1/2 c per lb.
Cheese, 17c per lb.
Fresh salmon trout, 20c per lb.
British Columbia salmon, 20c per lb.
Haddock, 25c per lb.
Chickens, 8 and 10c.
Turkeys, 10 and 17c.
Hogs, live weight, 4c per lb. Dress-
ed pork 5c.
Potatoes, 35c per bus.
Cabbage, 5c per head.
Turnips, 10c per bus.
Celery, 2 bunches 35c.
Beets, 50c per bus.
Parsnips, 60c per bus.
Onions, 31c per bus.
Carrots, 40c per bus.

BAIT

Nimrod: Pat, did you ever catch
frogs?
Pat: Pith, an' O' old Sir.
Nimrod: What did you bait with?
Pat: Begorry, O' bate em' with a
stick.

"Well, little chap," said the stranger
in the family, picking up one of the
children, "what are you goin' to be
when you're a man?" "Nuffin!" said
the child. "Nothing?" "Why?" asked
the stranger. "Cause that's what
pa is, and he seems to be getting on
fairly well."



Cough, Cough,

Night and day, until the strength is
entirely exhausted, and that dreaded
word "Consumption" begins to be whis-
pered among friends. That's a common
story, familiar to the people of every
town and village.

There's another story which ought to
be as widely known as the story of dis-
ease, and that is the story of the cures
effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery. Bronchitis, asthma,
obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bleeding
of the lungs, and other forms of disease
which affect the respiratory organs, are
permanently cured by the use of "Golden
Medical Discovery."

"Only for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-
covery I think I would be in my grave to-day,"
writes Mr. Moses Miles, of Hilliard, Utah Co.,
Wyoming. "I had asthma so bad I could not
sleep at night and was compelled to give up
work. It affected my lungs so that I coughed
all the time, both night and day. My friends
all thought I had consumption. My wife in-
sisted on my trying Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery—which I did. I have taken four
bottles and am now a well man, weighing 85
pounds, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent
free on receipt of stamps to pay expense
of customs and mailing only. Send 31
one-cent stamps for book in paper covers
or 50 stamps for cloth-bound. Address
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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McKenzie Avenue, Revelstoke Station.
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Solicitors for Imperial Bank of
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Company funds to loan at 8 per cent.
Office: Molsons Bank Block
First Street, Revelstoke Station, B.C.

J. W. CROSS

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

Methodist Church, Revelstoke

Preaching services at 11 a. m.
and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at the
close of the morning service. Sab-
bath school and Bible class at 2:30.
Weekly prayer meeting every Wed-
nesday evening at 7:30. The public
are cordially invited. Seats free.
REV. S. J. THOMPSON, Pastor.

St. Peter's Church (Anglican)
Eight a. m., Holy Eucharist; 11
a. m., matins, litany and sermon (Holy
Eucharist, first Sunday in the month);
2:30 Sunday school, or children's
service; 7:30 evensong (choral) and
sermon. Holy Days—The Holy
Eucharist is celebrated at 7 a. m. or 8
a. m., as announced. Holy Baptism
after Sunday school at 3:15.
C. A. PROCTOR, Vicar.

Presbyterian Church
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
and 7:30 p. m. Bible Class at 2:30 p.
m. to which all are welcome. Prayer
meeting at 8 p. m. every Wednesday.
REV. W. C. CALDER, Pastor.

Roman Catholic Church
Mass first and third Sundays in
month at 10:30 a. m.
REV. FATHER THAYER

Salvation Army
Meeting every night in their hall
on front street.



The Revelstoke Herald

(SEMI-WEEKLY)

Is the leading newspaper of
the great mining districts of
West Kootenay. It gives all
the latest mining, telegraph-
ic and local news, written up
in authentic, reliable and read-
able articles from unques-
tionable information. It enjoys
a large circulation and is con-
sequently unequalled as an
advertising medium in the
field in which it is published.

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

It takes a foremost place in
the race for prominence and
popularity with business
houses and as a consequence
does more business with
those requiring printed stati-
onery and office supplies than
any other printing establish-
ment in Eastern British Col-
umbia. The class of work
turned out has been pronoun-
ced equal to any thing of the
kind executed in the large
cities by much larger print-
eries.

Job Printing Department

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

Thoroughly Up-To-Date In Every Particular

And in a position to give as
good value for the money ex-
pended, either for advertising
space in its publication or
for job printing, as can be
given by any other house of
the kind in British Columbia.
Write for estimates and sam-
ples of printing. All work
turned out promptly and sat-
isfactorily. One price to all.
No job can be too large or
too small for The Herald's
consideration. Special atten-
tion given to orders by mail.

