FOR MEN—
Finest Cashmere Socks........ 0 60
Extra heavy wool do. 0 50
Best quality Shetland wool Underwear, per suit........ 4 25
Finest nat. wool " " 4 00
Braces, per pair, 30c. and 40c.
—:o:—
The English Trading Co.

The Kootenay Mail.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, APR 8 1895, VICTORIA, B. C.

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

Vol. 1.—No. 52. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., APRIL 6, 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. Jacks'n & Bozeman Sts. — CHICAGO, ILL. 123 Michigan St. — VICTORIA, B. C. 89 Langley St. — WINNIPEG, MAN. 178 Princess St.

CASH Rules the World!

To contribute your mite in ruling it

BUY FOR CASH.

Save 5 per cent. on your Flour and Feed.
" 10 " " General Groceries.
" 15 " " Clothing.
" 25 " " Tinware.
On all purchases over ONE DOLLAR.

GO TO
John D. Sibbald's
AND DO THIS.

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

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.
—:o:—
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. CRAGE, SECRETARY.

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

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly. Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen Portland, Oregon.

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

THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.
—:o:—
NEW STOCK OF
STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.
The New TOILET SOAP,
SIX TABLETS FOR 25c.
—:o:—
Wait for the notice regarding the new Circulating Library at
THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.

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

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

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

R. S. WILSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Revelstoke Station.
First-class Material kept in stock and First-class Workmen employed.

HELP WANTED!
WANTED—ACTIVE, HONEST GENTLEMAN OR LADY, to travel, representing established, reliable house. Salary $65 monthly and traveling expenses, with increase if suited. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope.
THE DOMINION,
Sp8 317 Omaha Building, Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
—o—
ROYAL MAIL LINES.
—o—
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, to
I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,
or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE
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.

The Kootenay Mail

SUBSCRIPTION.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	0 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Inch, per month	1 50
Two Inches, per month	2 00
Six " " "	6 00

Special contracts for large advertisements.
All orders for the change or discontinuance of advertisements must be made in writing.
All bills for advertising due the 1st of each month.
The MAIL is printed every Saturday morning by the Revelstoke Printing & Publishing Co. (Limited).

A JUDGE in Victoria decides that when a man is arrested and imprisoned for debt, the seizing and imprisoning the person owing the debt, cancels and discharges it, and that he cannot be sued for it afterwards.

IT IS reported that Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier and Finance Minister, left for London last Saturday, for the purpose of negotiating a provincial loan of $2,000,000. If these loans must needs recur regularly each year, there is nothing more suitable and appropriate than that Hon. Mr. Turner should go abroad to negotiate them. In a speech which he delivered in Revelstoke last summer, the hon. gentleman gave in detail the methods he pursued to bring the credit of the province up to the standard whereby its loans for purposes of public improvement could be negotiated at par at 3½ per cent interest. No other member of the government has an equal knowledge of the intricacies of London finance.

THERE ARE so many sole and only friends and organs of the poor workingman about these days—and now Trail Creek is heard from! Wonder what the *Miner* knows about our affairs, except what some of our self-appointed and very willing defamers have told him. Our merchants are not boycotted by our workingmen as they evidently would be if these contemptible lies were truths instead. As regards the MAIL, our ink is still fluid and our press holds its own, and we are doing fairly well, thank you, in a financial way, and have confident premonitions of better times near at hand. Should we, however, need the assistance of our kind but mourning friends, we hope they will promptly respond to our calls for help. Concerning Revelstoke itself, it will survive its external as well as its internal foes. And there is nothing so nice as free advertising!

THE SHARPEST and most astute class of business men in this country, or in any country, for that matter, is its drummers or commercial travellers. And when they are seen congregating in any particular place or district, it can be set down as true that something important in a business way attracts them thither. Very large delegations of these sure indexes of the commercial value of West Kootenay as a field for work in behalf of the various lines of business they represent, have been concentrating at Revelstoke anticipating the opening of travel by rail and river into Southern Kootenay. They have heard of the richness of its mines, and of the immense and increasing output of ore which crowds and even gluts all present means of transportation, and each is striving to be the first on the ground to supply the miners, mechanics, merchants, hotelkeepers, etc., with his particular line of goods. During the last few days, there have been at least fifty of these far-seeing men at Revelstoke, many of whom have gone southward without waiting for the more comfortable way of travelling which the opening of river navigation would enable them soon to enjoy. The presence of a large number of this enterprising and intelligent class of business gentlemen among us, is not a bad omen for our town and district.

SLOCAN ORE BLOCKADE.

In the issue of the *Miner* last received, the ore blockade and the necessity of immediately building the railway from Nakusp to Revelstoke, is recognized, and made the subject of the following the paragraph:

"Every arrival and every newspaper from Nakusp bring word of a block in the ore traffic. First it was snow slides and mud slides on the railway, now it is ice on the river. The mud slides will probably become less and less every year and experience will show where show sheds will keep the line clear of avalanches, but the river will go on freezing up for ever. All this points to the fact that if the C. P. R. wants to 'hold its end up,' it must build a line clean through from Revelstoke to Nakusp. This year some 5000 tons have moved out that way. Next year it is not improbable that 50,000 may seek an outlet, a quantity that could not be handled with the present facilities."

OUR GREAT NEED.

Better means for getting into the Big Bend district, a great and immediate necessity, is what the people of Revelstoke should labor for with determination and unswerving unity of purpose. It is a district that would furnish paying employment to many hundred men if the cost of transportation could be brought down to reasonable figures. This aspect of the case, however, refers only to individual placer mining. The hydraulic companies formed and being organized, require for their operation large quantities of mining material and heavy machinery, which cannot now be carried in except at a cost which is almost equal to confiscation. And many of the heaviest parts it is even impossible to take there with any present means of freighting. Pack trains are out of the question for heavy machinery over this 75 miles of trail. Horne's Big Bend launched last week is the first and best step yet made in the right direction, but it is not propelled by steam and cannot take its freight within thirty miles of Gold Stream.

A few years ago, $10,000 was appropriated by the Dominion Government for improving the Columbia above Revelstoke, but the money was not expended, and was allowed to revert to the treasury. A renewal of this appropriation could undoubtedly be secured, if proper representations were made to the government. A movement should be made at once to bring the situation before Parliament at its coming session. Something is heard of a Provincial Government townsite at the mouth of Canoe river, and direct steamboat connection from Revelstoke, by transferring light steamers by means of a tramway or railway portage to the river above Death Rapids. This is doubtless a feasible scheme, but the preliminary engineering and estimates of cost are still to be made, and the necessary capital is yet to be secured, which puts its realization off too long. A steamer of 50 tons capacity, propelled by machinery powerful enough to plow through any current or canyon of the river, could be built in time for service this season. And a good wagon road from Death Rapids to Gold Stream, would accommodate through traffic for this year.

That the Big Bend country has the great future before it which is predicted, there is no doubt whatever. There is placer ground on all the creeks between Revelstoke and Canoe River; there are rich and extensive quartz locations in Ground Hog Basin and on Carne's Creek; there are hydraulic mines, whose value is already proved, on Carne's, Smith, McCulloch and French Creeks, and undoubtedly many others of hydraulic, placer and quartz yet to be unearthed. Who can then doubt that Big Bend is the coming great gold producing field of West Kootenay?

END OF TOWNSITE TROUBLES.

The late despatches from Ottawa bring accounts of a conference which Chief Justice Davie held with Dominion Government officials on the disputed land question. The reasonable inference is that the Revelstoke townsite dispute was included in the settlement. We had hoped to get the full particulars of this important matter for publication in this issue of the MAIL, but can give only what is contained in the regular press despatches. It is as follows:

"The long-standing dispute between the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia regarding the lands in the railway belt was finally adjusted March 28th, at a conference between Chief Justice Davie, Hon. T. M. Daly and Hon. J. Taggart. By this settlement, the Dominion agrees, upon receiving from the Province the moneys the latter demanded in payment for lands in the railway belt, to issue Dominion patents to the holders of those lands, provided they are not already covered with patents issued by the Dominion. To the people of Revelstoke, the Provincial recognition of Dominion patents and vice versa will be a great boon."

Arrow Lake Branch C.P.R.

Trains from the south, connecting with steamer from Robson, are due to reach Revelstoke at 16 o'clock Sundays and Thursdays, in time for No. 1, main line.

Southbound trains, connecting at Wigwam with steamer for Robson, will leave Revelstoke, after the arrival of No. 1, on Mondays and Thursdays.

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.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT.

Another hotel and townsite are to be started on Cariboo Creek to be known as New Galway.

The Pilot Bay smelter is shipping an average of 20 tons of bullion a day to the refinery at Aurora.

The report of the school trustees shows the number of children attending school at Golden to be 43.

The Alpha mine, near Four Mile Creek, have ordered from Chicago a concentrating plant of 80 tons capacity.

About 60 men are working on the Silver King, and plans are being prepared for a tramway from the mine to Nelson.

Rossland has four resident justices of the peace. Law and order ought to prevail there with the assistance of provincial officer Kirkup.

Alex. H. Bain, of Kamloops, merchant, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors without preference, to J. J. Carment.

The output of ore from the Trail Creek mines during 1891 was 2,311 tons. During the first two months of 1895 the amount shipped was 2,811 tons.

Rev. W. R. Ross, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Donald, has been transferred to a church near Brandon, Man. He preached his farewell sermon at Golden last Sunday.

The dividends paid by B.C. mining companies in Spokane during the month of February were over $48,000. The Cariboo, $8,000; the Le Roi, $8,000, and the War Eagle over $32,000.

Byron N. White bought a quarter interest in the Noonday and Fourth of July claims for $500. Hans Madsen, who went down the river last week, had an interest in these claims.

G. O. Buchanan, at Kaslo, began cutting 50,000 feet of timber for two scows, 25x75, about ten days ago on the order of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway, wanted for immediate use on Kootenay Lake.

The Dominion Express Co. has opened offices at Three Forks and Rosebery, on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway. New Denver will be served from the latter place. An office will also be established at Trail Landing or Trail Creek.

The ores on two of the mines in the Trail Creek camp are improving with depth, a good indication for the others. Ore from the 300-foot level of the Le Roi runs 17 ounces of gold to the ton, and from the lower tunnel of the War Eagle 13 ounces.

