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The Kootenay Mail.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED PAPER.

Vol. 9.—No. 37. REVELSTOKE, B. C., DECEMBER 12, 1902. $2.00 Per Year

Fancy and Staple GROCERIES

Dry Goods
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes
Rubbers and
Gum Boots

Our business is largely increasing. Every day sees new customers in our store. Are you one of them? The very large business we are doing shows that our policy of Small Profits and Quick Returns is amply justified and appreciated by our numerous friends all over the country. If you cannot come to us, write to us. No order is too small nor too large for us to fill, and the smallest order will receive the same careful attention as the largest. We want your custom. You want our goods. Then why not oblige one another?

Men's Furnishings
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Carpets
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A Complete Assortment in Every Line

Taylor Bros. & George, Limited

S. McMAHON

Has taken over the Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Implement business carried on by W. Mollison at Revelstoke.

Wagons Made and Repaired. The Best Carriage Woods Kept in Stock

Tools Sharpened. Shoeing a Specialty.

Chatham Wagons and Sleighs. W. M. Gray's Cutters, Buggies and Express Wagons. McCormick Mowers and Reapers. Copp Bros.' Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Potatoe Diggers, etc., etc.

MORRIS & STEED,

General Merchants.

Call and inspect our new stock of

Shoes, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ties, Underwear, etc

All above lines are up-to-date goods it will pay you to see them before purchasing elsewhere. We also carry

Trunks, Valises, Sweat Pads, Oil Coats, Oil Hats, Water-proof Sheets, etc

Weekly Shipments of Fresh Creamery Butter, and Eggs.
Our Teas and Coffees are taking the lead—try them.

MORRIS & STEED,
Front Street, - Revelstoke, B. C.

YOU PROMISED YOURSELF AN OVERCOAT

This Fall. Don't put it off too late and catch cold.
And do not buy a cheap, shoddy one. They never look well.
Let us make you a coat that will please you. We can do it.

R. S. Wilson, Fashionable Tailor.

E. J. Bourne,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, Socks, Winter clothing, Overalls, Suspenders Gloves, etc.

Boys and Children's Overcoats and Winter Clothing at Eastern Prices

Revelstoke Station, B. C.

P. BURNS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

. . . . Meat Merchants.

Head Office, Abattoir and Cold Storage:
Calgary, Alberta

CHRISTMAS.

Preparations at the Stores.

Revelstoke in a Splendid Position to Cater for the Holiday Trade.

The stores are now getting on their Christmas attire, and finer stocks of holiday goods have never been opened in the city. The following review will give an idea of the variety of goods to be found at the different business establishments.

C. B. HUME & CO.

have imported a stock of Linoge china, Japanese china, colored glass and china lamps, Royal Crown Derby goods, Japanese and nickel-plated trays, ladies and gents dressing cases, toys.

CANADA DRUG & BOOK CO.

have opened out a magnificent stock of toys and fancy goods. The list includes a large range of both dress and kid-bodied dolls, rag dolls of all kinds, clowns, steamers, tea sets, blocks, rattles, animals of every description, dumb-bells, magic lanterns, trains, horses, dogs, electric batteries, black boards, soldier sets, pistols, rubber balls, tobacco pipes, cigars and cigar cases with sterling silver mountings, large line of perfumes of English, French and Canadian manufacture, ladies and gents purses and pocket books, mirrors, shaving sets, souvenirs of Revelstoke, solid sterling silver table spoons and forks, vases, lot of new designs in photo frames, calendars and thousands of Xmas and New Year cards in the latest designs, burnt leather books suitable for gifts, new line of dainty little gift books, standard poets in morocco and plain binding, ladies and gents dressing cases, collar and cuff boxes, toilet articles of every description, large stock of presentation books, children's animals and picture books, nice line of Christmas candies in boxes including Wells's best chocolates, plagues, Xmas numbers of the illustrated papers, writing cases, photo albums, smokers and travelling cases.

R. H. TRUEMAN

will be in the city over Christmas holidays and the public know they can expect from him the best the photographers art can produce.

R. S. WILSON

has special lines suitable for dress suits, good stocks of tweeds and fancy worsteds for general suitings, and a large line of pantings.

J. GUY BARBER'S

jewelry store is always a centre of attraction at this season of the year. The stock includes a large assortment of sterling silver ware, genuine marble clocks, Merriden-Brittania ware, souvenir spoons, manicure sets, silver mounted umbrellas and canes, latest productions in purses and watches, Crocker's celebrated fountain pens, sterling silver picture frames.

W. M. LAWRENCE

has opened a nice stock of silver-plated goods, skates, hockey sticks, carvers of unique mounting in sterling silver and horn, in handsome cases, Rochester plated goods, flatware, knives and forks, children's sets, silver knives and forks, razors and cases, safety razors and cases. Mr. Lawrence is also showing a fine stock of quadruple plate.

A. N. SMITH

is making a feature of Christmas cakes, fruit and groceries. The Christmas cakes are beautifully got up, and will form an attractive feature of the Christmas table.

HOWARD KING

who makes a specialty of photo buttons and photo jewelry has opened in the building on McKenzie Avenue formerly occupied by the KOOTENAY MAIL. A very attractive feature is found in the hand painted photos, painted in water colors, and enamelled so as to give a clear hard surface.

J. BENNETT

has got in a shipment of musical instruments specially for the season also a stock of handsome boxes of 25 cigars each.

P. BURNS & CO.

will have a good stock of turkeys, poultry, fish and Christmas goods.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

POLITICS.

The opposition will not put up a candidate to oppose Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, leaving the field to him and the socialist candidate Williams.

Cumberland News: "We do not think that Poser Dick and his little disgruntled band of office seekers have had any effect on the resignation of Mr. Murphy, though doubtless they will claim it."

CONVENTION

Of Teachers to be Held at Revelstoke at Easter.

Revelstoke is the point selected for the next convention of provincial teachers. The convention will be held at Easter, and the fine school building which the city possesses will be used for the occasion. The convention will extend over three days and will be largely attended. The school trustees intend doing all in their power to extend due hospitality to the visitors, and no doubt the citizens generally will do all in their power to make the visit a pleasant one.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular meeting held Friday. Present: The Mayor, Ald. McMahon, McLeod, Taylor, Manning and Law.

CORRESPONDENCE

Boyd, Burns & Co. asking whether it was proposed to extend waterworks. —Reply sent nothing would be done at present and city not liable for company's contracts.

Same, re fire coupling.

Judge Sproat, objecting to assessment of lots sold by Farwell estate, and complaining of method of levying taxes.—Mr. Floyd said the assessment court had ordered certain of these lots to remain assessed to Mr. Farwell.—Error in assessment to be rectified.

