FOR MEN—
Finest Cashmere Socks..... 0 50
Extra heavy wool do..... 0 50
Best quality Shetland wool Underwear, per suit..... 1 25
Finest nat. wool do..... 1 00
Braces, per pair, 30c. and 40c.
The English Trading Co.

The Kootenay Mail.

FOR LADIES—
Heavy wool Underskirts..... 1 00
Extra Ivy Cashmere Stockings 0 75
Heavy nat. wool Undervests.. 0 75
Tam o'Shanters, 50c. and 75c.
Lined Kid Gloves, for cuffs.... 1 25
Unlined do., 75c. and $1.00.
The English Trading Co.

Vol. 2.—No. 1. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., APRIL 13, 1895. $2.00 a Year.

SHIP US YOUR
Furs, Hides, Pelts, Wool
Goods bought right out; no commission charged.
Fair selection; immediate returns.
Shipping tags furnished free upon request.
There is NO DUTY on Furs or any other goods we handle.
Write for Circular giving Shipping Directions and LATEST MARKET PRICES.
Jas. McMillan & Co.
Incorporated.
MAIN HOUSE: 200-212 First Avenue North, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
BRANCHES:
HELENA, MONT. cor. Clore & Bozeman Sts. | CHICAGO, ILL. 175 Michigan St. | VICTORIA, B. C. 29 Langley St. | WINNIPEG, MAN. 178 Princess St.

"CASH IS STILL IN IT."
ASK
John D. Sibbald
FOR PRICES ON
POTATOES AND HAY BY CARLOADS
OR OTHERWISE AND BE CONVINCED.
He Also Handles
GENERAL GROCERIES - MINERS SUPPLIES
And Other Articles too Numerous to Mention
Address - Revelstoke - Station

W. COWAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
REVELSTOKE, BC

A. H. HOLDICH,
OF SWANSEA AND WIGAN,
Analytical Chemist and Assayer,
Accurate assays made of all kinds of minerals, water, milk, etc.

Stockholm House.
JOHN STONE, PROPRIETOR.
The Dining Room is furnished with the best the Market affords.
THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

T. L. HAIG,
NOTARY PUBLIC - REVELSTOKE, B.C.
Mining and Real Estate Broker and General Commission Agent.
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Representative of the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate.
AGENT FOR TROUT LAKE CITY, EVANSPORT, KASLO & NAKUSP

THE CENTRAL HOTEL
ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.
First-class Table. Good Beds. Telephone.
'BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMBOATS.
FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F.&A.M.
The regular meeting are held in the Masonic Temple, Bourne's Hall on the third Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
W. F. CHAGE, SECRETARY.

REVELSTOKE LODGE, I. O. O. F.
Regular meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.
G. NEWMAN, N.G. A. STONE, Sec.

REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.
Call and see the first instalment of the new library books. A good variety. Reasonable terms.
Just Received a New Shipment of Finest SOAPS and PERFUMES.
REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.

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

FURNITURE,
Doors, Sashes & Blinds.
R. HOWSON,
REVELSTOKE.
COFFINS CARRIED IN STOCK.
AGENT FOR SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

A. McNEIL,
BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM.
Front Street, Revelstoke.
Haircut, 25c.; Bath, 50c.; Six Shaving Tickets for $1.00.

GUY BARBER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
Repairing Neatly & Promptly Executed.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
ROYAL MAIL LINES.
CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.
Proposed Sailings from Montreal.
ALLAN LINE.
NUMIDIAN.....Nov. 3
PARISIAN.....Nov. 10
MONGOLIAN.....Nov. 17
DOMINION LINE.
TORONTO.....Oct. 27
VANCOUVER.....Nov. 3
OREGON.....Nov. 10
Cabin $45, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards.
Intermediate $30; Steerage $20.
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 steamship or railway agent, or
I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,
or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY
THE
BEST AND CHEAPESTROUTE
TO AND FROM
All Eastern Points.
Through First Class Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleeping Cars to St. Paul, Montreal and Toronto without change.
REVELSTOKE TIME TABLE.
Atlantic Express arrives 9:15 daily.
Pacific " " 16:25
For full information as to rates, time, etc., apply to
I. T. Brewster, Agent, Revelstoke.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought before the public without charge, in the splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address,
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY

DANGEROUS COLVILLES

THEY SHOULD BE INTERDICTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

American Indians Terrorize Settlers in the Columbia Valley—What Some of the Whites Say About Them—The Authorities Should Act Immediately.