In order to ship goods from Nelson in bond to Rossland *via* Northport permission has to be obtained from the collector at Port Townsend and then the shipper has to pay $5 a day and expenses to a customs convoy, as a sleigh cannot be sealed up. But the Robson route will soon be open.

Stand by Each Other.

We find the following paragraph in an exchange, and it contains so much truth, applicable perhaps to circumstances familiar to our readers, that no excuse need be offered for copying it:

The best way to build up a town is to stand by every man in the place who does right. Whenever a man is doing well do not tear him down. All residents should be partners, not opponents. In all livelihoods the more business your rival does the more you will do. Every man who treats his customers honestly, fairly and courteously will get his share, and the more business that can be secured by united efforts the better it will be for all. When a town ceases to grow it begins to die, and the more readily utter ruin comes to all. Stand together for the advancement of every citizen. If a man shows ability to prosper, do not pull him back through jealously or weigh him down through cold indifference.

The Fish Creek Bridge Rebuilt.

A new bridge, to replace the one carried away by the flood last June, across Fish Creek at Lardeau City was finished last week. It is 270 feet long and rests on five piers. It is built farther down the stream, but on ground considerably higher than the old one and above high-water mark of last year, so that it is free of danger from floods. Seven men were employed about ten weeks on its construction, and the structure does credit to Alex. McRae, who had charge of it, and also to the Provincial Government which provided for its re-construction.

A Wigwam Wrestler.

SIR,—Tom Reid has gone to Revelstoke with a stiff neck, caused by a catch-as-catch-can with Dan McCashon to-day at the Wigwam. Dan can down any of the sports that come this way.

Wigwam, April 3. COM.

No. 2 was delayed this morning by an accident to a freight train near Sicamous—an engine and several cars derailed. No person injured.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway to run from a point at or near the mines, known as the "Trail Creek mines," in the District of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, to some point as near as practicable to the junction of Trail Creek and the Columbia River, in the said District of Kootenay, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines; and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses, or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

Dated at [illegible] this [illegible] day of [illegible] A.D. 1895.

[illegible]

Solicitors for Applicants.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

About the Lamps.

Of all the things which have the misfortune to be misunderstood or improperly used in ordinary daily life, probably none is more so than the common paraffin lamp. A lamp is bought and filled with oil every day; after a time it does not give so good a light as before; then there are complaint about the quality of the oil, when a little thought would trace the defect to its real source. Remedy the fault, and remove the cause of complaint.

There is always more or less dust in the oil, consequently the wick in course of time gets clogged up, and cannot bring up the oil fast enough to enable the lamp to give a good light. A piece of flannel put in the lamp with the oil will collect much of the sediment that would cling to the wick. The wicks should be soaked in strong vinegar before using. This prevents smoking, and produces a clearer light. Insert wicks at the top of burner, and should they be difficult to turn up and down, pull out one or two threads near the side. The burner is furnished with a great number of small holes to provide air. If they get clogged, a smoky bad-smelling light is the result. Once a month the burner should be boiled in a strong solution of soda and soapsuds; while still hot, rub with a woolen cloth dipped in salt and vinegar; then rinse and polish till dry.

Should the top into which the burner screws become loose, pour in a little melted alum, and press firmly until cold. Before using lamp chimneys immerse them in cold water (to which a teaspoonful of salt should be added), and after boiling them, leave the water till cold. A lamp should never be carried through a draught while lit, as this causes many broken chimneys. Fill the lamps in the morning, and set them in a cool place away from the heat of a stove or open fireplace. The best lamp oil is that which is clear and nearly colorless, like water. It should be kept free from all exposure to atmospheric air.

If the lamp is filled with oil every day, and once a week emptied out, a new wick occasionally used, the burner clean, and a clear polished chimney used, it will be found that it is a cheap luxury, and not, as is often the case, a necessary evil which has to be used for lack of anything better. In many places things go on in the same careless manner year after year, with no attempt to improve them; but if a little reason and thought were used, we would soon find that many of our discomforts would be very easily overcome and banished.

Baby's Amusements.

The mother who thinks with a sigh of her utter inability to purchase a quarter of the pretty playthings which will keep her little one supplied with requisite novelties, need not despair while she has a perfect mine of treasures in her kitchen yet to be enjoyed, if she will only avail herself of them.

Does every one know the virtues of a dozen clothespins or a bright tin pan? Is it a commonly accepted fact that a tin dipper with a very few drops clinging to the bottom of it is one of the most desirable toys to be found from the baby's point of view? One can scarcely go amiss in selecting any of the common articles with which every kitchen is supplied, providing the article has no sharp edges, for a cut made by a tin is a sufficiently serious matter. Do not be troubled about finding something that the baby can handle easily. The larger and more clumsy the article the more enjoyment it seems to furnish. A splint market basket is a treasure to most little children.

Little Picture Frames.

These are made by cutting from heavy cardboard six heart-shaped pieces about eight inches in the widest part. In these cut ovals large enough to fit the photograph. Cut fine linen to cover the cardboards, and, on the face of each, embroider forget-me-nots. Cover all the boards. Cut a strip of broad pale blue ribbon the necessary length and attach to the back of the three frames which have been made by overhanding the hearts together, leaving a slit at one side in which to insert the picture. They must hang one below the other. At the upper end of the ribbon tie a large bow of the ribbon and sew a small ring at the back of the bow.

Cough Candy.

An excellent cough candy is made of slippery elm, flaxseed and sugar. Soak a gill of whole flaxseed in half a pint of boiling water. In another dish put a cup of broken bits of slippery elm, and cover this also with boiling water. Let these stand for two hours. Then strain them both through a muslin cloth into a saucepan containing a pound and a half of granulated sugar. Extract all the liquor you can, stir the sugar until it is melted and then boil it until it turns to candy. Pour it out at once when it reaches this point onto greased papers. This is the old-fashioned rule. The candy is more palatable if the juice of two lemons is added to it after it has cooked for ten minutes.

Sewing Machine Quilting.

A writer puts the quilt in the frames the old-fashioned way, bastes around the edges and down the centre; then she takes it out, carefully rolls it from each side towards the centre basting; begins in the middle and stitches rows the desired distance apart to each side edge. After she has gone one way she can begin at the end and go to the other end, but it makes a smaller roll under the arm of the machine to begin in the centre.

How to Make Maple Wax.

A delicious confection for children, and not amiss to their elders, is maple wax. Boil maple sugar with a little water to a thick syrup. When a little will harden readily on snow or ice, it is ready. Then pour it over a great pan, either of closely packed snow, or a cake of ice. It will make sheets of brittle, melting candy that is most luscious, and very easily prepared.

Useful Recipes.

Brown Betty.—The necessary ingredients are as follows: One cupful of breadcrumbs, two cupfuls of chopped apples (tart), a half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, and two tablespoonfuls of butter cut into bits. Butter a deep dish, put in a layer of apples, sprinkle with sugar, a few bits of butter and cinnamon, and cover with bread crumbs, then add another layer of apples, etc. Cover closely and let steam three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven, then uncover and brown quickly.

Lemon Cream.—Peel three lemons and squeeze out the juice into one quart of milk add the peel cut in pieces, and cover the mixture for a few hours, then add six eggs well beaten and one pint of water well sweetened. Strain and simmer over a gentle fire until it thickens; serve cold.

Milk Lemonade.—Dissolve in one quart of boiling water a cupful and a half of loaf sugar. Add one-half pint of lemon juice and lastly a pint and a half of boiling milk.

Cream Cake.—Cake: One cupful of sugar, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of milk, one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a good pinch of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar to a cream. Add the milk and salt, beat in the flour, with which the baking powder has been mixed, and add the white of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Stir till thoroughly mixed, and bake in three buttered plates dusted with flour. Cream: Two cupfuls of milk, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, three tablespoonfuls of flour mixed to a smooth paste with a half cupful of milk, one egg and a half-teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla extract. Scald the milk, and when hot, stir in the flour paste and salt. Cook ten minutes and add the egg well beaten with the sugar. Stir till well mixed, remove from the fire and cool, add the flavoring and spread between the layers of cake.

INDIAN PRINCE IN NEW YORK.

A Chat With the Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung Bahadur.

His Highness the Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung Bahadur of India and his wife arrived in New York a few days ago. They have with them a maid and a valet, and they are making a tour of the principal cities of the world, which they propose to circle. Their trip began at Hyderabad, in the southern part of Hindoostan, where Imad Nawaz Jung Bahadar is a great prince.

They arrived from Asia on the steamship City of Pekin. The Nawab is a rather tall, well formed man, of perhaps 40 years of age. He has a brown skin, a dark beard, the whitest of teeth, very bright, brown eyes and a pleasant face, which would be described as good-looking rather than positively handsome. His manner is that of any well-bred gentleman, and his voice is wonderfully soft and pleasing. His dress was decidedly ornamental. On his head he wore a red fez with a black tassel. The distinctive article of his attire was a long, loose red garment, looking much like a dressing gown, and fastened with silk frogs. Beneath this could be seen trousers of some light white fabric, with glistening threads of silk running through the cloth, the effect being that of the nether part of a set of glorified pajamas. On his feet were loose, broad-toed slippers, but the crowning glory of his costume is his hosiery. These stockings are of black silken texture, underneath which is a brilliant green, the effect of the green seen through the black being highly ornamental. The Prince wore on his left hand a small intaglio ring with cabalistic characters.

"We are on a pleasure trip merely," said the Prince in response to a question. "We have been away from home four months, having come to this country from China, where we went to Canton, Shanghai, and Hong Kong. We might have travelled about China more but for the war. There is no travel in the districts where the fighting is, and we could not go to Pekin. For a few days we stopped at San Francisco, and at Niagara Falls. That is the greatest thing I have seen here in America.

"In my country we do not believe in so much crowding into the cities. It is better for the public health, better for the Government, better for the poorer classes, better for agriculture, better for finance, better all ways that people should not crowd together too much into cities. One thing I find strange here is your eating. In India we eat not much meat; a little mutton, perhaps, but mostly vegetables and green things; but here you all eat meat, meat, meat. You are great flesh eaters. Still, every one to his own taste. You say it so in English, do you not?"

The reporter added that it was a common saying in English and added that doubtless the Prince had learned to speak English fluently in Great Britain.