R. Tapping complaining re water pipes at Opera House.—Referred to F. W. & L. Committee.

T. W. Bain reporting fire alarm and asking cupboard for fire supplies.

D. McCarthy, stating certain doors and windows were missing from No. 1 fire hall.—Ald. McLeod said there was only one door when he went through the fire hall. Ald. Law said all the doors were there except two.—The Mayor said if the doors had been put back on the other rooms Mr. McCarthy should not write a letter like that to the council reflecting on other people. —Referred to Water and Light Committee to investigate and report.

C. P. R. CROSSINGS

Correspondence between the city solicitor and G. M. Sproat on the question of crossings was read.

Resolved to instruct city solicitor to take steps to expropriate the necessary land to give a road to the cemetery.

GENERAL

Ald. McLeod considered the electric poles on McKenzie Avenue should be higher to raise the wires above the buildings.

The Mayor said the wire would in future be attached to the buildings.

Ald. McLeod said the city charter should be altered. He instanced the fixing of the city scales which the people demanded and now they got them they were not used and they found they could not compel their use.

It was resolved to request the city solicitor to draw up a list of amendments required to the city charter.

The Mayor urged that every effort should be made to get as many citizens as possible on the voters list for the coming elections.

AT HOME.

At Pitman's Business College

Perhaps one of the most brilliant gatherings of the season was the "At Home" at Pitman's Business College, Vancouver. Over two hundred of the young ladies and gentlemen of the city invited their friends to a musical festival. The entrance and wide staircase to the college, which occupies ten large rooms on the first floor of the Lord Strathcona Block, opposite the Hotel Vancouver, was beautifully decorated and embellished with evergreens, bunting, and flags. Each of the class rooms was tastefully and artistically decorated for the occasion by a committee of the students.

Ping Pong rooms were furnished in both wings of the college. The business offices and banks were for the time transformed into rooms for games. The telegraph operating room was in possession of young people playing at "Old Maid" and "Speculation". The latter was perhaps more in accord with the usual atmosphere of the "Ticker" room. The large typewriting room was transformed into the ladies cloak room and good order was maintained, as to the cloaks, but a few "whist" players missed their "rubbers", and played not "hunt the slipper" but hunt the "rubber".

The spacious theory room was turned to practical use by the "Refreshment Committee" and abundance of "toothsome morsels" proceeded forth from this generally dry as dust department. The large reception rooms and office of the college, which by the way is most elaborately furnished, contains several expensive and beautiful works of art, was turned over to the reception and musical committee. A raised platform was erected, and a programme carried out.

It would be invidious to make any special selection for praise. The old and present students each and all performed their allotted tasks in such an able and thoroughly artistic manner that it was evident they had not spared any pains to perfect themselves.

The British ship builders federation proposes a test of strength with the unions for increase of time and reduction of wages.

RAIL AND STEAMER

W. Winsor has returned from Montreal.

E. Corson had one of his wrists badly torn on Wednesdsy.

Chicago railways could find employment for 20,000 more men.

The Grand Trunk has started a fortnightly steamship service with England.

Agent Donovan, of Arrowhead, and Mrs. Donovan have gone east on a trip.

Mr. Bruce came in with the snow plough from the Pass this week and cleared the tracks.

No. 401 from the Boundary has been added to the rolling stock of the Nakusp and Slocan.

C. P. R engineers are busy this winter on the proposed loop at Field to avoid the big hill.

The Great Northern has applied for a charter to build a line from South-East Kootenay to Hudson's Bay.

American and Canadian trainmen expect a 20 per cent rise in wages on lines west of the Mississippi between the next three months.

The C.P.R. engineer's office is training its staff for future experiences. A new stove has been installed which is already known as the "fiery devil."

Great credit is due to Roadmaster Newman for the excellent condition in which he has kept the road in good shape for traffic, notwithstanding the heavy snowfall.

The new piece of road at Field to avoid the Ottertail hill has now been in operation a month. It saves the use of the pusher formerly required to get trains out of Field.

J. Simmons, one of the best known engineers on the Mountain and Shuswap Division, has been transferred to the Kootenay Division, where he will run on the Nelson-Slocan line.

General Supt. Marpole accompanied by Mr. Rattenbury, architect, arrived yesterday morning and went on to Field and Laggan, accompanied by Supt. Kilpatrick, to look over the new hotel building there.

Grant Hall, master mechanic of the Pacific Division, has been promoted to Montreal. During his residence in the west Mr. Hall has shown himself to be an especially capable and valued officer of the company. He will be succeeded by C. H. Temple, who has been foreman of the shops here since their inception. Mr. Temple has made many friends during his long residence in Revelstoke, and they will unite with us in congratulating him on his well-earned promotion. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of the company and employes alike.

THE MINES.

Iola smelter in Kansas, can handle 6000 tons of British Columbia zinc ore per month.

The De Beers Company cleared $10,500,000 out of their South Africa mines during the past year.

Spokane parties have organized the East Crow's Nest Coal and Coke Co. and have purchased 540 acres of coal lands.

The Provincial Mineralogist estimates the mineral output of the province increased 20 to 25 per cent this year.

This year the boundary will have shipped over half a million tons of ore valued at between two and three million dollars.

The Payne shipped 40 tons of zinc ore to Iola and 20 tons of lead to Trail last week. The Reco sent out 20 tons. The Bosun shipped seventy tons.

On the tramway being put in at the Triune mine in the Lardeau it has been found necessary to double the number of buckets used, the line as originally built proving too light to work properly.

We are glad to learn that the trouble which recently loomed over the Northwestern Development Syndicate are at an end, and matters are again working harmoniously. Good reports also come of the results of development work at the mine, a large body of ore having been struck and showing a steady improvement in values as development proceeds.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company shut down their mill and paid off a number of their men on Monday.

The Enterprise Brewery Co. have got in a supply of logs and will start up their fire-wood cutting plant as soon as their new sawing machine arrives.

F. Julian is about to start moving his shingle mill to Greely Creek, where he expects to have it in operation next month. The C. P. R. have put in a siding at the new site of the mill.

Rowland Brittain, Patent Attorney, Vancouver, reports two new patents issued to British Columbians, C. Schallberger on improvements in Pile Protecting Compounds and S. Fader on an improved Door Handle, both of which have been previously referred to.