On the 3rd of December last, Mr. Hume, M.P.P. for Southern Kootenay, asked leave to move in the Provincial Legislature the following preamble and resolution:

That whereas, owing to custom, the Indians of the State of Washington, in the United States, do annually come into British Columbia and hunt along the Columbia River and Arrow Lakes, and by so doing exclude the Indians of Kootenay, in British Columbia, from following the chase in those parts of the Province above mentioned:

And whereas there are known cases of the maltreating of settlers along said river and lakes:

Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion Government to take such steps as may be deemed advisable with the United States Government to exclude these Indians from crossing the international boundary.

A few days later when the resolution came up for discussion, although both of the members for West Kootenay were prepared to offer their views upon it, the Speaker put the resolution to a vote without giving the gentlemen an opportunity to be heard. It was adopted without objection, and without a knowledge of the reasons which influenced its mover in offering it.

Since a session of Parliament is about to be held, during which action may be taken to carry out the prayer of the resolution, the time is opportune to present some of the facts upon which it is based. These are found in the attitude of the Indians on the Columbia River towards the whites who have made efforts to settle and get a living there. We have interviewed several of the settlers and give herewith the information obtained:

Samuel B. Crowle says: I took up a ranch in the spring of 1887, and raised a crop of vegetables. I did not gather them, but left them under the snow till the spring of 1888. When I went to take care of them I found the Indians had been there and taken all the crop and had planted potatoes for a new crop. In the fall they came and told me to get off the land, it belonged to them. They stole all my implements and household things, and damaged me for $150. My place was a beaver meadow, good ground for cultivating, hunting and trapping for two or three families. They went to see the Government Agent, but did not further trouble me.

Evan Johnson settled on the N. E. Arm four years ago. A family of Indians named Christion claimed the right of the river for trapping and hunting, and the land I had taken up. I shot a cariboo that swam across the Arm, and four Indians came and carried it off. I let them go without objection, but one came back with a piece and was mad because I would not give him a dollar for it. Several other tricks they did on the land, but nothing very serious.

Capt. Robert Sanderson says: I came into this part of British Columbia in 1885, and have been connected with steamboat navigation on the Columbia River for six years. During this time I have had the opportunity to see much of the Indians that trap, hunt and fish, and in the summer and fall live on the river in considerable numbers. During the summer of 1893, four or five others and myself were cutting hay on the Columbia River at the mouth of the Kootenay. It was expected that the railway between the Columbia River and Kootenay Lake would be prosecuted the succeeding summer. While we were working there a number of Colville Indians came up the river from the reservation and brought a band of 40 or 50 horses. They turned the horses loose and they came on to the meadows where we were cutting the hay. We drove them away twice. The head man of the band called on us and objected, saying that the Indians owned all that country, that we must not drive their stock away as they brought their horses up there to pasture. We told them they were Colville Indians, and that we had authority from the Government Agent to cut the hay. The next day while we were absent the Indians gathered and had a horse race on part of the meadow where the hay had not been cut, destroying it. One of our men returned alone and expostulated with them, and they made threats of trouble. The remainder of the time we had to watch the ground night and day, and keep the horses driven off. I had a cabin at Nakusp Creek, on Arrow Lake, which the Indians looted in 1887, and took property worth probably $50. In the fall of 1887, two others and myself were camping at Deer Park with the intention of trapping and hunting all winter. One day eight Indians came and asked us to leave—said that country belonged to them, and their chief had instructed them to command us to leave. I told them they were Colville Indians and belonged on the other side of the line; that we were King George men, and intended to stop there that winter. As an answer to their threat—which it really was—I told them that we were three good marksmen and would stay there; that the land belonged to King George and not to the Colville Indians. They went away without disturbing us, probably because of our expressed determination to defend ourselves.

Alex. McCleary had a ranch on the west side of the Columbia—nearly opposite Sproat's Landing, and run the ferry across the river. Several Indians came up the river with horses, and coming to his fences threw them down and crossed his fields, throwing down the opposite fences, when they turned their horses loose and let them destroy McCleary's crops. Judge Sproat sent a constable across who brought several Indians over to have a conference and settlement. He gave them a very decided talk, telling them that the land belonged to McCleary and they must let it alone. It had the effect of preventing any further trouble that season.

About two years ago two men, who had been chopping wood for the steamers, took up land in the Narrows. One was working alone on the land when two of these Indians waited on him, and pointing to the sun gave him to understand that if he was there the next day when the sun got to the same place he would be killed. The settlers promptly abandoned their farms.

Four years ago last fall the steamer landed a man at Fire Valley with an outfit of provisions, etc., for the winter. The next spring he was not to be found, and has never been heard of since. Some of his effects were left there from which it could not be inferred that he had voluntarily moved away. It is believed that he was murdered by Indians—some of the most vicious ones were known to have been in that vicinity.