"No; I have never been in Europe," said the Prince, "and this is my first visit to America; but I have studied English for ten months, yet I fear I speak not correctly many times. In the East everything is English. There is a little French, but English is the language of the world—English language, I mean to say."

"Do you intend to learn French and German also when you visit those countries?" asked the reporter.

"No; I think not. I am not traveling to learn languages or to study politics as some of my countrymen do. It is merely a pleasure trip, and I interest myself in social conditions, I think you call it. My wife and I will go to all the chief capitals of the world, and we map out our course as we travel. We sail from here by the White Star line. I do not know when we shall get home again. Perhaps not for a long time."

On Saturday the Princess called on the wife of the Turkish Consul, wearing a profusion of superb gems on her fingers, in her dress, and in her hair. Her bonnet-strings were simply lines of rubies; diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires. Monday night the Turkish Consul and his wife dined at the Waldorf with the Prince and Princess.

A Lucky Man Servant.

It is not often that an employer is so handsomely considerate of the services of an old and faithful retainer as the recently deceased K. S. Masurin, a wealthy Moscow merchant, who has bequeathed the sum of 400,000 rubles to his man servant, Philipipoff. The fortunate legatee had served M. Masurin for the last thirty years.

President Cleveland was 58 years of age on Monday.

Grand Duke George of Russia, brother of the Czar, has arrived at Algiers from Livadia, where he will remain some time for the benefit of his health.

SCORES OF RUFFIANS.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS AND ITALIAN DESPERADOES IN LONDON.

An Exodus of Anarchists is Followed by an Immigration of Italian Desperadoes—Cost of Living Now and a Half Century Ago Contrasted.

A recent London letter says:—While French anarchists have been leaving London during the past fortnight Italian desperadoes have been coming in. All those expelled from Switzerland by the Berne federal council have made Islington their headquarters and are acknowledging "Pope" Malatesta as their leader. Among them is the notorious advocate, Gori, who was often mentioned during the trial of the assassin of President Carnot. The authorities do not like this invasion, since it is giving them considerable trouble in the way of espionage not at all to the liking of the English police. At meetings of the several groups speeches have been delivered in the advocacy of violence and an active propaganda is regarded as imminent. The police say that, reassured by their growing numbers, the Italians may startle the British metropolis at any moment by some devilish outrage.

Henri Rochefort is responsible for the departure of the French refugees. As soon as the amnesty was declared he promised to pay all their expenses back to Paris. Inspector Melville, of Scotland Yard, reports that seventy of the fellows availed themselves of Rochefort's generosity and are now in France ready for any new deviltry. They took their departure at odd intervals under the eyes of the police agents. Many foreigners who have been lost sight of were discovered during the exodus; and the authorities in France were duly notified of their movements. Owing to this information the French police, it is reported, have the men under surveillance and will be ready to check their powers for mischief. The foreign clubs in Soho, the hotbed of pernicious activity in the past, are now practically deserted, but Islington is disagreeably crowded with the new arrivals from Switzerland and Belgium.

COST OF LIVING.

George Augustus Sala, the veteran journalist, has been writing a series of articles contrasting the cost of living fifty years ago with that of the present time. He finds many things cheaper now, but, like most old-timers, he has a sneaking fondness for the past. He sums up as follows:

"On the whole I am disposed to think that the great majority of articles which we consume, and the accessories of civilization, are considerably cheaper than they were, say, in 1834, but—and there is a great deal in this particular but—the cost of living is greater in the present year of the good Queen Victoria than it was in the last year of William IV. All classes consume or enjoy a great deal more than they formerly consumed, still everybody—rich, moderately circumstanced or poor—want more than they formerly did. If traveling by rail or steamer be cheaper, all classes travel much more frequently and longer distances than they were formerly accustomed to do. They have more clothes, more food, more finery, more books and papers than their fathers had, but wages and salaries have not, to any proportionate extent, increased in view of the largely enhanced cost of living. I mean, in fine, that fifty years since a professional man in a small way of business could maintain himself, his wife and his family very comfortably on two hundred ($1,000) a year, and I scarcely think that such an income would now suffice to keep him. As to the great army of clerks—lawyers, bankers and commercial—it is to me a puzzle how they can manage to live at all, much less to marry and have offspring."

TO ENCOURAGE INSTRUCTION.

An interesting review of the movement which led to the organization of the science and art department in England is given in a report just issued. Until 1856 very little was done by the government to encourage systematic instruction in technical subjects, but since then the grants have been greatly increased. Last year the estimate for the work which is doing so much for the training of the masses was over $3,500,000. In addition to this, by new legislation, the council of any county or borough or any suburban authority is empowered to levy a rate in aid of technical or manual instruction, and many local bodies would have taken advantage of this if the local taxation act of 1890 had not placed at their disposal a large sum available for the same purpose. This amount, the residue of the customs and excise duties, amounted to $4,260,000. Out of forty-nine English county councils, forty-one are applying the whole of their share to technical education, and eight a part of it; of the sixty one English borough councils fifty-three are devoting the whole, and seven a part to this purpose, while in only one, Preston, in Lancashire, the money is being applied to the relief of rates. The amount actually expended in England and Wales alone in 1892-3 was $2,514,915, and the amount allocated for the following year was $2,280,160. During the last decade there has been a steady increase in the number of organized science day schools. There were 1,421 of these in 1863, while in 1891 there were 2,632, and the payments on results have advanced within the same period from $220,115 to $650,000. London guilds are now taking an active interest in the work and are appropriating large amounts of their funds for technical schools and instruction. Manchester is soon to have a new technical school, for which over $500,000 has been appropriated.

A report has been placed before the British admiralty on the effect of the recent naval maneuvers on torpedo craft. Of six first-class boats present at the maneuvers five are declared, after ineffectual attempts at patching up, to be "prostrate." The worst case is the torpedo boat destroyer, Hornet, of which so much was expected. The disabling of those boats has led to some harsh criticism, and it has been decided to give closer attention to the construction of vessels of this character in the future.

The Duchess of Leinster is reported to have died at Mentone.

THE QUEEN IN FRANCE.

Grand Hotel, Cimiez, Southern France, Her Temporary Residence.

Queen Victoria is now domiciled on the Riviera for a few weeks. She occupies the Grand Hotel at Cimiez, which has been partly redecorated, refitted and refurnished for her use.

Plans of the building were sent to her at Osborne some time ago. She picked out for herself a suit of rooms on the first floor, the bedroom facing the north. The drawing-room and the dining-room were furnished anew under her immediate direction.

An elevator has been put in especially for her visit, and a private telegraph office has been fitted up so that she may know at all times what is going on in her own dominions.

The Grand Hotel commands beautiful views of the Mediterranean, the town of Nice and other interesting features of the three-miles wide strip of land between the house and the sea. It stands on a hillside which abounds in villas and gardens.

The front of the hotel is plain and rather bare. The back, looking out upon the garden, the view given in the picture is the prettier, more attractive part.

YOUNG BEAR AT OXFORD.

Exciting Time at the Famous College Caused by an Escaped Animal.

One of the faculty at Christ Church College, Oxford, England, recently had shipped to him a young bear from Mount Lebanon, Syria. When the box in which it was transported was opened at Oxford the animal leaped out and ran at once into the chapel where service was being held.

Just as he arrived at the door the stout verger happened to come from within, and the moment he saw the impish-looking creature running into his domain he made a tremendous flourish with his silver wand, and, darting into the chapel, ensconced himself in a tall pew, the door of which he bolted. Tiglath (as the bear was called), being scared by the wand, turned from the chapel and scampered frantically about the large quadrangle, putting to flight the numerous parties of dogs which in those days made the spot their afternoon rendezvous. After a sharp chase a gown was thrown over Tig and he was with difficulty secured.

During the struggle he got one of the fingers of his new master into his mouth and began vigorously sucking it, with that mumbling noise for which bears are remarkable. Thus he was led back to the student's rooms, walking all the way on his hind legs and sucking the finger with all his might. A collar was put around his neck and Tig became a prisoner. His good nature and amusing tricks soon made him a prime favorite with the undergraduates; a cap and gown were made, attired in which (to the great scandal of the dons), he accompanied his master to breakfasts and parties, where he contributed greatly to the amusement of the company and partook of good things, his favorite viands being muffins and ices.

He was in general of an amiable disposition, but subject to fits of rage, during which his violence was extreme, but a kind word and finger to suck soon brought him around. He was most impatient of solitude, and would cry for hours when left alone, particularly if it were dark. On one occasion he was kept in college till after the gates were locked and there was no possibility of getting him out without the porter seeing him, when there would have been a fine of 10 shillings to pay the next morning. Tig was therefore tied up in the courtyard, but his cries were so great that his master had him brought into his room and chained to the bed post, where he remained quiet till daylight, then awoke his master by licking his face, and presumably put his hind legs under the blankets.

A FREE DINNER.

The Clever Device of a Frenchman To Have a Good Blow Out.

The other evening a stylish and gentlemanly-looking individual stepped into one of the leading restaurants in Paris, took his seat at a table, and ordered a dinner tres recherche. When it was served up he tackled the dishes with the placid delight of a genuine epicure. When he was half way through the dessert a closed cab drew up at the door of the establishment, and a very grave-looking gentleman requested permission to look through the premises, as he expected to find there a fraudulent banker, whom he as a detective was instructed to take into custody. Of course, his demand was complied with, and no sooner had he entered the dining-room than he pointed to the luxurious reveler and whispered in the landlord's ear:

"You see, our information was correct. There he is. But for your own sake we prefer to avoid a row. Please tell the gentleman that his friend Baron, L., is outside and wishes to speak to him for half a minute."

On receiving the message our gastronomist immediately rose from the table and went out on the boulevard, where he was taken possession of by the detective, who put him into the cab and drove off with him. Next day the restaurant keeper went to the police office to recover payment for the "fraudulent banker's" dinner, amounting to about 60 francs. But neither the Commissary nor his subordinates know anything of the supposed capture. In the end it turned out to be nothing more or less than a clever bit of comedy got up for the purpose of enabling one of the actors to have "a good blow out."

A Cheap Funeral.

Housekeeper—Pretty specimen you are to ask for help! The dirt on you is an inch thick.

Tramp—Yes, mum; times are werry hard, mum, and funeral expenses comes high. I'm leavin' it on so when my time comes I won't need buryin'.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Business Man.