The Voice says: "Few, if any, labor leaders in Canada have enjoyed to so great an extent the confidence and respect of workingmen as Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., for Nanaimo, B.C

If You Want the Best

and Purest Selected Tea that money can buy, packed to retain its natural aroma and flavor, free from the contamination of the odors of surrounding articles, get

Ting Ling Package Teas

They come in pound air tight leaded packages perfectly pure.

One Pound Makes Over 200 Cups,

50c per Pound

For sale only at

Bourne Bros. Grocery Store

OUR CHRISTMAS AD.

WILL OCCUPY THIS SPACE

NEXT WEEK.

J. A. Miller & Co., Chemists and Stationers
KILPATRICK BLOCK, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

STOVES

We would draw your attention to our own make of Air Tight Heaters
One of the most attractive stoves made today. Four sizes. Also
Coal and Wood Heaters, Cook Stoves and Steel Ranges.

FURNACES

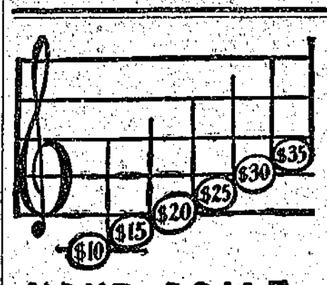
Our own make of rivetted pipes the same price as the patent "always slip" kind.

W. M. LAWRENCE.

MONSOON

TEA Direct from the GROWER to the Consumer.

MORRIS & STEED, Sole Agents, Revelstoke



YOUR SCALE OF WAGES

Your Scale of Wages can be raised to higher Notes—BANK NOTES.

The International Correspondence Schools,
SCRANTON, PA.

can train you in your spare time by mail to increase your value to yourself by increasing your value to others. We offer instruction in the following subjects: Mechanical, Steam, Electrical Civil, Sanitary and Mining Engineering; Shop and Foundry Practice; Mechanical Drawing Architecture; Architectural Drawing, Plumbing, Heating, and Ventilation, Sheet Metal work Telephony, Telegraphy, Chemistry, Ornamental Design, Lettering, Sign Painting, Bookkeeping Stenography, English Branches, Electro-Therapeutics French, German and Spanish (with phonograph).

10 per cent discount allowed to those sending in this advertisement.

Address W. H. McDOUGALL Local Representative, P. O. Box 130, Nelson, B. C.

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Complete Installations Our Specialty
Finest Class of Machinery . . .

The Hinton Electric Co. Limited
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER.

The Kootenay Mail

PUBLISHED FRIDAY.

—AT—

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES on application Changes in advertisements must be in by Tuesday of each week to secure good display.

JOB PRINTING promptly executed at reasonable rates.

ACCOUNTS for printing and advertising payable on first of month; subscriptions payable in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE invited on matters of public interest. Communications to Editor must be accompanied by name of writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Correspondence must reach the office by Tuesday evening.

Address

THE KOOTENAY MAIL,

Phone No. 13. Revelstoke, B.C.

We request our numerous readers to favor us with their assistance in making the KOOTENAY MAIL the most valuable advertising medium in the Kootenays by giving the preference, when making purchases to those firms who are regular advertisers in the KOOTENAY MAIL.

CITY AGENTS.

Copies of THE MAIL may be obtained from the following city agents:

J. W. BENNETT.
ANADA DRUG & BOOK CO.
F. B. WELLS.

HARVEY & McCARTER

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

OFFICES: MOLSONS BANK BLOCK, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Money to loan.
Offices: Revelstoke, B.C.; Fort Steele, B. C.

GEO. S. McCARTER, Revelstoke, B. C. J. A. HARVEY, Fort Steele, B. C.

L. E. MAISTRE & SCOTT,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

First Street. Revelstoke, B.C.

EDWARD A. HAGGEN,

MINING ENGINEER,

(Mem. American Institute Mining Engineers)
(Mem. Canadian Mining Institute.)
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Examination of and reports on Mineral Properties a Specialty.

WILLIAM A. BAUER,

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

Surveys of Mineral Claims, Timber Berths and Crown Lands.

Care of J. D. SHERALD, REVELSTOKE, B.C.

J. A. KIRK,

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

MISS EDWARDS,

TRAINED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSE.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

The Kootenay Mail

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902.

The salaries of the city officials require revision. As these salaries stand at present they are not a fit recognition of the services rendered and required.

Speaking at Victoria H. D. Helmken, M. P. P., said of the political outlook; "It would be found that Col. Prior would have a good majority when the house met, and that his policy would meet with the approval of all classes."

That was a manly speech Hon. Col. Prior made at Victoria the other day. It spoke hopefully of the future and ought to inspire confidence in the premier's determination to do all in his power to promote the best interests of the province.

Guggenheim, head of the smelter trust, thinks the outlook for silver is all right and says China and Switzerland must be big buyers of silver for coinage purposes. He says the demand for silver in the arts is increasing and that the syndicate now sell 1,200,000 ozs. a month where formerly they sold only 700,000 ozs.

RAILWAY GRANTS.

The Commercial says: "A statement comes from the Pacific coast to the effect that the Canadian Northern railway will not be extended through British Columbia to the coast unless the province grants the aid demanded by the company. If this statement is true, it is to be hoped the people of British Columbia will refuse to be taken by the throat in this way.

"The Commercial does not presume to say that British Columbia should not extend any aid whatever to the Canadian Northern railroad. We do, however, say that British Columbia, like other provinces of Canada, has been altogether too generous in aiding railway and other enterprises. The profligate manner in which the public domain has been given away in British Columbia almost exceeds the enterprise exhibited by the Dominion in getting rid of the nation's wealth represented by the public lands of Manitoba and the territories. The evils of this policy have become so apparent that at last the Dominion government has declared that grants of land will cease. The decision, however, has not been arrived at until irreparable injury has been done and enormous national wealth squandered."

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

This coming year will see the development of the greatest railway construction which Canada has known. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk have each intimated their intention of extending their systems to the Pacific Coast, and the Trans-Canada is being organized to build from Quebec to British Columbia. As usual these projects are made the basis of demands for money and land bonuses from the Dominion and Provincial governments. At last session of the British Columbia legislature a bill was passed to guarantee bonds for the Canadian Northern, in consideration of control of rates, but it appears this assistance is not sufficient for that company, and they threaten that, unless they get further substantial concessions, the road will stop at Edmonton. The Grand Trunk demands government grants equal to those given the Canadian Pacific. The Trans-Canada also looks on the public treasury as fair game.

The time has arrived when this province should not be held up by any railway company. These railways must get to the Pacific Coast, whose ports are necessary to afford an outlet for the enormous grain production of the North West. If the province did not give a dollar of cash or an acre of land these railways will be built, and for any assistance given the Province must receive equivalent value.