Samuel Hill says he has been in the Province since 1872, and worked at lumbering, coal mining, on the railway survey, and at mining in Cariboo before coming to West Kootenay, where he has been since 1886. He mined for five years on French and Smith Creeks, Big Bend. In July, 1893, he went to Galena Bay on Upper Arrow Lake and took up a ranch of 160 acres, and immediately set to work making improvements—building houses, digging drains, etc., getting ready for raising crops in 1894. Speaking of his experience with the Indians Mr. Hill said: I had not heard of serious trouble from Indians previous to the time when "Cultus Jim" came to my place in May and ordered me to leave. He and his squaw came where I was grubbing out land. It was in the morning while I was on the way to my work. He met me on the trail, and had an axe and a rifle in his hands. He struck me on the jaw and two or three times on the chest, and then raised his rifle on me, and told me if I came another foot he would kill me. I was alone and did not have my rifle with me and thought best to go back and get help. I went about a mile and got two men to go with me and a third one to take a message to the telegraph station at Lardeau for Government Officer Graham at Revelstoke, stating that I had been run off my place by an Indian with a rifle, and asking him to come and help me. I then went back with the two men, taking my rifle along, not expecting that the Indian would dare attack us, and went to work again the men assisting me. About 3 p.m. he and the squaw came again, she carrying the rifle and he having a club. He started towards me and howled like a wild man. "Didn't I tell you not to come here," he cried. Then he made demonstrations with his club which I warded off with my rifle. He went back and took his rifle from his squaw and pulled it from the sheath and raised it to fire. I waited till this movement and then fired at the same time. The ball from his rifle came so close to my head that I thought I was hit and must be bleeding. I loaded my weapon again, and fired. He tried to do the same but did not succeed as my second shot made him drop to the ground. Fearing the vengeance of the other Indians we came as soon as possible to Revelstoke. The Government Agent answered my telegram some time during the night—"Tell the Indian to go away or I will put him in the skokum house," but it came too late, and I doubt if it would have had any effect even had it come earlier. Indian runners were sent to Trout Lake, where several of the same tribe were, to let them know what had happened, and they were heard to say that if I was not hung they would shoot me on sight. Andy Cummings, at the mouth of the river, heard them say the same thing. I would like to go back to my ranch at Galena Bay, but suppose I would be in danger of being killed by them.

We have given the above facts relating to Indian depredations on the Columbia in considerable detail and running through several years, although some of them are not of an aggravated character, in order to show the settled determination of the Colville Indians to claim and enforce their claim to the Columbia River valley, against all legitimate white settlers, by intimidation and force, which reached a climax in a pitched battle in which the Indian lost his life at the hands of the man who had the courage to defend his home and rights of property. We think it makes a case deserving the immediate attention of both the Provincial and Dominion Governments. Someone is in danger of being ambushed and murdered this summer in revenge for the taking off of "Cultus Jim," a renegade in his own tribe; and it may not be the man who caused his death, because one life answers as well as another in the Indian's code of war and retaliation.

DIVISION OF YALE-KOOTENAY.

EDITOR KOOTENAY MAIL:

Dear Sir,—Now that another session of the Dominion Parliament is about to be held, a well directed and vigorous effort should be made to secure for Kootenay district a representative of its own, separate and independent from Yale and Cariboo. With its rapidly increasing population, ranging between 10,000 and 15,000 at present, and with every probability of the population in the next eighteen months increasing many hundred per cent, nothing should be required but to give an expression of sentiment, to secure from the Dominion Government prompt action in making provision this session for a separate representative for Kootenay.

Kootenay district's population and mining prospects at the time the last re-distribution was made, did not warrant a separate representative. Our numbers have rapidly increased, our mining operations have assumed gigantic proportions, and are attracting the attention of the mining fraternity the world over. What action will the citizens of Revelstoke take to start the movement that will cut us off from the apron strings of Yale, and place us on our own rightful and independent footing? What does the Nelson Tribune and Miner, the Rossland Miner and Record, the Golden Era, the Kaslo Prospector, and the only and original Ledge say to the above proposition? If they say it is "a go," then let the Dominion Parliament be flooded with petitions from every camp in Kootenay, and we are satisfied that we will have a separate representative to look after its growing and varied interests for the next term.

The representative can be selected by a convention of delegates from all portions of the district.

KOOTENAY.

Revelstoke, April 12, 1895.

Ben Rodd, late of the Columbia House, Nakusp, is in town for a few days.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a sitting of the County Court will be holden at Revelstoke, B.C., on Friday, the 17th day of May, A.D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. KIRKUP,
Registrar County Court.
Revelstoke, April 5th, 1895.

FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE my Hotel and contents located at south end of Arrow Lake Railway, called
THE WIGWAM HOUSE, FOR $800.
It is well located and is a good stand for trade. Apply to Mail Office or proprietor on the premis. JOSEPH WALKER. 3-1w