Money firmer in New York with call loans quoted at 3 per cent.

The output of Nova Scotia coal mines last year was 2,168,340 tons.

The gold reserve of the United States Treasury is $90,132,882.

There seems to be every reason to expect that the Belgium government will soon remove its prohibition of Canadian cattle.

The London market for American securities is very firm, quotations yesterday being the highest for some time.

There is a good demand for dressed hogs on the Toronto market with sales at $5.75 to $5.85 for car lots.

A syndicate has been formed in Belgium to import Canadian horses. Its agents are expected to come to Canada to open the trade.

The promoters of the Sault Ste. Marie & Hudson Bay Railway are about disposing of the charter to Minneapolis capitalists. Negotiations are now being made.

The product of the Canadian pig iron industry last year, according to statistics recently given, was 53,014 tons, of which 40,000 were produced in Nova Scotia.

Another well of natural gas has been opened on the property of the Ontario Natural Gas Co., on the lake shore near Leamington, Ontario, and is said to be a very good one.

Wheat in Ontario is very scarce, and prices are high. Millers experience some difficulty in getting enough for requirements. Large quantities of red and Manitoba spring have been shipped lately to Ontario from Montreal.

The leather business is light in the United States, but prices are very firm, heavy offers at slightly below the current prices having been refused. A further advance of half a cent has been made in leather produced from Rio Platto hides, and there is some demand for union crop but not much.

The trend of trade appears to be in the direction of improvement. Toronto wholesale dealers generally report an increase in the volume of business, and the feeling of confidence is growing. Spring orders are more numerous for dry goods, but the orders are chiefly for small parcels, showing that retail merchants are still exercising considerable caution. The imports of foreign goods at Toronto for February show an increase in silks, fancy goods and cottons as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Prices are not notably changed, metals and hardware are in better demand, and the grocery trade is improving. The higher prices of grains and hog products is an encouraging feature. Receipts are limited, which accounts for the advancing prices, but rising markets are always a stimulus to the trading public. Money is unchanged, with call loans on stocks quoted here at 4 per cent. This comparatively easy rate is the chief factor in the present strong state of the stock market. Discounts are quoted at 6 to 6½ per cent., and the slight increase in trade is reflected in the March bank statement, which shows a larger line of loans and discounts. At New York the rate for call loans is higher at 3 per cent. There are evidences of increased activity there, and the smaller surplus reserve of banks will make it easier to advance the rate still further.

Beats a Brother to Death.

Frank Thompson a farmer of Carmel Me., killed his brother Edward on Monday evening. Edward was drunk and attacked Frank, whose wife went to his aid. Edward threw her down and renewed his attack upon Frank, who had meantime armed himself with a club. With this Frank knocked Edward down, and in a frenzy of rage beat his head out of all semblance to humanity. The brothers were well to do, owning considerable property in common, and had always lived together peacably. Edward was a bachelor.

Blondin's Most Difficult Feat.

Blondin, the tight-rope walker, now over 70 years of age, when he is interrogated as the most difficult feat he has ever performed, always refers to his walking on a rope from the mainmast to the mizzen on board the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer Poonah, on his way out to Australia, their being such a heavy sea on at the time that he was forced to sit down on the rope five times as the largest waves approached the vessel.

Killed Them Off.

Mr. Grumpps—I notice that the big hats are not worn so much at the theaters as formerly.

Mrs. Grumpps—No; some lying paragrapher started the story that big hats were the cheapest.

BIG PRISONS OF PARIS.

GALAXY OF SENATORS, DEPUTIES AND BANKERS IN THEM.

A Visit to the Great Mazas—The Luxurious Sainte-Pelagie, Where the Prisoners Have a Jolly Good Time—Prisoners Work at Mat making Bootmaking or Tailoring.

Paris prisons at the present time contain a more distinguished set of guests than ever before in their history. Ex-Senators, ex-Deputies, bankers, directors and managers of newspapers, officers, noblemen, wealthy manufacturers, have of late been arrested with marvellous rapidity.

A hundred years ago they would have been sent to the guillotine without delay. The progress of a century has for such cases suspended, and probably put an end altogether, to the "rasoir," the slang term for the terrible knife, but the disgrace is as complete as ever.

There are eight prisons in Paris—the depot and jail of the Prefecture of Police situated behind the Palace of Justice; the Mazas Prison and House of Cellular Correction; House of Correctional Education, or Petite Roquette; Prison and House of Correction La Sante; Sainte-Pelagie; St. Lazare, for females exclusively; La Conciergerie and La Grande Roquette. In addition to these there is the prison of Cherche-Midi, for military prisoners only, and of which so much was recently heard during the trial by court-martial of the traitor Dreyfus.

The largest and by far the most important prison in the capital is Mazas, both as regards the number and the "quality" of the prisoners. Of all persons condemned by the tribunals of Paris only those who are to serve a term of

ONE YEAR OR LESS

remain in the capital. The others are sent to one of the twenty-six penitentiary houses in the provinces.

The Mazas covers seven and a half acres. There are 1,200 cells, which shelter 1,150 prisoners. The cells measure 11 feet 10 inches in length, are 6 feet and a half wide and about 9 feet high, their capacity being about 740 cubic feet. Each prisoner is shut up in a separate cell. A small window, almost a peephole, strongly barred, is cut out in the wall, the prisoner being at liberty to open and close it at will. It lets in neither a great amount of light nor a great quantity of air. There is one chair in each cell and it is chained to the wall. The prisoner sleeps in a hammock.

The most interesting objects on the walls are the Chaplain's almanacs, which are freely distributed among the prisoners. They contain good moral advice and solid arguments to prove that the worst criminal may, later on, lead a good life. Some of these almanacs contain short stories, and the subject of more than one of them is the wonderful escapes made by criminals from prisons. These almanacs constitute the reading matter of most of the prisoners. All the doors are of solid oak, and have a little hole in the top, through which the warden can keep an eye on the prisoner.

The warriors seem to be prisoners themselves. They always talk in an undertone, never laugh, and, were it not for their costume, would often be mistaken for their charges. They never leave a cell without taking the precaution of walking backwards. The director of the prison alone is allowed to inflict punishments, and his powers in this respect are limited to five days' dungeon. Orders from the Prefect of Police are necessary for anything beyond this penalty.

Prisoners work eight or nine hours a day at matmaking, bootmaking, or tailoring, and are allowed one hour's fresh air and walking exercise. Only prisoners who have been condemned are compelled to work.

The prison has sheltered M. Drumont, the editor of Libre Parole, who has just returned from his voluntary exile in Belgium, and other well-known editors. Many deputies have been confined here also. Like the journalists, they are always able to order their meals from an outside restaurant, to reside in a large and well-furnished room and to receive frequent visits from their friends. No one feels that he is serving a term and

NO DISGRACE IS ATTACHED

to a sentence executed at Sainte-Pelagie.

The Petite Roquette is reserved for boys under the age of sixteen. Half of the inmates are sent down by their parents as incorrigibles, the other half being condemned by the courts. A system of education is in practice here, and the boys are all compelled during a certain number of hours each day to make copper chains and nails. Many of these youngsters were once "gavroches" in the streets of Paris.

La Grande Roquette has been surnamed "the ante-chamber of the guillotine," and the discipline is very severe. When an execution takes place in Paris, the condemned prisoners are led direct from the Grande Roquette to the Place de la Roquette, where the guillotine is erected.

One of the most curious scenes to be witnessed at this prison is the final examination of prisoners about to be transported for life. They are first shaved—chin, cheeks and head, the last so roughly that it is made to look like a zebra's back. Then they are stripped of all clothing. Warders next examine their mouths and persons. Two assistants finally lay hold of the prisoner, bend him forward, make him cough, and then slap him on the stomach, so that he is compelled to vomit anything secreted in his body, a little file, for instance, or some other specially made instrument. A batch of convicts were despatched to the Ile of Re on the west coast of France, a few days ago. They will be transported by the first vessel to New Caledonia.

The City's Pitfalls.

Idle Tim—Phew! Never had sich a narrow escape in all the years I've been trampin. These ere big cities is full of pitfalls for the unwary.

Tattered Tom—What happened ye?

Idle Tim—I went into that big buildin, to tell me tale of woe, and where d'ye think I found meself? It was an employment office—an twenty different persons offered me work afore I could get out.

He Could Not Leave.

The boy stands on the burning deck,
The flames about him glow;
He smiles, because he knows at home
He'd have to shovel snow

CHINA'A DEMORALIZATION.

Millions Stolen by Mandarins Since the War Began.

Reforms in the Army Prevented by Hatred of Foreigners and Corruption—Von Hannecken's Plans—Wholesale Executions—In Search of the Treasure of Moukden.

There is a great deal of talk here among all foreigners in regard to the utter collapse of the scheme of the Chinese authorities for reorganizing their army and navy, says a letter from Shanghai. The capture of the Kow Shing and the notoriety which it brought upon Major Von Hannecken called attention to the efforts of this able army officer to put China's navy in presentable condition. There is no question that Viceroy Li had assured the Major that he should have carte blanche in reorganizing both the navy and the army. Under any other conditions it would have been hopeless for this foreign officer to undertake the service. It is plain that the Major did not remember the experience of Chinese Gordon over thirty years ago, or he would not have set about what every old resident in Shanghai regarded as an impossible task.

After the capture of the Chinese transport, Von Hennecken made his way back to this place. Here he dropped the plan of doing anything with the navy, leaving old Admiral Ting in supreme charge. The admiral is a good sailor, and, from a Chinese standpoint, a fair disciplinarian, but he has no competent lieutenants, and the utter inadequacy of his plans has been clearly shown in the battle of the Yalu, the fiasco at Port Arthur, and just now in the complete destruction of the Chinese navy at Wei-Hai-Wei. Money enough has been spent within the last six months to put the Chinese navy in charge of

COMPETENT FOREIGN OFFICERS,

and thus to make it a formidable rival of Admiral Ito's fleet; but the money appropriated has been squandered in the usual Chinese fashion, and now the Gulf of Pechili is left without a defender and the way to Pekin is open to the Japanese army.