The Canadian Pacific is an object lesson for all time in land and money grants. The Dominion paid for the building of this road and should have retained the ownership. The government of that time preferred to put $70,000,000 of public money into the pockets of the Canadian Pacific promoters at the sacrifice of the public interests. And how have the public been treated? It is true the railway gives a good service, but it is also true that the people of Canada, having practically made a present of that railway to a company, have to pay excessive freight and passenger rates—much higher rates than levied by any other through road on the continent. The original arrangement, that when the company's profits amounted to 10 per cent the rates were to be lowered, is a dead letter. The company's accounts show earnings of 20 per cent on heavily watered stock, but because the company pays 5 per cent on its water instead of 10 per cent on the actual capital invested it escapes this obligation by a financial trick and has thus broken faith with the people. Again the company was to pay its share of the public taxation within a certain period, which has expired. Yet the company has broken faith with the public in this matter also, and has so far successfully avoided payment of its share of taxation. The position in which an important distributing centre like Revelstoke is placed as regards freight rates is nothing short of a public scandal. There is no better evidence of this than the fact that it pays to ship goods from Montreal to Vancouver and back again to Revelstoke—in other words the present tariff is so unfair that the company will do 750 miles of haulage beyond Revelstoke for less than for delivery at this point. How differently Spokane is treated by the Great Northern? Spokane is geographically to the Great Northern what Revelstoke is to the C. P. R. Such glaring injustice in railway rates demands state intervention, and shows the necessity of government control of railway schedules. It shows the folly of the people giving huge subsidies to railway companies, who repay such generosity by imposition and abuse of the privileges conferred on them. Where the government has to heavily subsidies the railway company in the first place, it is better for the government to take in hand the building and operation of the line. There is no greater public outrage than the railway position in Kootenay today. The government has spent many millions in cash and land grants to secure the opening of the Kootenay country by railways, but these huge public gifts to a private corporation are nullified by the excessive freight rates charged. With a fair schedule to enable our mines to profitably market their ores, the mines of Kootenay would be booming today, but if the C. P. R. cannot get its pound of flesh it would rather see the country tied up, and blue ruin stalking over it, than abate its freight rates to a point which would ensure general prosperity. Were these lines owned and operated by government, there would be at hand a means of the state aiding the mineral industry in an effective way. The people have learned their railway lesson too well, and future railway bonus hunters will find that railway deals in this province must be on a very different basis from what they have been in the past.

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

It is the duty of all residents of the city who are entitled to vote to see that their names are registered on the city electoral rolls. The city elections will soon be on and citizens who are entitled to vote will regret it when too late if they find themselves unable to record their votes. Besides, it adds to the dignity and importance of the city to have on the roll a full list of those citizens who are entitled to vote. Owners of real estate, householders and license-holders are entitled to have their names on the roll and they can have this done by obtaining from the city clerk a form of declaration and having it attested before the mayor, a justice of the peace or notary public.

THE PREMIER.

Talks Hopefully of the Future.

Speaking at the 32nd annual banquet of the Pioneer Society at Victoria, Hon. Col. Prior said he appeared before them for the first time as premier of British Columbia. He fully appreciated the great responsibility which he had undertaken, and intended, as far as he could to give the province honest and fair government. (Applause.) He had been told that he was up against a hard proposition. (Laughter.) Well, he saw before him many who in their day had been up against hard propositions. (Renewed laughter and applause.) And they overcame those difficulties, and that was what he intended to do if pluck and courage would do it. He would not show the white feather in the task he had undertaken. He had faith in British Columbia. Touching upon the condition of affairs in the province of British Columbia today, the affairs were not so bad as some would try to make out. He believed, indeed, that the province was in a fairly satisfactory condition. There was nothing much to complain of. Any man who had a fairly good chance could make an excellent living in British Columbia today. The agricultural industry was in good condition; bountiful crops were raised last season, and good prices were obtained. The same optimistic condition could be applied to lumbering, fishing and mining. On this latter point he felt in a position to speak with some degree of authority. He was emphatically of the opinion that the industry was on a good basis. The Rossland mines are today shipping more ore than at any time in their history. Great progress was being made in the Boundray country. One hundred thousand tons of zinc ore will be shipped to the United States this year. All this means prosperity for the country. (Applause.) The Atlin district also was most prosperous, and there was, he was happy to say, on the occasion of the Pioneer's dinner, a new era of prosperity setting in on the old Cariboo.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Site for Post-Office and Customs House Practically Decided Upon

A deal has been completed between the Farwell estate and the Dominion government which will practically fix the site of the Dominion government building to be erected next season for the post-office and custom house. By the deal Mr. Farwell transfers to the Dominion government the two lots at the corner of Government Road and First Street, and the Farwell estate gets the Dominion government reserve west of St. Peter's church. The new post-office will thus be opposite the City hotel and hospital. It will be a block nearer the upper town than the present post-office.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Fatalities on Intercolonial and C. P. R.

The Intercolonial jumped the rails at Belmont, near Truro, on Saturday. Engineer Samuel Tridden and four passengers were killed and several others injured.

The east-bound Canadian Pacific express was wrecked on Saturday at Caron Station, near Moose Jaw, and the track blocked for ten hours. A cow on the track derailed the train. Fireman James Armstrong was killed, and Engineer McLeod injured.

FIELD.

Explosion at Mt. Stephen House.

On Monday night the town of Field was startled by an explosion at Mt. Stephen house. The hotel is lighted by acetylene gas, the generator for which is located in an outbuilding some distance from the hotel. Two waiters went to the generator house with a naked light which fired the gas, causing an explosion. The doors and windows were blown out of the building and the men were burned about the face. Darkness prevailed for a time till Mr. Carey made his way into the generator house in the dark and re-charged the generator, which resumed work as if nothing had happened.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Change of Weather Disastrous to Many People.

Bad Blood Makes you Liable to Cold—A Cold Makes You Liable to Twenty Diseases—How to Protect Yourself.

Changes of the season affect the health more or less perceptibly. The effect of hot summer weather on the blood leaves it thin and watery, and now that the weather is changeable this makes itself disagreeably felt. You feel bilious, dyspeptic and tired; there may be pimples or eruptions of the skin; the damp weather brings little twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia that give warning of the winter that is coming. If you want to be brisk and strong for the winter it is now that you should build up the blood, and gives the nerves a little tonic. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest of all blood-making, nerve-restoring tonics, and will make you strong and stave off the aches and pains of winter if you take them now. Mr. James Adams, Brandon, Man., is one of the thousands whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored to health and strength. He says:—"It is with deep gratitude that I acknowledge the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before taking the pills my health was much shattered with rheumatism, nervous depression and sleeplessness. For fully twelve months I rarely got a good night's sleep. When I began the use of the pills it was with a determination to give them a fair trial. I did so and can truthfully say that I could not wish for better health than I now enjoy. I shall always speak a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Poor blood is the cause of most disease. Good blood means health and strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not purge—they simply make pure, rich blood. That's why they cure so many diseases. But you must always get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Never in the history of the central west has the general demand for labor been greater, nor within the memory of the oldest business men has such a scarcity of wage earners existed.