A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

PUBLICATION DAYS: Tuesdays and Fridays.



Reorganization of the Militia.

Railway Magnates at Winnipeg

THE LANCERS DO TERRIBLE EXECUTION AMONG THE BOERS.—REPORTED DEATH OF THE CZAR.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The reorganization of the militia of Canada is one of the subjects which will receive attention at the hands of the government. At present the matter is in the initial stage and it is impossible to say how far reaching the organization will be but one thing is certain, and that is that the present war has taught many lessons and every effort will be made enabling the militia of Canada to profit by them. An indication of this intention was given the other day when it was announced that the commandant of the Royal Military College was an officer at present serving in South Africa. It is said that putting one of the lessons to practical use, a large portion of the regiments at present listed under the heading of infantry and rifles will be converted into mounted infantry and mounted rifles. This will necessitate additional to the head quarter staff here and it is not improbable that Lieutenant-Colonel Steele will be one of the chiefs, with his office in the militia department in the west block. The idea is to adopt the most modern drilling and training as well as arms and equipments. The cavalry will also be reinforced by the formation of the new corps in Manitoba and the North West Territories about to be raised.

Railway Magnates Meet at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—Messrs. MacKenzie & Mann, of the Canadian Northern railway, are in the city and had a long conference with Premier Roblin yesterday directly after a meeting of the executive council. Occurring coincidentally with the visit of Vice-President McNicol of the C.P.R. and C. Kimberley, general manager of the N.P., the appearance of MacKenzie & Mann has aroused considerable comment. It is generally understood that the project is to negotiate for the establishment of a 10c per 100 pound wheat rate to Lake Superior, for which the government is willing to grant concessions in aid of branch lines throughout the province to act as feeders for the Canadian Northern. Premier Roblin when seen stated that no definite announcement would be made for some weeks yet.

FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL ARE THE CAMPAIGN LIES OF GEN. DE WET.

He would make a Good Canadian Politician.

Kronstad, Orange River Colony, Nov. 24.—Gen. Bruce Hamilton's column arrived here yesterday after scouring the Lindley and Heilbron districts. The troops brought in a number of prisoners. The latter relate the remarkable story of a fort night ago. De Wet urged the burghers to hold out until December the 15th when all the burghers would go home. He added that the British had the permission of Russia to fight for Cape Town, whether she had fled or escape the Chinese, who had captured half of England. General Botha had driven the British out of the Transvaal and had taken Pietermaritzburg. De Wet himself was fighting in Cape Colony, burning farms, and Lord Roberts, who had been wounded by three bullets, had been taken to Heildron, where he died and had been buried in that town.

London, Nov. 24.—A special despatch from Addis Ababa says that in the surprise of the outposts of the Boers, south west of Balmoral, on November 10 the Boers lost 50 men killed and wounded. The burghers attacked a garrison of Fusiliers at Wilgerbos, but were beaten off with a loss of 120 men killed and wounded.

London, Nov. 24.—The returning Canadian troops on board the Hawarden Castle due here next week will be lavishly entertained by a private committee of which Lord Grey is chairman. Three hundred seats have been secured at the various London theatres for each night the Canadians are here. They will be quartered at Kensington barracks, whence there will be excursions to Brighton, Woolwich and other points of interest, including probably a visit to the Queen. Lord Grey said: "They will not exactly be the guests of the nation, as that is reserved for the five thousand colonial troops who are coming later, but we are trying to make the short stay here of the Canadians as enjoyable as possible as a slight token of our appreciation of the magnificent work they have done. It will be carried out with as little formality as possible."

LORD ROBERTS' ACCIDENT

Thrown From His Horse and Badly Shaken.

London, Nov. 21.—The Standard in a special this evening says: "Just as we are going to press, news has reached London that Lord Roberts was thrown from his horse and that he received serious injuries." Later Lord Roberts' accident occurred on Sunday last. His horse fell with him and he was shaken and bruised, but no limbs were broken. As the horse sent despatches to the war office, it is believed he is performing his usual duties especially as he has not mentioned the accident.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been gazetted honorary colonel of the second volunteer battalion of Highland Light Infantry.

The Delagoa bay award amounting to nearly a million pounds, which the arbitrators ordered Portugal to pay to the heirs of Colonel McMurd, an American and other claimants, the seizure of the railway from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria, was paid at the Bank of England. Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy at London received the American portion of the award and deposited it with Seligman & Co. representative of the foreign office received the British share.