Major Von Hannecken, when he arrived in Shanghai, announced a brand new scheme for the thorough reorganization of the Chinese army. His plan was good from a European point of view, as it comprised the thorough over-hauling of all the regiments and the placing of competent foreign officers in charge. Viceroy was understood to give it his favor, but there the whole thing stopped. The Imperial Council could not be got to consider it, and the elaborate plans of the Major are now lying pigeonholed along with many other projects of reform for China.

The utter absurdity of the scheme is seen in the assumption that in the midst of a war a great work like the reorganization of an army could be pushed through in a few weeks, whereas it has taken Japan nearly twenty years to accomplish the same result. In Japan rulers and people in recent years have both united in adopting European customs and making the army efficient. In China, on the other hand, the hatred of foreigners and the disinclination to adopt any European ideas are as strong as they were twenty years ago. Only a very small number of Chinese, who are inferior officers under the Viceroy, have any familiarity with European methods, or any liking for them. The great mass of hinCese officials are bitterly opposed to foreign ideas, because they see in them the practical death of all opportunity for the wholesale stealing which is now prevalent in every branch of the Chinese service.

No one who has not watched the spasmodic efforts of Viceroy Li to furnish troops to meet the Japanese can have any idea of

THE UTTER DEMORALIZATION

of all branches of the public service in China. The recruits who have passed through Shanghai were the most forlorn looking specimens that any one ever saw outside of refugees from famine districts. They seem to have been gathered up from the gutters, and their armament was such that they could never do any effective fighting even if they had the spirit.

Some day this story of the wholesale frauds committed by Chinese mandarins in furnishing troops will probably be printed.

Any one may learn some curious stories from the agents of European and American manufacturers of arms in regard to the methods of Chinese officials. Although money has been appropriated and edicts issued for the purpose of the latest improved rifles and other arms, the mandarins to whom these orders were sent have bought up antique carbines and muskets, with any old fixed ammunition that they could scrape up, and have furnished those as equipment for the armies to be sent to the front. The result was seen at the battle of Ping Yang, when three-quarters of the arms found on the field were of obsolete make, with ammunition that didn't fit. The same thing is seen in the shells and other ammunition furnished for the forts. In the few months since the war has been going on millions of dollars have been squandered in this barefaced way, and the greater part of the money has gone directly into the pockets of the thieving mandarins.

Reports from the outposts in the north show that the orders issued for recruits have been practically ignored. In some places, as in Shensi, the General in command committed suicide when the order came for him to march to Corea; his lieutenant, under the circumstances, wrote for further orders, and was beheaded for his hesitation. The Viceroy sent a small body of picked troops to Shensi to see that the orders were enforced, and these men were kept busy lopping off the heads of those who refused to obey orders or who tried to desert. Finally, the required force was started on its march, but no preparations were made for food or fuel, and this so-called army was expected to

SUBSIST ON THE COUNTRY

during its march of 300 or 400 miles. This is a fair specimen of the way the Chinese provinces have supplied men for the imperial army.

Accounts received from Moukden show that this ancient capital will be pretty sure to fall into the hands of the Japanese the first moment an army corps is able to invest it. The garrison has been increased recently by 4,000 men from Kirin and 8,000 men from Chihli. These forces are pretty fairly armed, but from the moment of their arrival there was trouble with the large detachment of Hunan troops who have been quartered in the city for some time. These men are the best fighters in the army, but they caused so much trouble in Moukden that they have been sent off to a neighboring city, to do their part in checking the Japanese advance. Their departure has not healed all feuds, however, as the original Manchu guard is at sword's points with the Chinese troops. The Manchus have been in control of Moukden for many years, and they have caused much hostility on the part of the recent arrivals by their domineering ways. They are not strong enough in numbers to insist upon good discipline, and the result is that fighting and robbery are of daily occurrence inside the city walls. Trade is practically dead, and many of the merchants have returned to China.

What the truth is in regard to the great treasure supposed to be buried in Moukden or near by cannot be ascertained. Chinese who know the city well declare that the treasure has not been removed, and that spies from the Japanese army or traitors from their own camp have given the Japanese commanders a clear idea of the location of the treasure. Certainly the diversion of so large a Japanese force into the heart of Manchuria in midwinter goes far to bear out this theory. The cold is so terrible that even the hardiest Japanese are unable to push on except at a snail's pace, but the fact that the greater part of the force on the road to Moukden is slowly nearing the city is taken here as proof that the Japanese are bent on securing this treasure, in order to recoup the nation for the great expenses of the war.

THE COLDEST WINTER.

Scientists Think That There Is Some Natural Law at Work

The most notable thing about the spell of cold weather through which we have passed is its widespread intensity. All Europe has been in the grasp of the ice king, and his antics are more talked about than those of any other monarch. In far Asia Japanese sailors were frozen to death while training their guns on the Chinese forts and fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei, and even in Northern Africa snow fell for the first time in so long a period that grown men gazed at it with wonder.

What does it all mean? Scientists have been at work for years to figure out a law of climatic and weather changes, and their conclusion is that it takes between thirty and thirty-five years to get from the extreme of heat to the extreme of cold. Just why this is they cannot tell, but their delving into the old records convinces them that there is some natural law at work, and that sooner or later it will be discovered.

Five years ago a Swiss professor, Brueckner by name, published a book, called "Climatic Oscillations Since 1700," and strangely enough, his calculations made it appear that one of the culminating periods of extreme cold would come around about this time—perhaps in this very year to be followed by gradually increasing warmer weather, which is scheduled to reach its highest point about the end of the first quarter of the next century.

While we think of our present sufferings, we may, therefore, turn for consolation to 1925 or 1930, and revel in the anticipation of the mildest winter that we can secure in this latitude.

THE DIARY OF FIFTY-TWO YEARS.

An Economical Frenchman's Record of Every Sou Spent in His Life.

Through his death the world at large has just learned of the existence of an eccentric Parisian who has left behind him a set of account books extending over the last fifty-two of his seventy-three years of life, and which contain the most minute record of his daily expenses. Had Shakespeare or any other great man whose history is little known left such statistical sidelight on his character, posterity might have found therein sufficient material from which to deduce a tolerably full and accurate biography.

It appears from the expense books of this individual, whose name has not reached this side of the Atlantic, that he smoked about three cigars daily, the actual number consumed during the fifty-two years being 62,811, of which 4,369 were given to him. The remaining 58,442 cost him $1,179, or about two cents apiece. To any one who has ever tried a two-sou cigar in Paris this explains why he smoked so few in a day, but not how he managed to live seventy-three years. He was moderate, likewise, in his expenditures for clothing, and during the period covered by his books he had made or bought ready made only 85 pair of trousers, which cost $460.11; 74 coats and vests, $790.78, and 62 pairs of shoes, $330.55. He bought 298 shirts and "devants" and 326 collars for $285.85. He was evidently a good walker, for he spent but $428.50 in omnibuses and tramways.

In fifteen years he drank according to his account books, 28,786 glasses of beer, of which 21,261 were "demis." For this beer and for the 36,081 "little glasses" of cognac, etc., he spent $5,350, plus $1,506 in tips.

There is much more information in these expense books, but some of it would not look well in print, from our point of view, though the French papers make comments which might be considered funny on some of the items.

Crime in Buffalo.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says:—Housebreaking, robbery, and assault are of nightly occurrence in Buffalo. Every morning one or more of the precinct captains reports some crime of this sort, but the boldest job done here in years was reported Friday morning. A tough rang the door-bell at the house of Prof. Tagg, on Allen street. His fifteen-year-old daughter answered the door, whereupon the ruffian sprang into the hall, caught her by the throat with one hand, and with the other forced a cloth saturated with chloroform against her nostrils and mouth. She sank unconscious to the floor, while the burglar ransacked the house. Evidently he was frightened away, for nothing of value was taken, and the girl was not molested further. The police are without a clue other than the meagre description given by the girl.

Two Spirits.

First Spirit (at the gate)—Every Lenten season I wore sackcloth and ashes.

St. Peter—Wait outside until I can examine the rest of your

Second Spirit—I always

the front pavement.

St. Peter—Come in.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Preventing Smut in Grain.

Smut grows from minute fungous spores clinging to the seed grains, so that if there are no live smut germs upon the grain sown, no fungous threads will grow into the plant tissues of the crop, and no smut spores will be fruited upon the resulting grains of wheat or oats. By stirring the seed grain in cold water for half an hour, many of the smutty grains will float out and many be skimmed off. The best remedy is to soak the seed grain in hot water at 132° F, which not only destroys the smut spores, but hastens the sprouting and improves the vigor of the resulting crop. A basket or bag through which the hot water passes to the seed is lifted up and down in a barrel or tank of water which must be kept at from 130° F. to 135° F for 15 minutes, when the grain is dipped into cold water to cool, and then spread out to dry. Solutions of chemicals may injure the germinating power of the grain, but they have long been successfully used for the burnt smut of wheat, and the loose smut of oats. Where a grain drill is to be used, washing for a short time in a strong solution is preferable to a long soaking in a weaker fluid. One lb. copper sulphate (blue vitriol) dissolved in 7 qts to 3 gals of water makes strong solutions for thoroughly wetting 10 to 15 bu. grain, which is then dried by mixing well with a little land plaster or slaked lime. On using 20 gals water, soak for 12 hours, wash in strong lime water for 10 minutes, and dry. One lb. potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) dissolved in 10 gals water will soak out the smut in 12 hours if the grain is stirred occasionally; or using 20 gals water 24 hours' soaking will be needed before drying the grain.

Growing Tomatoes by the Acre.

It is difficult to say which is the best single variety of tomato, there are so many good ones. The Paragon has always given satisfaction, but in the home garden it is a good plan to plant a small and a seedling. The seeds should be sown in cold frames a month or six weeks before the plants are wanted for planting out. The plants should be ready by the time frosts are over. There are several ways of growing tomatoes, but a plan which is liked very much by many, especially when not more than an acre is planted, is as follows: After plowing the soil thoroughly and then harrowing in a half or whole ton of some good fertilizer, check off the land five by five feet, and at each intersection of the furrows drive down a stout stake 18 inches in the soil, leaving three feet above. In a triangle about this stake set three plants, 12 or 15 inches from the stake. Before the plants fall over encircle them and stake with a broad strong band; drawing the plants in just a little. If the band is placed about 15 inches from the ground it will be sufficient to hold up the fruit from the ground; but if the vines grow very large a second band may be put on later, but one is usually enough. Each hill should yield, at the very lowest, if the land is good, a peck of tomatoes. At five by five feet there will be 1,742 stakes or hills, and with three plants to the hill it will require 5,226 plants per acre. If preferred, two plants may be set to the stake, and the hills reduced to a distance of five by four feet, using 4,356 plants per acre.