There is terrible distress in Russia through lack of employment.

Why you should buy

FAIR PLAY CHEWING TOBACCO

Because it is the best quality.
Because it is the most lasting chew.
Because it is the largest high grade 5 or 10c. plug.
Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st 1901.
Because we guarantee every plug, and
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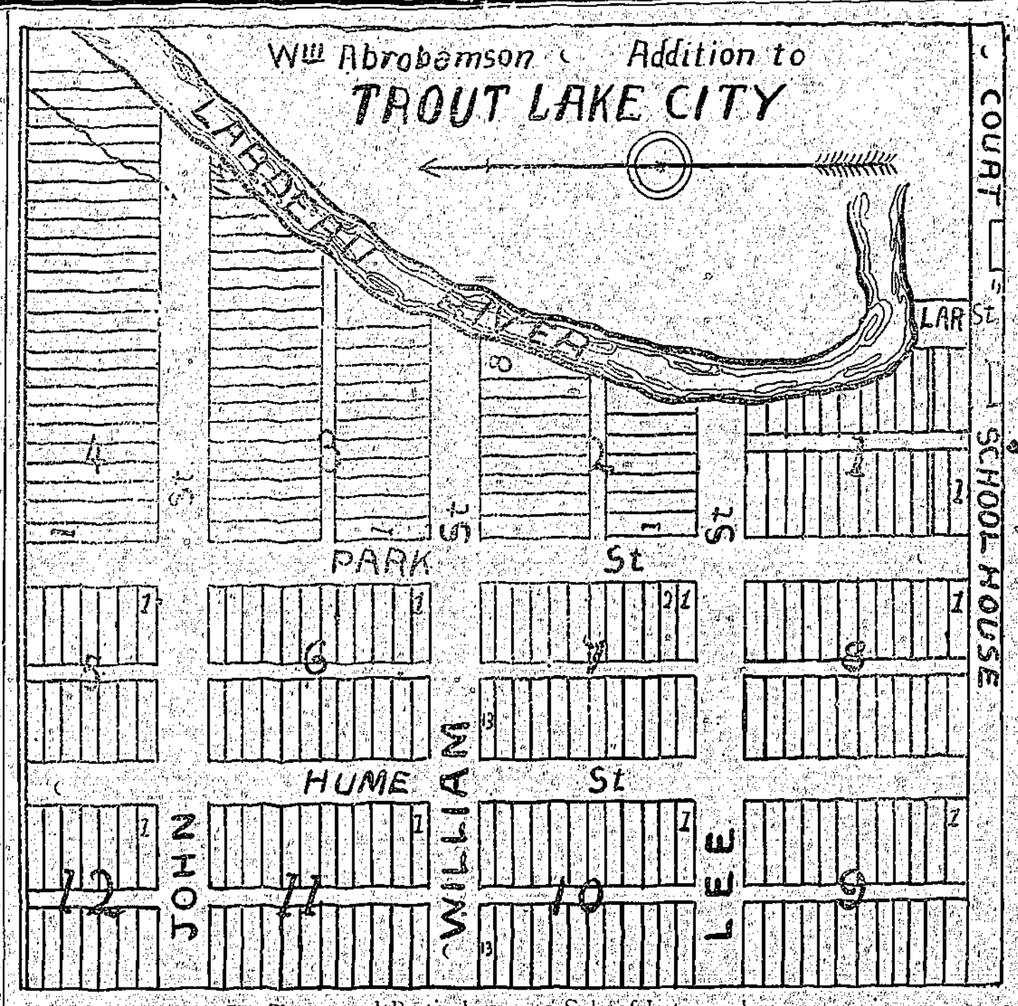

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10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

A GIRL OF GRIT.

BY MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.

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CHAPTER I.

MY AMERICAN MILLIONS.

IT WAS the middle of the night (as I thought) when Savory—my man, my landlord, valet and general factotum—came in and woke me. He gave me a letter, saying simply, "The gentleman's a-waiting, sir," and I read it twice, without understanding it in the very least.

Could it be a hoax? To satisfy myself I sat up in bed, rubbed my astonished and still half sleepy eyes and read it again. It ran as follows:

GRAY & QUINLAN, SOLICITORS,
101 LINCOLN'S INN, July 11, 189—.

Dear Sir—It is our pleasing duty to inform you, at the request of our New York agents, Messrs. Smiddy & Dann, of 57 Chambers street, New York city, that they have now definitely and conclusively established your claim as the sole surviving relative and general heir-at-law of their late esteemed client, Mr. Aretas McFaught of Church place and Fifth avenue, New York.

As the amount of your inheritance is very considerable and is estimated approximately at between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000, say three millions of sterling money, we have thought it right to apprise you of your good fortune without delay. Our Mr. Richard Quinlan will hand you this letter in person and will be pleased to take your instructions. We are, sir, your obedient servants,

GRAY & QUINLAN.

Captain William Aretas Wood, D. S. O., 21 Charges Street, Piccadilly.

"Here, Savory! Who brought this? Do you say he is waiting? I'll see him in half a minute." And, sluicing my head in cold water, I put on a favorite old dressing gown and passed into the next room, followed by Roy, my precious golden collie, who began at once to sniff suspiciously at my visitor's legs.

I found there a prim, little, old young gentleman, who scanned me curiously through his gold rimmed pince nez. Although, no doubt, greatly surprised—for he did not quite expect to see an archmillionaire in an old ulster with a ragged collar of catskin, with damp, unkempt locks and unshaven chin at that time of day—he addressed me with much formality and respect.

"I must apologize for this intrusion, Captain Wood—you are Captain Wood?"

"Undoubtedly."

"I am Mr. Quinlan, very much at your service. Capital dog is this your dog? Is he quite to be trusted?"

"Perfectly, if you don't speak to him. Lie down, Roy. I fear I am very late—a ball last night. Do you ever go to balls, Mr. Quinlan?"

"Not often, Captain Wood. But I'd have come too early I mean on! later on."