Lord Roberts reports a British outpost was attacked south west of Balmoral, where a detachment of the Buffs were stationed. Six of the men were killed, five wounded and 31 made prisoners. Minor occurrences are also reported.

Colonel Otter has been from Cape Town, stating that the members of the first contingent returning with him are all well. Sir Alfred Milner cables that two wounded Canadians are at Kitchener and Lufontein.

Capetown, Nov. 22.—The Argus says it has reason to believe that Botha's commando can be kept well in hand in the north eastern portion of the Transvaal until it is obliged to yield for lack of supplies. Voice-Carew sails for England tomorrow.

A special court for the trial of treason cases, will begin at Coleberg on December 1st. A. C. Sampson, member of the Cape parliament will act as prosecuting attorney.

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—The Boers under General Brand were defeated on November 18th at Vanderpan, the Lancers charging inflicting a terrible slaughter. Sir Alfred Milner reports that Private Reid, of Smith's Falls, Ontario, has rejoined. Sergeant Ryan, first battalion, Mounted Rifles, was wounded at Belfast. Lord Roberts has sent a report of his accident. He expects to be about soon. Kitchener, the man of iron will have a free hand shortly. Kruger was welcomed at Marseilles and delivered an address. President Loubet will first pass on the proposed Peace programme. Sir Redvers Buller delivered a stirring address at Exeter.

London, Nov. 24.—General Botha has joined hands with General De Wet and endangers Bloemfontein. Kruger was received by large crowds in his journey north from Marseilles. He will reach Paris today. He threatens to give away state secrets when he gets to Holland. It is mediation is not offered. The whole affair is viewed with indifference in England.

GRAND RECEPTION

For the Canadian Volunteers in England.

Winnipeg, Nov. 24.—A grand reception awaits the Canadian volunteers in England. They will be lavishly entertained on their arrival next week. Colonel Otter, in his latest report, sends names of Canadians who have been mentioned to the general in command for courageous service on the field. He visited Lord Kitchener in connection with the desire of the Canadian volunteers to return home. It is stated heavy fighting is in progress between Botha and the British forces. Kruger is expected at Marseilles today, but there are no flags flying, and his welcome will not be a popular one.

AT LOGGERSHEADS

Turkey and the United States Have a Little Difference Over a Consul.

Constantinople, Nov. 24.—The Porte has rejected the request for an extension for a United States consul at Harport. This refusal is regarded by the United States as a direct violation of treaty rights. Consequently, despite the refusal, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who was appointed by President McKinley some time ago to establish a consulate at Harport, has been directed to proceed to his post.

CHINESE RESISTING

Brelin, Nov. 23.—Count Von Waldersee cables from Pekin that he has advised from Colonel Yorlick's corps showing that Admiral Ho with 10,000 regular troops and much artillery, is near Kalgan, prepared to resist the advance of the Russian advance of the expedition. Colonel Yorlick therefore will await reinforcements before attempting to proceed.

THE PANAMA REBELLION

London, Nov. 23.—H.M.S. Phaeton, the Canadian flag ship of the North Pacific squadron may follow the British gunboat, Phaeton, to Panama. The rebel forces have been completely crushed, the government forces being directed from the captured British gunboat Taboga.

THE CZAR

Paris, Nov. 23.—There is a rumor, the foundation of which cannot be traced, that the Czar of Russia is dead. The embassy here heard nothing about it.

THURSDAY'S REPORT

London, Nov. 23.—The Czar passed a fairly good night. In the afternoon his temperature fell to 100.2. In the evening it had risen to 102.7. During the night his temperature fell a little. Early in the morning the patient's condition was good. His strength was about as satisfactory. At 10 o'clock his temperature was 101.1, pulse 67.

Livadia, Russia, Nov. 24.—The following bulletin was issued yesterday by the czar's physicians: "The emperor passed a quiet day yesterday. He slept about an hour. At 9 in the evening his temperature was 102.7; pulse 82." His majesty passed a very good night. His condition and strength are very satisfactory. This morning at 9 o'clock his temperature was 101.3; pulse 75.

A BAD SHIPWRECK

St. John, N.B., Nov. 23.—A bad shipwreck occurred on Wednesday night between Black River, a few miles from St. John. The three masted schooner Lena Pickup, Capt. Wm. Matison, sailed from Halifax on Sunday for Port Grenville, N.S., to load for New York. She encountered bad weather in the Bay of Fundy and was knocked about considerably. At 6:30 p.m., on Wednesday the man on the lookout shouted, "Land ahead" and just as the vessel was answering her helm she struck the rocks. There was a heavy sea running with high winds. The vessel commenced to break up and a boat was taken and Edward Morris and Sifton, two seamen got in her. Just then a heavy sea swamped the boat; Sifton was drowned and Morris washed ashore.