Dairy Pointers.

Beauty is only skin deep, even in a cow.

No cow can keep a sweet temper when her owner has a sour one.

The cow that gets kicked kicks back by shrinking her milk.

It is not so much the quantity of fluid in the milk pail that counts, as does the number of butter globules it contains.

Train up a heifer in the way she should go, and when she is a cow she will not depart from it.

Cows seldom grow long hair except in a cold stable. Then it is a blessed provision of nature.

No cow needs a board hung over her face, or a poke around her neck, on a farm where there are good fences.

It never pays to overcrowd the pasture or stable with cows. Make the farm larger, or the dairy smaller.

A cow is different from a child, in that she can never be spoiled by too much petting. Speak softly, milk gently, and she becomes at once your profitable friend.

Winter sunshine is always good for dairy animals, if it does not reach them through a rosty air.

Some cows are older and less profitable at eight years of age than others are at twelve. Difference in care is the cause of it.

The Best Hens.

The most profitable breed of hens for farmers, who live away from the city markets, is the leghorn. They more than make up in eggs for what they lack as flesh producers. Poultry raisers of our northern states have to send their dressed poultry to market at a time when prices are low. Fancy prices are obtained just before cool weather, but there is risk in sending dressed poultry 200 or 300 miles by express in hot weather. Leghorns are easier to raise and the pullets mature at least a month earlier than the heavy breeds. Pullets hatched in May make winter layers. They are active and not likely to accumulate fat during the fall and winter, which puts a stop to laying. Some object to their large combs, which are likely to freeze; but all hens, to be profitable, must have houses warm enough to prevent such injury. White Leghorns lay fully as well and are more inclined to sit than those of the brown variety, besides having no colored pinfeathers, which makes them look better dressed.

To Feed Wheat Without Grinding.

Into a kerosene barrel put four bushels of wheat. Bring 20 gallons of water to a boil and pour over the wheat. Cover the barrel with a cloth, let it stand for 24 hours. It will then be throughly cooked and ready for feeding.

Two Great Needs.

Ventilation and drainage are the great needs of the modern dairy barn, which has been built too close and warm of late years. Nothing is more injurious than the offensive and unhealthful gases that arise from tightly floored stables with no drainage facilities. Proper drainage insures a more wholesome atmosphere, and the liquid excrement, drained to a tank, is worth as a fertilizer several dollars per cow annually.

Give Animals Time to Drink.

Young animals are sometimes slow to drink cold water. Be patient. It does not pay to drive them away from the trough before they have drunk.

TAKING DEEP SOUNDINGS AT SEA.

Answer to an Oft-Asked Question—Inky Darkness and Freezing Cold.

How is the sea sounded? The Popular Science Monthly answers that question as follows: "A ship regularly engaged in deep sea sounding usually has the sounding machine mounted at the after-end, and when about to sound is brought to a standstill with the stern to the sea. The stray line, with the sounding-rod and sinker attached, is over the guide pulley and carefully lowered to the water's edge, the register is set to zero and the deep-sea thermometer is clamped to the sounding line, which controls the velocity with which the wire is unreeled, another at the brake and a third on the grating outside to handle the sinker and instruments, and to guide the wire as it passes overboard; a machinist is at the hoisting engine, and the recorder takes a position for reading the register. When the sinker is let go the vessel is maneuvered so as to keep the wire vertical, and friction line is adjusted so as to allow it to descend from seventy to one hundred fathoms per minute. The instant the sinker strikes bottom, which is unmistakably indicated by the sudden release of the wire from strain, the reel is stopped by the friction line and brake; the recorder notes the number of turns of the reel. In an hour this messenger of man's ingenuity makes it excursion through five miles of watery waste to the abysmal regions of perfect repose, and brings to the surface the soil with which the rain of shells of minute infusorial organisms from the upper waters has been for ages mantling the ocean's floor. Here and there a giant peak rising from these sunless depths lifts his head to see the sky, and the dredge and trawl tell us that along his rugged sides, and on the hills and plains below, and even in the inky blackness and freezing cold of the deepest valleys, there is life."

HORROR IN STORE FOR CHINA.

When the Warm Weather Sets In a Frightful Outbreak of Pestilence May Break Out in the Chinese Armies.

In the United Service Magazine there is an article by Col. Maurice, C.B., on the war between China and Japan, which will arrest attention. Col. Maurice predicts fearful things for the Chinese. "A vision of horror," he says, "has been long floating before my eyes as to what is going to happen before the war comes to an end." The Chinese authorities are now boasting that they have gathered round Pekin half a million of men. Discipline or organization there is none. The Chinese have not the faintest notion of the most ordinary military or sanitary precautions. "What will happen when the snow, fouled by hundreds of thousands of men and animals, melts in the spring? Ever since the naval battle of the Yalu the accumulation of ill-disciplined soldiery has been going on. So grave is the danger even for a civilized army to be long gathered on one spot that it is the rule of armies only to concentrate actually for the purpose of battle, and to occupy a wide area before and afterward. Even with cilized armies one reason for it is the impossibility of maintaining for a few weeks or even days such conditions of health as will prevent the outbreak of serious epidemics. As soon as the warm weather sets in in the spring the consequence of all this must be a frightful outbreak of pestilence in some form or other, probably in many forms, but beginning with malignant typhus in its most virulent shape." The efforts to effect a peace may fail, the Japanese armies may move forward slowly, the authorities at Pekin may get a little heart again as they see the difficulties before the invaders, but when the weather moderates and the mild season begins, the Chinese will have in all probability, a foe to contend with vastly more unsparing than the foreign sword.

DEATHBED MURDER CONFESSION

Tabb Killed White in a Gambling Quarrel and Committed Arson to Conceal the Crime Eight Years Ago.

A special from Centralia, Ill., says that in 1887 Pavey & Allen did a mercantile business in Mount Vernon, Ill. The senior member of the firm was Gen. W. C. Pavey, ex-Auditor of the State of Illinois. In the employ of the firm was a man named White.

One night in the summer of 1887 the store building burned, and was a total loss. White roomed in the building, and his charred body was found in the debris. The origin of the fire was a mystery, and a still greater mystery was why White did not get out, as the exit was quite easy.

W. D. Tabb has been a prominent citizen of Mount Vernon for many years, and has frequently held public office. A few weeks ago he was the victim of pneumonia. When it became positive to him that he could not recover, he sent for Gen. Pavey and confessed that he was in Whites' room on the night of the fire. They were gambling; a quarrel arose, resulting in a fight, and in a fit of passion Tabb killed White.

In the desperation of the moment, Tabb fired the building and allowed White's body to burn to conceal the crime. After Tabb's death the friends of the family attempted to suppress the particulars, but they were of such importance that they have become generally known and fully verified.

How The Saviour Talked.

All of the notable discourses of the Saviour were delivered while he was sitting. Contrary to a general impression he always wore a white sudar, the end of which hung down his shoulders. Over his tunic, which reached to the hands and feet, was a blue tallith, with the prescribed tassels at the four corners. It was so thrown over him and so *used* together that the gray red-striped undergarment was little seen, and his feet, which had sandals, were seldom seen, except when he moved.

RIDING IN COMFORT.

CARRIAGES NOW HEATED AND LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

Storage Battery Under the Seat—By Touching a Button the Occupant May be as Comfortable as in His Parlor at Home

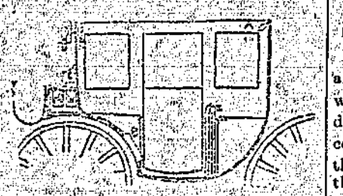
Electricity has been put to a novel use by a gentleman in lighting and heating his brougham. The device is so simple that it is strange nothing of the kind had been done before. In coldest weather the carriage is warmed to any desired temperature and the interior is so light that reading is possible at night.

Under the coachman's seat is a storage battery, very small and compact, and incased in a box fifteen inches long and eight inches deep. Technically it is a chemical battery, consisting of five cells of two volts each and with a normal discharge of ten amperes.

The battery can be charged by connecting with any incandescent light wire and will run all the lights and heat the brougham for seventy hours. As these are in use for only a few hours each day, charging is necessary but once or twice a month. Then the battery is easily removed from beneath the seat and connected with a wire.

Four incandescent lights are placed on the carriage, two outside and two inside. Ordinary incandescent bulbs are inserted in the glass lamps beside the coachman's seat and are connected by invisible wires with the battery. A little switch on the side of the seat enables the driver to light or extinguish them at will.

Inside the brougham lamps of a different pattern are used. Tucked in the back upper corners are two ground-glass globes, oval in form but an inch or two from the wood work. These globes just fit across the corners and do not in any way interfere



(A—Inside lights. B—Heater. C—Outside lights. D—Thermometer. E—Switches for lights and heater. F—Storage batteries.)

A CARRIAGE THAT IS LIGHTED AND HEATED BY ELECTRICITY.

with the heads of the occupants of the seat beneath. Wires running beneath the upholstery and along the floor connect with the storage battery. Though quite small, these lamps give brilliant light to the interior of the carriage.

Beneath the front seat is the heater, which is simply a coil of high-resistance wire around an iron plate two feet long and eight inches wide. It is incased in an iron frame and put in such position that occupants of the rear seat can place their feet upon it. When the current is turned on this heater raises the temperature to 80 degrees in a few minutes.

In the front corner is a small thermometer, so placed that if the carriage is empty the coachman can see it from his seat through the front window and regulate the temperature by means of a switch at his side.

The arrangement of buttons to govern the current has been devised. Each inside lamp is controlled by a button on either side of the door. Buttons to regulate the heater are in the same places. The coachman from his seat can light the outside lamps and turn on the heat inside.

"I am going to add one thing more," says the gentleman, "and that is an arrangement to do away with the necessity of recharging the storage battery. By putting a small generator that would not be noticed on the axle of the carriage and gearing it with the wheel, the battery will constantly be kept charged. Though I am not an electrician, the subject has always been a hobby of mine, and I fitted out my brougham with appliances that can be purchased in almost any electrical establishment.