"By no means. I am going to hear more. But, first of all this letter—it's all bona fide, I suppose?"

"Without question. It is from our firm. There cannot be possibly a mistake. We have made it our business to verify all the facts. Indeed, this is not the first we had heard of the affair—but we did not think it right to speak to you on the subject. This morning, however, the mail has brought a full acknowledgment of your claims, so we came on at once to see you."

"How did you find out mine?"

"We have had our eye on you for some time past, Captain Wood," said the little lawyer, smiling. "While we were inquiring you understand we were anxious to do the best for you."

"I'm sure I'm infinitely obliged to you. But still I can't believe it quite. I should like to be confirmed in the reality of my good luck. You see, I haven't thoroughly taken it in."

"Read this letter from our New York agents, Captain Wood. It gives more details," and he handed me a precis written communication on two quarto sheets of tissue paper; also a number of cuttings from the New York press.

The early part of the letter referred to the search and discovery of the heir at law (myself) and stated frankly that there could be no sort of doubt that my case was clear and that they would be pleased, when called upon to put me in full possession of my estate.

From that they passed on to a brief enumeration of the assets, which comprised real estate in town lots, lands, houses, stocks, shares, well placed investments of all kinds, part ownership of a lucrative "road," or railway; the controlling power in shipping companies, coal companies, cable companies, and mining companies in all parts of the United States.

"It will be seen that the estate is of some magnitude," wrote Messrs. Smiddy & Dann, "and we earnestly hope that Captain William A. Wood will take an early opportunity of coming over to look into things for himself. We shall then be ready to give a full account of our stewardship and to explain any details."

"Meanwhile, to meet any small immediate needs, we have thought it advisable to remit a first bill of exchange for $50,000 say £10,217 17s 3d, at current rates, negotiable at sight and duly charged by us to the estate."

"The last part of the letter is convincing enough," I said with a little laugh, as I returned it to Mr. Quinlan. "Always supposing that it is real money and will not turn to withered leaves."

"How would you like it paid, Captain Wood? In gold, I'm [illegible]

"[illegible]

"It shall be done at once. I will call there, if you will permit me, on my way back to Lincoln's Inn. Is there anything more? As to your affairs generally, if you have no other lawyers, we are supposed to be good men of business and perhaps—of course we advance no claims—you may consider that we have served you well already and may intrust us further with your confidence."

"My dear sir, I fully and freely admit your claims. I should be most ungrateful if I did not. Pray consider yourselves installed as my confidential legal advisers from this time forth."

"Thank you sincerely, Captain Wood. I can only express a hope that as our acquaintance grows you will have no reason to regret this decision. I will now—unless you have any further commands—wish you a very good morning."

With a stiff, studied bow he bent before me and was gone. He left me a prey to many emotions—surprise, bewilderment still predominating, but withal a sense of pleasurable excitement.

It was indeed a change, a revolution in my affairs. Hitherto, like most men of my cloth, I had been constantly hard up; of late, all but in "Queer street," for I had yielded only too readily to the fascinations of London. After many years of service abroad, this spell at home, in the heart and center of life, was enough to turn any one's head. I was now on the headquarters staff, with an appointment in the intelligence department, and I found people were very kind; shoals of invitations came in, and I accepted everything—balls, dinners, routs. I went everywhere on the chance of meeting Frida Fairholme, at whose feet I had fallen the very first day we met. I worked hard at the office, but I played hard, too, making the most of my time, of my means, which, unhappily, did not go far. Four or five hundred a year is not exactly affluence for a careless young soldier, with a war office appointment, aping the ways of a finished man about town. Gloves, buttonholes and cab fares swallowed up half of it, and with the other half I had hardly been able to keep out of debt.

That, at least, and without looking further, was all over now.

Savory had suffered more than once from the narrowness of my budget, but he had been very good and patient, and I was glad to think he would be the first to benefit by my good fortune.

"Would you like your money?" I asked as I buttoned up my coat and made ready to start for the office, a little late in the day.

"Well, sir, I am rather pressed. The quarter's rent is overdue, and the landlord called twice yesterday. If you could make it convenient"—

"How much do I owe you?"

"Seventeen pounds eleven for the rooms, and Mrs. Savory's bill is £9."

I had taken out my checkbook while he spoke and wrote him a check for £50.

"A little check! There! Keep what's over after you've bought a nice bit of

"I will now wish you a very good morning."

jewelry for Mrs. S. You've been long suffering with me and shall be the first to share my luck."

Out in the streets, along King street, down Pall Mall, I trod the pavement with the conscious air of a man who had heard good news. Friends I passed saw it plainly on my face and rallied me on my beaming looks and buoyant demeanor. They had not left me when I walked through the swinging doors of Sykes & Sarsfield's bank. I was no longer the humble suppliant for a pitiful overdraft, but the possessor of a fine balance, who could hold his head high. Roy usually waited patiently outside, but today I encouraged him to enter at my heels.

CHAPTER II.

AT THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

As I left the bank, where I had been most cordially received, with my sovereign purse full and the nice crisp notes for £250 carefully put by in my pocketbook, I began at last to believe in my fortune. There is a solid, unmistakable reality in the chink of good gold, while the supple civility of the great financiers, who had so lately looked black at my overdrawn account, proved how completely my position was changed.

The morning's adventures and surprises had occupied much time, and it was now getting late; past noon in fact. We members of the "intelligence" made it a point of honor to be in good time at the office—an hour or more earlier than this. It had hardly occurred to me that I need not go to the office at all. You see, I had been some 13 years under discipline and not many hours an archmillionaire. Besides, there is such a thing as esprit de corps. I was a public servant, engaged in responsible work, and I could not, would not, have neglected it willingly; no, not for the wealth of the Indies.

So I stepped briskly down the steps below the Duke of York's column and crossed the park at my very best pace. For all that, I was overtaken near Birdcage walk by some one who hailed me without coming quite close.

"One word, sir, I pray, in your own best interests. But, sakes alive, keep back that hound. He is a fine beast, no doubt, but I'd rather have him farther away."

"Quiet, Roy! My dog will not harm you," I said civilly. "But at this moment I am very much pressed"—

"If you will allow me to walk with you a few yards, no more, I reckon I could make it plain to you that I have a good excuse for intruding upon your valuable time."

The park was as open to him as to me, and when he ranged himself alongside I made no objections. I confess I, too, was curious to hear what he had to say.

To be continued.

GOLDFIELDS.

R. F. Perry was in the city from Goldfields this week and reports such progress with the Northwest Development Company's stamp mill that it will be ready for operation by Jan. 1st. The aerial tram to the Goldfinch claim has been completed.