FLOODS IN CALIFORNIA

Anahelm, Cal., Nov. 24.—This city is threatened with inundation by the rise of the San Anna river. Over 100 families already are driven from their homes and it is feared there will be loss of life in the lowlands below here. Anahelm is 15 feet lower than the river bed and when the water gets over the banks there is no way of checking its spread.

A WILD STORY

A wild story came from Montreal yesterday, that the Conservatives would not place candidates in the field for the provincial elections, and that the Parent government would give a walkover.

The rumor was shown by the announcement following a caucus of Conservatives held in St. Lawrence Hall. A Conservative candidate is to be put up in every constituency in the province. Mr. Flynn, leader of the opposition, will in a few days issue an important pronouncement. Great indignation is expressed at the action of the Parent government in bringing on the elections immediately after the Federal fight, and for advance, what would be the natural dissolution of the legislature. The scheme is said to have originated with Hon. J. Israel Tarte, whose desire is to make Conservative members as scarce in the local as they are in the Dominion house. In the last legislature there were 50 Liberals and 23 Conservatives.—Toronto Telegram.

CONSERVATIVE DECLARED ELECTED

Halifax, Nov. 23.—The recount in West Prince, P.E.I., was conducted yesterday afternoon and Edward Hackett, Conservative, was declared elected by a majority of nine. This is the case in which a ballot box was lost and was subsequently found lying broken and empty on the railway track.

ROBLIN CANDIDATE WINS

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—The bye-election in St. Boniface on Saturday resulted in another decisive victory in favor of the Roblin administration. Joseph Bernier, the government candidate, being elected by 154 of a majority over Victor Magnor.

WHO IS WHO?

Toronto, Nov. 24.—A Mail despatch states that Hackett, Conservative, was elected by 9 majority on a recount in West Prince, P.E.I., while a Globe despatch says Hackett is five ahead with the spoiled ballots to hear from.

MCCREARY'S MAJORITY OF ONE

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Mr. McCreary has been declared elected member for Selkirk by one majority. Judgment on the recount was given by Judge Walker.

THE PREMIER AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to Ottawa yesterday. There will be a cabinet meeting this afternoon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BRIGHT FUTURE

F. W. Peters, assistant general freight agent for the C. P. R., with headquarters at Nelson, was in Cranbrook several days last week. Mr. Peters had just returned from a trip through Western Canada, and in an interview with this to say regarding British Columbia: "We first went to Rossland and there visited the Le Roi and War Eagle, which we found to be in the best of condition. We then made arrangements for various matters in connection with the shipping of ore. At Grand Forks we found the smelter working and it is in splendid condition. The work there has been increased 600 tons per day. We visited the Mother Lode mine and of this too much in its prime cannot be said, as it is in a most magnificent condition. There is an immense body of ore in sight and much blocked out. In order to have more room they are now moving the mine to the bins at the smelter at Greenwood. The B. C. Copper company has been delayed some in the construction of the smelter there owing to the lateness of the arrival of the machinery. The smelter should be in operation by the end of November. Its capacity will be 300 tons per day. We visited the site of the smelter at Boundary Falls and found it quite a suitable one. I had advice today that the first shipment of machinery for it was sent from Denver, Col., today. They should have completed by the end of the year. The smelting capacity, with this and other smelters of the Boundary, will then be large enough to reduce all the ore that is produced in this section. The distance from hauling from any of the mines will not exceed 25 miles and the freight rate can not be a very large factor in obtaining the precious metal from the ore, and with the modern equipment of the smelters there would be no reason why even the lowest grade ore should not bring a profit to both the smelter and the mine owner. There are several properties on the west fork of Kettle river that are showing up well, and it is probable that the mining men that they are equal to the mines of the Phoenix camp. If this is true there will be enough ore to keep all the smelters running to their fullest capacity. Taking into consideration the present condition of the mines of East Kootenay, Sloan, Rossland and the Boundary country, prospects were never brighter than at present to make British Columbia famous as a mining centre. I was never more impressed with the great advantages of our country than I was during my last trip.—Cranbrook Herald.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF

To-day's News Condensed For Busy Readers.

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—A big banquet to Liberal ministers will be given in Halifax on December 13th.

Great Britain will not agree to the United States erecting fortifications at the Nicaragua canal.

The Czar's condition was pronounced good by latest reports.