"The comfort that can be derived from a lighted and heated carriage makes riding a real pleasure. When the carriage is waiting the coachman can turn on the heat at the proper time and by looking through the window behind his seat see the thermometer and keep the temperature at the right degree.

"Carriages propelled by electricity I confidently believe to be a possibility, and I expect to ride in my carriage without horses within three years from to-day."

Drinking Habits.

The Scotch and Irish, within about a century, have become a whisky-drinking people, but it cannot be said that they are less sober than the English. On the fair days in the South of Ireland there is much drunkenness, though perhaps of less noisy character than in the North of England. The drunken man is guarded by a sober friend, or a wife or sister, and the brawls which follow are not more numerous or murderous than in London.

A village of a thousand inhabitants may it is true, have forty public houses, but drunkenness depends more on the quality of liquor than on the number of places where it can be bought. The evil is quite as great in the larger island as it is in Ireland, and as terrible a scourge on the educated classes as it is on the peasantry. The drinking at wakes is still a scandal, but they are conducted with much more decency than of old.

A Neat Housekeeper.

Peddler—I'm selling the new patent bedroom fire-escapes, light, portable, quickly adjusted——

Bilkins—Don't want it. Wouldn't be of any use.

But, sir, you may have a fire at any time, and——

Suppose we should? Suppose I should buy that thing and take it home. The first time my wife went to setting things to rights, she'd put that contrivance into some queer corner where it couldn't be found in seventeen hours.

Two stock feeders were found frozen to death in the mountains of Kentucky. Four hunters froze to death in Louisiana.

ANTS' TALK.

An Ingenious Method of Listening to Their Conversation.

That ants are capable of producing sounds intelligible to their fellows and even audible to our ears seems to be proved by the experiments of Sir John Lubbock, Landois, Robert Wraughton, of Bombay, C. Janet, Forel, E. Warsmann and others. It also seems to be determined that the sounds are produced by the rubbing together of superficial portions of the body.

A simple yet ingenious contrivance is described for enabling an observer to hear and study these sounds. A glass funnel is set, small end down, in the middle of a square of window glass of five or six inches wide, fitting closely enough to prevent the insects crawling out under it. A bunch of ants about as large as a chestnut and free from foreign substance is dropped through the funnel, and that is lifted up at once. While the ants are still confused, and before any of them can reach the edge of the glass, it is covered with another square like it, which has been surrounded, a short distance from its edge by a pad of putty. This confines the ants and prevents their being crushed. The two plates of glass are pressed together to within the thickness of an ant's body, but closer on one side than on the other, so as to hold some tight and leave others free to take such positions as please them.

On applying this box of ants to the ear as one would a watch, a regular buzzing may be heard like that of water boiling in an open vessel, and with it some very clear stridulations. The ants may be kept alive several hours, and even days, in this prison if it is not air-tight; and whenever the ants are excited the stridulations may be heard very numerous and intense. The stridulations are supposed to be produced by rubbing the rough scaly surface of the chitinous covering, which is described as looking, when seen in one direction under the microscope, like the teeth of a saw.

STONE CANNON

Hewn Out of the Living Rock of Malta.

The most wonderful cannons on record are those which are described by Brydone, whose travels in Sicily and Malta won well-deserved renown toward the end of the last century. Many facts and stories he recounts that seem strangely old world to us, though the date is little more than a hundred years ago, so grandly did the French revolution transform Europe.

Malta was full of wonders more or less droll while the Knights held it. But nothing equaled the stone guns. Everybody knows that the fortifications were cut out of the solid rock, but Brydone was right in saying that a kind of ordnance used to defend them was unknown to all the world besides.

As we understand his description, the Knights left a great block of stone where they hollowed out an embrasure in the cliff, which afterward they shaped and bored in the form of a gigantic mortar. These engines contained a whole barrel of gunpowder. That shoveled in, they plugged it with a great piece of wood, fitted exactly to the bore, as wadding, and loaded up with cannon balls, shells and other deadly materials.

About 50 of these remarkable guns commanded the spots which a hostile ship was most likely to approach. "The mouths of some are six feet wide, and they are able to throw 10,000 pounds' weight of balls or stones." The range is not stated, but the falling projectiles covered an area of over 300 square yards.

QUEER OATHS.

How the Ancients Were Wont to Declare Themselves Bound.

The ancient Phoenicians in taking a legal oath, held a lamb in one hand and a stone in the other, to intimate their wishes that God might strike them dead, as they were ready to do the lamb, if they swore not according to truth.

The old Romans, upon a like occasion, took a pattern and cast it from them, saying to themselves, that God might cast them away if there was any falsity in what they swore.

In taking or administering an oath, the Jews slew a calf and cut it asunder, and the person that was to swear walked through the dissected parts to convince the spectators that he wished God, in like manner might cut him asunder, in case he falsified his oath.

The Scottish Highlanders used to think slightingly of the Lowland form of oath. At the Carlisle Assizes, a Highland drover, who had meditated the ruin of another, prosecuted him for horse stealing, and swore positively to the fact. This being done, the supposed criminal desired that his prosecutor might be sworn in the Highland manner, and the oath being tendered him accordingly, he refused to take it saying. "There is a hantle of difference betwix blawing on a book and damning ane's ain soul."

How He Broke the Ice.

Many different persons find the beginning of a conversation awkward, especially on ceremonious occasions and with strangers. Sometimes, however, the beginning is not half so awkward as what comes afterward.

According to a story in Punch, a bashful young man said to a lady at a dinner-party:

I've got to take you in to dinner, Miss Travers, and I'm rather afraid of you, you know. Mrs. Jolibois tells me you're very clever.

The young lady was naturally amused by this display of simplicity.

How absurd! she exclaimed. I'm not a bit clever.

The man heaved a sigh of relief, and answered:

Well, do you know, I thought you weren't.

Wanted No Quarreling.

He (encouraging)—I'm sure of one thing, my angel, you and I will never quarrel as that couple are doing.

She (with decision)—Indeed we won't If you ever speak to me as he did to her I'll call the police

Where She Isn't.

Mrs. Oldstyle—Is Mrs. Newage at home?

Servant—Mrs. Newage is an emancipated woman, ma'am. She is never at home.

MARRIED.

LONKOSMAKI—WALIMAKI.—At Clanwilliam, April 4, 1895, by Rev. C. A. Procunier, Nestor Lonkosmaki and Susana Walimaki, both natives of Finland.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Old newspapers for sale at the MAIL office.

The Revelstoke Lumber Co.'s sawmill has been started up this week for the season.

Dr. Watson, M.E., passed through Revelstoke Monday on his way from Ottawa to North Bend.

Hot X buns, smoking hot, just come out of the baker's shop, on Good Friday, at the Bakery. Order early.

Johnny Neilson left this morning for Big Bend, taking nearly fifty pounds of mail matter, mostly letters.

Owing to the delay in arrival of some novelties in hats, etc., H. N. Coursier has postponed his millinery opening to the 18th and 19th inst.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock arrived from down river on Thursday evening and, remaining one day, went west to Kamloops on Friday.

The Y.P.S.C.E. will hold their meeting on Monday the 8th inst. Subject—Things to be consecrated. Mr. Laing will lead the meeting. All are welcome.

H. Beck has given up working as a sectionman, and went to Tappen Siding a few days ago. He has taken up a farm there, and his family will follow him this week.

E. J. Millard, auditor of the Dominion Express Co., for Alberta, British Columbia and Washington, arrived from the east on Sunday and went south Monday morning.

Mails for all southern points in West Kootenay, will close at the Revelstoke post office Mondays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock p.m.; registered matter at 2.30 p.m.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church are requested to meet at Mrs. Reid's at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th inst. to discuss matters of business for the coming year.

F. McCarty brought in a carload of prime beef cattle from Ducks Wednesday night. The trade is looking up owing to the opening of spring business on the river.

Driver of 502, Al. Graves, is taking a rest at his home in Kamloops, while his engine goes into the shop for repairs. No. 357 is relieving 502, with C. C. Brown at the levers.

W. Leidy has taken the position of engineer at the Revelstoke Lumber Co.'s sawmill previously held by W. Reid. Mr. Leidy handled the engine on the C.P.R. pile driver last year on trestle and bridge work.

John Eagan, relieving agent, operator and despatcher for the C.P.R. was called up from Sicamous the first of the week and is installed as night operator at the station in place of Frank Lyonnais.

Mr. J. A. Mara, M.P., came up from Kamloops Thursday morning and went through to Nelson the same evening. He will be gone about a week and will then proceed to Ottawa for the session of parliament.

It is rumored that Morgan David will soon resign the place he has so long held with the Revelstoke Lumber Co. It will be a change indeed when Morgan is no longer "part and parcel" of the lumber company.

It is pleasant to look upon the officers of the Columbia River fleet again after their winter vacation and rest, and Purser Anderson was warmly welcomed upon his first appearance here on Thursday evening.

The bridge across the Illecillewaet was finished this week. Sam Crowle has had charge of the work, McDonald and Julien assisting from the beginning, while Williamson and Bennison have each worked only a few days.

Robert Gordon succeeds to the place so long held by Thomas Lewis, as C.P.R. blacksmith at the roundhouse. Mr. Gordon held the same position at Donald three years ago. He intends soon to move his family from Vancouver, where they are now residing.

Frank Lyonnais, who has been night operator at Revelstoke Station for several years, left on Monday morning with his family for Robson. He becomes agent of the Columbia & Kootenay at that place, having earned the promotion by long and satisfactory service for the C.P.R.

Messrs. Lougheed and Dickey are at work erecting a building adjoining the bakery of Lewis Bros., not far from the water tank, which is to be used as a restaurant by Mrs. Ross. It is 22x30, two storeys high, and will be convenient and well-located for the purpose for which it is designed.

The Good Templars of Revelstoke have decided to hold an old time taffy social in their hall some evening during Easter week. The programme will consist of songs, instrumental music, readings, recitations, speeches and taffy or candy for all—and all free. Everybody is invited, and all good taffy makers are kindly requested to report for duty.

H. E. Macdonnell went down on Monday into Southern Kootenay to take the position of contracting freight agent for the C.P.R. at Nelson, in place of J. Anderson, who is promoted to Seattle in the same capacity. A. D. Scroggy, heretofore agent at Seattle under the C.P.R., becomes general freight and passenger agent of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern.