CAMBORNE.

J. Lade is erecting a residence on Granville Avenue.

W. A. Galliher, M. P., is endeavoring to secure a biweekly service for Camborne.

Andy Craig, who has started a stage line between Beaton and Camborne, is building stables at Camborne.

NAKUSP.

From our own Correspondent.

P. McCullin had steam up on the dredge last week.

Another heavy fall of snow has been experienced here.

Mr. Dickson, of Trail, is here on his way to the springs.

P. Crick, C. P. R. bridge foreman, and gang are in town working on a coal shoot.

There is some talk of a masquerade ball being held on New Years night. A meeting is called to decide about it.

Rev. Dr. Herdman, who is superintendent of Presbyterian missions for Kootenay district, held service here last night.

Dec. 10th.

SAVE THE BABY.

A Mother Tells How Many a Threatened Life May be Preserved.

To the loving mother no expense is too great, no labor too severe, if it will preserve the health of her little ones. Childish ills are generally simple, but so light is baby's hold on life that it is often a knowledge of the right thing to do that turns the tide at a crisis. And in baby's illness every crisis is a critical one. "I think the timely use of Baby's Own Tablets would save many a dear little life," writes Mrs. P. B. Bickford, of Glen Sutton, Que. "I take pleasure in certifying to the merits of these Tablets, as I have found them a sure and reliable remedy. My baby was troubled with indigestion at teething time, and was cross and restless. The use of Baby's Own Tablets made a wonderful change, and I am glad to recommend them to others." Mothers who use these Tablets never afterward resort to harsh purgatives that gripe and torture baby, nor to the so-called "soothing" preparations that often contain poisonous opiates. Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant to take, guaranteed to be harmless. Send 25 cents for a full-sized box to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., if your druggist does not sell them.

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"ALONE," by Frank Sternberg,
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Do you have excessive thirst?
Do you notice black specks before the eyes?
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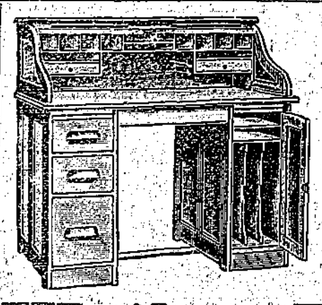

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THIS CONSTITUTES THE GLORY OF
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Before. After. Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. *Six packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.
WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE is sold in Revelstoke by Canada Drug & Book Co., J. A. Miller & Co. and W. Bews and by Frank T. Abey at Trout Lake, Druggists.

The Biggest Supply

—OF—

Christmas Goods

Ever shown in Revelstoke. Nothing old—all new goods and we will help you make your choice.
Come in and see them.

CANADA DRUG AND BOOK CO. LIMITED
REVELSTOKE.

BORN.

HOLTEN—On Dec. 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Holten, a son.

WARNER—On Dec. 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Warner, a son (stillborn).

DEATH.

AMAN—On Dec. 8th, John Theodore, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Aman, aged 5 months.

McFALL—At Revelstoke, B.C., on Saturday, Dec. 6th, 1902, Daniel McFall, of Curran, Ontario, aged 29 years.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

Kamloops is suffering from a fuel famine.

Mrs. Justice Walkem died at Victoria Thursday.

There will be a special meeting of the city council tonight.

Inspector Wilson paid a surprise visit to the city schools on Monday.

John Sanderson has purchased P. R. Peterson's former residence and lot on Front St.

There has been more snow already at Rogers Pass than fell for the whole of last season.

W. A. Foote will probably be a candidate as alderman for No. 1 Ward at the coming city elections.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the B. of R. T. will raffle a silk quilt on Friday week in aid of their funds.

Supt. Kilpatrick and W. B. Pool have presented the city hospital with a handsome invalid's wheel chair.

Owing to a disgraceful tumult and free fight in the French Chamber of Deputies troops had to be called out.

The city school will close on Dec. 19th, for Christmas holidays. The closing exercises will commence at 11 a. m.

A meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the city hospital was held Saturday when the proposed bylaws were considered.

The mayor and alderman of Denver, Colo., have been sentenced to four months imprisonment for disobeying a Supreme Court injunction.

Ice is forming well in the rink, and it may be opened for skating tomorrow. Curling may be delayed for a few days owing to the heaving of the ice.

D. McFall, formerly of the Fred. Robinson Lumber Co's. camp at Wigwam died at the hospital Saturday from typhoid fever and was buried Tuesday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Aman died on Monday and the remains were interred same day. Rev. C. A. Procunier conducted the burial service.

R. Tapping may be again a candidate in the coming city elections. He has taken up the question of women's franchise and intends fighting for the ladies having their rights.

The only names so far mentioned for the board of school trustee to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of W. J. Dickey are those of H. N. Coursier and C. F. Lindmark.

Japan excludes British subjects from the Japanese Klondyke. When British Columbia wants to exclude the Japs, Ottawa, the C. P. R. and Chamberlain howl about imperial interests.

The Kootenay Curling Association proposes to hold their annual spiel at Rossland on Jan. 29th. G. S. McCarter has been elected first Vice-President and H. A. Brown member of the executive.

The Ontario temperance referendum vote showed 128,125 for prohibition and 76,469 against. The majority in favor of prohibition is thus 51,656, but as the required number of votes was not polled the result is ineffective.

A. S. Farwell has given lots 5 and 6 of block 55, behind St. Peter's church on First Street, to the Dominion government presumably with a view to these lots being used for the post-office and other Dominion government buildings.

At the meeting of the city council on Friday Ald. Manning said it was necessary to have a proper work-room for the electricians and proper store accommodation for the firemen. Ald. Taylor supported this view. Ald. McMahon considered the old school building could be used for city offices and turn over the present city offices entirely to the fire brigade. The Mayor approved the suggestion. Ald. Manning also pointed out that sleighs were required for the fire apparatus and the matter was referred to the committee to attend to.

The city council have had under consideration the compulsory weighing of coal, etc., but Mr. McCarter, city solicitor, has advised that in the present state of the law the council cannot make the use of the scales compulsory.

The Caledonian Society have arranged for the appearance in the opera house on Jan. 15th, Gavin Spence and Flora MacDonald, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who are described as two of the best Scotch entertainers who have visited Canada.

The Empire Coronation Co. promise a treat at the opera house the date of which will be seen on reference to our advertising columns. A presentation will be given of King Edward VII, eruption of Mt. Pelee and destruction of St. Pierre.

F. McCarty, who has been in the Okanagan valley a good deal this season, thinks more highly than ever of the future of that section. Agriculture is receiving more attention. The fruit crop doubles itself every year and a ready market is found for all that can be grown.