The steam barge Jennie, of Hamilton, Ontario, was sunk during the recent storm.

The path of the storm in Tennessee presented a scene of terrible devastation, 50 or 60 being killed.

Twelve workmen were killed in the collapse of a house at Darmstadt, Germany, on Wednesday.

The order in council referring the Manitoba liquor acts to the courts is published.

The family of the Duke of Manchester are greatly indignant over his recent marriage.

Frank Albert, at Worcester, has broken all bicycle records, riding 48 1-2 miles in 60 minutes.

A combination of Democrats is organizing under David B. Hill against Croker, Tammany's chief.

By next summer the Rainy river will be crossed by Mackenzie and Mann's new international bridge.

The Dover canton scandal, dubbed the "British Dreyfus Case" is arousing much interest in England.

Cleveland ore capitalists have decided to secure control of the A'ikokan iron ranges, north of Duluth, in the Algoma district.

The Newfoundland legislature elections are over. Out of a house of 35 members, the Bonildes have elected 32 members.

The Colorado state authorities have decided to prosecute the mob guilty of burning a negro recently.

At the Penryn quarter in Wales 5,000 men are on strike and violence is threatened. Troops are on the scene.

The rumor of the Czar's death is unfounded, nothing having been received at the Berlin or Paris embassies. Reports state the worst is past.

Five train robbers are surrounded in a fortified cabin near Gifford, Arkansas, by a sheriff's posse. They were killed in their attempt to open the safe on the Iron Mountain train.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—The schooner Augusta loaded with coal went ashore near Port Credit, Ontario.

Miss Laura Hamilton, of Oyster Bay, a wealthy heiress, drowned herself Sunday.

Her car load of German settlers passed through Ottawa en route to Assiniboia.

The condition of the Czar is critical and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

The dead body of Robert Grotty was found hanging in his father's porch at Chicago.

Three men were killed and seven injured in a boiler explosion on Mud Lake.

Mr. Kruger was well received in Paris. President Loubet and the visitor exchanged calls.

The liners, Campania and Lorraine, reached New York after experiencing very rough passages.

The North West Commercial Traders' association had their annual election of officers in Winnipeg.

Turkey is still firm in her refusal to grant a certain concession to the United States representatives.

John McDiarmid, a bridge foreman, was burned to death at Blairmore, on the Crow's Nest Pass line.

The seizure of the British steamer Tobago by the Colombian government will not lead to serious results.

Sir Redvers Buller, it is stated, will be raised the peerage with the title of Lord Buller of Ladysmith.

Ottawa and ask them to boom these oats in the world's markets as they have Canada's dairy products and fruits.—Plaindealer.

LIFE'S UPS AND DOWNS

The Magnificent Revenge of the Governor of Missouri.

A few years ago, while Robert Stewart was governor of Missouri, a steamboat man was brought in from the penitentiary as an applicant for a pardon. He was a large powerful fellow, and when the governor looked at him he seemed strangely affected. He scrutinized him long and closely. Finally, he signed the document that restored the prisoner to liberty. Before he handed it to him, he said: "You will commit some other crime, and be in the penitentiary again, I fear."

The man solemnly promised that he would not. Then the governor looked doubtful, mused a few minutes and said:

"You will go back on the river and be a mate again, I suppose?"

The man replied that he would. "Well, I want you to promise me one thing," resumed the governor. "I want you to pledge your word that, when you are a mate again, you will never take a billet of wood in your hand and drive a stake into a bank to help you load your boat on a stormy night." The steamboat man said he would not, and inquired what the governor meant by asking him such a question.

The governor replied: "Because some day the boy may become a governor, and you may want him to pardon you for a crime. One dark, stormy night, some years ago, you stopped your boat on the Mississippi river to take on a load of wood. There was a boy on board who was working his passage from New Orleans to St. Louis, but he was very sick of fever, and was lying on a bunk. You had plenty of men to do the work, but you went to that boy with a stick of wood in your hand and drove him with blows and curses into the wretched night and kept him toiling like a slave until the load was completed. Was that boy, here is your pardon. Never again be guilty of such brutality."

The man, covering and hiding his face went out without a word.

What a noble revenge that was, and what a lesson to a bully.

"Tommy, how did you get all the back of your neck sunburnt?" "Pull'n' weeds in the garden." "But your hair is all wet, my son." "That's perspiration." "Your vest is wrong side out too." "Put it on that way a purpose." "An' how does it happen, Tommy, that you have Jack Howard's trousers on?" Tommy (after a long pause): "Mother, I cannot tell a lie! I've been a swimmin'!"

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