Wm. Mackie had good luck among the fur-bearing animals this winter. Of nine marten that came down from the mountain along the railroad track near his camp, eight were caught and one escaped. Five mink were killed, but not until they had got away with a number of his chickens. Last week he set two traps for a beaver, and offered to bet 2 to 1 that the animal would be caught by the hind feet, and he would have won the bet. It was a young beaver, weighing about 50 lbs., and was pretty good eating.

Wm. Flemming has been missing meat from McCarty's slaughter house for several weeks and concluded to lay for the thief Wednesday night. It was evidently someone who knew in exactly which part of the carcase the best cuts could be found. Two men made their appearance during the night—a white man and a Chinaman—and were caught in the act. They will be very glad to get off without arrest no doubt, and "never do it again" if allowed to go. They were both well known in town.

THE BIG BEND.

Its Principal Locations and What has Been Done on Them.

In continuing the description of Big Bend, begun last week, the aim will not be to follow in detail the various companies that have secured leases of ground on the different creeks and made spasmodic efforts to work them, or who have perhaps got hold of them as speculators with the object of selling them out to men of capital, but rather to give an account of legitimate mining affairs as they exist at the present time.

The Ophir Bed Rock Flume Co. has a lease of the first ground above the mouth of McCulloch Creek, one mile and a-half in length. Capt. McCallum of Victoria, and his English friends, are the parties principally interested. In the summer of 1889 mining operations were prosecuted with fair success. An English capitalist, A. C. Jeffries, with James Brady, an expert on hydraulic mining, visited the mine in August of that year, and on Brady's favorable report Jeffries bought one-tenth of the property, paying for the same $15,000. Nothing has since been done, except to comply with the conditions of the lease, owing to irreconcilable disagreements among the shareholders which have involved the property in litigation. Nothing can be done with the mine until the lawsuits are terminated. The company was offered £30,000 for the property by a London firm, but the action of one shareholder percipitated the trouble and prevented the sale.

Next above the Ophir, three placer claims—the Bald Head, Erickson and Blue Bell, on which a tunnel of 1,100 feet, costing at least $10,000, had been run without striking bed-rock—were united and named the Last Chance Mining Co. Another tunnel lower down the river was begun by the new organization and another 1,100 feet of tunnel run without reaching bed-rock. In the summer of 1894 a new company was formed, including all the old stockholders that wished to remain, who took over the property and have since been drifting to find the rim of the channel or creek, and the long-sought gold deposits. The confidence with which the men of this company have prosecuted the work, expending at least $25,000 in time and money, is sufficient proof that it is a legitimate mining enterprise and deserves to be successful. The name of the present company is the McCulloch Creek Tunnel Co. They have one mile of ground and have worked with a light force during the winter.

The North Star, one-half mile long, lies next above. It is owned by Geo. Laforme, Gus Lund, John Sweeney and Ed. Sullivan. Four men worked on it all last winter and part of the summer, and will start on it again in the spring of 1895.

Next above the North Star, one-half mile long, is a claim owned by Wm. Kirkup and Andy Whalen (deceased). It is a hydraulic claim, prospects well, and some gold was taken out last summer. The remainder of the creek to the headwaters was worked out to bed-rock in the early time.

The head of McCulloch Creek was named Groundhog Basin by the early miners. As many probably as thirty quartz claims have been located there. Some of them assay well; free gold can be seen in nearly all of them; veins usually 8 to 15 inches wide; but no development work has been done on any of them.

French Creek flows into Gold Stream twelve miles above the Columbia River. The first location on the creek is the Honduras, a bench claim, owned by McRae and Madsen. A tunnel has been driven about 40 feet and the owners are preparing to work it next summer. The next half-mile is called the Nugget, a placer claim, owned by Thomas Hennessey and Geo. Fisher. Five men have worked all summer and three this winter. A shaft is being sunk to bed-rock and the intention is to work right along. Shaft house, pump and hoisting works are ready, and it is likely that gold will be taken out from the start.

The next location on the opposite or east side of the creek is a bench claim, one-half mile long, owned by a Fairhaven or Bellingham Bay company. They have had five men employed during the summer and are prepared to begin early this spring. They have already taken out gold and have much encouragement.

The Gold Hill next above on the west side of the creek, one mile long, is owned by Angus Beaton and Frank Vandall. They have had five men employed all summer and four a portion of the winter. This is one of the best claims on French Creek and has proved its value by producing about $6,000 last summer, although held back two months by high water.

The Consolation Co., 2½ miles from Gold Stream, has 3,100 feet of placer ground, and has kept ten men at work all summer. The June flood caused serious damage which was repaired at a cost of about $5,000 besides causing five months lost time. Since August, 1893, about $12,000 has been taken out, $5,000 of this amount being since the flood, repairs were finished. A valuable property, and owned by Geo. Lafogne, John Sweeney, O. B. Williams and James McCreary.

Above and adjoining is the Little Falls, one-half mile long. Frank Hilton, manager, on which the five owners are now sinking a shaft. This is the old McLain or railroad claim, originally christened the Excelsior, and is believed to be a good one. French Creek is about 25 miles long, but no locations have been made above three miles from its mouth—beyond are beaver meadows and timber.

On Gold Stream, near its mouth, Harry Howard and five others have taken placer claims, 100 feet each, and are working in company, wing-damming, building flumes, and will be ready for sluicing as soon as the water gets low enough. Next above, Charlie Norleins and partners have 600 feet—have wingdams made and are ready for sluicing. They had big luck last year. Above them McRae, Madsen, McFarlane and Keeley have a-half mile leased ground and are getting ready for spring.

On Carne's Creek, a company, composed of prominent Revelstoke men, is putting in a wing-dam. A splendid yield of dust is looked for as soon as bed-rock can be cleaned up.

On Smith Creek, there are two companies operating, both located on hydraulic properties. One is made up of residents of Revelstoke, the other is the Chicago syndicate that bought out the Sol Holden mine late in the fall. They are expected on in a short time with an outfit of hydraulic machinery, and also that they will take measures to cheapen the cost of freighting into the Bend by building a steamer.

Several valuable quartz claims were located on Carnes' Creek last year. It is classed as arsenical gold ore, not difficult to treat, the cropping assaying as high as $47 to the ton. This is believed to be one of the most promising finds of the year, and if not taken over by a company will be developed by the individual owners and discoverers.

The trails and bridges to Big Bend will be in good shape for early use, and the ferry across Gold Stream, at the mouth of McCulloch Creek, will be superseded by a bridge, the contract for the construction of which has already been let by the Provincial Government.

Big Bend News.

Wm. Long, one of the shareholders of the McCulloch Creek Tunnel Co., arrived down Tuesday evening. The company had drifted 225 feet, and then sunk a blind shaft 23 feet, when the work was stopped by water, which was considered an indication that they were near the gravel. The company will have a meeting here at once when it will be considered whether work shall be continued on the present lines or the old Fort Yale shaft of 1866, which proved to be rich at a depth of 94 feet, shall be cleaned out by pumping and drifts run from it. This old shaft is 2,000 feet farther up the creek than the upper end of the present tunnel, and the bottom of it about 100 feet higher. A change of plan of this nature promises good results and will probably be adopted.

At the Consolation mine the company were getting out between $300 and $400 a week regularly. Harry Osterlie has given up work for the present and Gus Lund has taken his place.

The Little Falls Co. have begun sinking a shaft at the lower end of the claim, and have rigged a wooden pump which keeps it clear of water.

The Revival Meetings.

The evangelistic services this past week have been fruitful, several conversions having been the result of the cottage meetings. There will be a special meeting of the young converts at Mr. Lindmark's house Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sunday morning and evening Mrs. Barrett will preach at both services in the the Methodist church, and the meetings will be continued for the three following days. Mrs. Barrett will then leave Revelstoke for Nicola where she begins revival services on the 15th. The closing on Wednesday night will be a grand jubilee service. There have been 22 conversions to date. COM.

Silver in New York April 3rd 60⅞ cts.

The letter of Mr. Charles Lindmark will appear next week.

An April first story that was published in the Winnipeg *Free Press* of that date—that navigation opened that day between Revelstoke and Robson—was a piece of *seasonable* news for the metropolitan daily. Navigation was not open on that day. In fact the Columbia River makes its own time schedules regardless of the wishes of steamboat and railway magnates.

Dan Savoy, after placer mining for two years on Trout Creek in the Lardeau Pass, came out a few days ago with a fine bag of gold dust, but it seems there was not enough to satisfy his ambition so he turned his claim over to his partners. He left for Victoria on Tuesday evening, and will take steamer for Alaska and the Yukon placer fields. He takes to Victoria three setts of cariboo horns for mounting, one of them being the horns of a cow, which are not often seen.

The steamer Lytton arrived at the Wigwam dock at six o'clock Thursday evening, the first boat of the season to make through connections; and the first train to make direct connection with the Lytton for Robson left Revelstoke at eight o'clock the same evening. Navigation on the Columbia River between Revelstoke and Robson is, therefore, now open for the season of 1895. The Lytton will make two through trips a week, and the Kootenai will run between Nakusp and Wigwam with freight until the ore blockade is raised.

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 $900.

It is well located and is a good stand for trade. Apply to MAIL Office or proprietor on the premises, JOSEPH WALKER. 3-tw

General Blacksmith

JAS. McMAHON,
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Repairs to Wagons, &c.

Shoeing a Specialty.

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 widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This 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

THE PLACE TO BUY

Miners' Supplies,
Groceries,
Provisions,

HARDWARE, STOVES
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
IS AT

H. N. COURSIER'S.

Bourne Bros.,

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ONE CARLOAD COAL OIL

EOCENE IN BARRELS AND CASES.
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL IN CASES.

Revelstoke,
New Denver
and Nakusp.

GILKER & WELLS,

POST-OFFICE STORE.

Gents' Furnishings,
Stationery,
Patent Medicines

And TOILET ARTICLES of every description.

FURS BOUGHT & SOLD.

Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

If you want to reach the People in the North Riding of West Kootenay

YOU SHOULD

Advertise in "The Kootenay Mail."

IF YOU WANT

Job Printing

You can get it done at the "Mail" Office

EQUAL IN STYLE AND AS LOW IN PRICE AS IN ANY OFFICE IN THE PROVINCE.

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.