The Liberal Association has decided to hold monthly meetings for discussion of political matters. The former MAIL office, opposite the post office, has been secured for these meetings, the first of which will be held on Tuesday night, when H. Cook will read a paper on organization, and E. A. Haggen will speak on "Some Aims and Objects of Government, and the Means of Achieving Them."

Social and Personal

Mrs. W. A. Morris and Miss McLean returned from the coast Monday.

Miss Palmer has joined the staff of the Canada Drug and Book Company.

The Epworth League will give a social evening on Monday, free to all.

R. Howson left for New York on Tuesday and may be away for some months.

Mrs. T. L. Somes, of Vancouver, mother of Fred Somes, arrived on Sunday on a visit.

J. J. Young, of Calgary, went to the Lardeau this week in connection with his mining interests.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Hospital have arranged a ball for Dec. 23rd in aid of the funds.

The entertainment in connection with the Presbyterian Sunday School will be held on Friday, Dec. 26th.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Hospital have decided to hold a ball on Jan. 23rd in aid of the funds of the institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Manning intend taking a trip east, in the course of which they will visit Toronto, Buffalo and other interesting points.

Jas. Taylor intends organizing a choral society after Christmas. Such an institution should be a popular addition to the social life of the city.

The Pitman's Business College ball will take place in January at O'Brien's Hall as usual. When Miss Richards and her colleagues will entertain their friends.

The children of St. Peter's church Sunday School are preparing a pretty drama to be presented at Christmas time entitled Timothy Tackhammer's Toy Shop. Particulars later.

R. A. Upper is being transferred to Trout Lake as mining recorder, etc., during the absence of F. C. Campbell in the east. Mr. Upper leaves on Tuesday to enter on his new duties.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hyland and Miss Atkinson intend going east tomorrow to St. Mary's, Ont., the sad news having been received of the death of the mother of Mrs. Hyland and Miss Atkinson.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church a novel and successful social was held at the parsonage on Tuesday night in aid of the church funds. The evening was spent in tests of the five senses, the winner and booby in each set of tests getting a prize. A short musical programme was gone through, and refreshments served.

We learn with regret that Miss Smith has to leave the city schools at the end of the year, a change being necessary on account of her health. During her residence in Revelstoke Miss Smith has made many warm friends, and her departure will be a great loss to the school, as she has proved a teacher of rare qualification and ability, her pupils holding her in the highest esteem and making excellent progress under her care.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

New Photo Studio next Howson's furniture store. I do any kind of photographic work from the tiny miniature to the largest photo. Cabinet photos in popular styles at reasonable prices. Our Mantello cabinet is four dollars per doz.

A large assortment of photo broaches, charms, leva and dumb bell photo cuff buttons in different sizes. 1 copy from any picture.

Are you thinking about something for Christmas?

I invite you to call and look around. Bring babies and small children before two o'clock in the afternoon, or any time in the forenoon after 9.30. The light is all right for older people till about three in the afternoon.

HOWARD KING,
Photographer.

GOOD, CLEAN DOMESTIC **COAL**
—AT—
LEWIS BROS.
Your patronage solicited.

USE **ROYAL CROWN SOAP**
The Best in the World.
Mail us 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, and in return we will mail a beautiful Picture size 16x20; or for 25 Wrappers your choice of over 100 books. Drop us a post card asking for a catalogue of premiums to be had FREE for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers.
Address
The Royal Soap Co.,
Vancouver, B.C. Limited.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Hay and firewood promptly supplied by S. D. Crowle.

You can save money by insuring with H. N. Coursier.

What is home without a Singer? See Horace Manning, agent.

WANTED.—15 men to cut Shingle Bolts. Apply to W. Fleming.

If you want a nice pair of pants for Christmas call at R.S. Wilson's.

Always read the Canada Drug & Book Co. ad at top of the column.

Look out for Taylor Bros. & George's Christmas advertisement next issue.

Present your wife with a Singer for Christmas. Horace Hanning, agent.

Travellers visiting Revelstoke will find the best accomadation at the Central Hotel, Abrahamson Bros.

The choicest of perfumes and newest odors in Dandy Boxes at Canada Drug & Book Co.

Fill your cellar with your winter supply of vegetables fresh from my ranch.—S. D. Crowle.

C. B. Hume and Co's. new premises will not be ready for occupation before the middle of January.

C. Devore, better known as "Windy," has returned to Revelstoke and entered M. Houses' barber shop.

When you come to Revelstoke hail the Central Hotel bus to take you to a good hotel. Abrahamson Bros Props.

A. E. Fountain and Co. have opened a fruit, confectionery and cigar store at Field.

Horace Manning can give you the most favorable rates for insurance. See him when placing your risks.

Our photos are made on the very best stock and great care used in finishing. R.H. Trueman.

Use plenty of celery and you'll never need the doctor. You can get prime local grown celery by ordering from S. D. Crowle.

Come to the Canada Drug & Book Co. for a magnificent selection of Xmas goods. You can't help but get the very article you want.

Make your wife a Christmas present of a hot water system in your house. This can be put in in first class shape by Moscrop Bros.

Try Long's Christmas Champagne Ale and Doublin Stout, brewed at the Kootenay Brewery. Orders addressed to P. O. Box 243 will be delivered free.

For toilet cases, travelling cases, writing desks, music rolls, and thousands of other select Xmas goods look into the Canada Drug & Book Co's store.

We have the best appointed light in the interior, and our long established connection with Revelstoke is a guarantee that we make photos to please you. R. H. Trueman.

Save your wife worry and trouble by seeing that your kitchen is fitted with a good sink and that your house has a bath with water laid on. Moscrop Bros. can fix it for you.

Merchants are requested to send in their Christmas ads early as the space in this paper is limited. If you want to secure your share of the Christmas trade an advertisement in the KOOTENAY MAIL is a necessity.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

I. O. O. F.

The following have been elected officers of the Selkirk lodge for ensuing term: J. Outhett, N. G.; T. Bain, N. G.; J. Mathie, secretary; J. McLeod treasurer.

I. O. O. T.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing term:

P. C. T., Bro. Norris; C. T., Bro. Gough; V. T., Sister E. Pettipiece; Sec., Bro. McCallum; Asst. Sec., Bro. J. Howson; Fin-Sec., Bro. Dent; Treas., Bro. Thornton; Chap., Bro. Ladner; Marshall, Sister M. Adair; Deputy Marshall, Bro. Dodd; Guard, Bro. Corson; Sentinel, Bro. Armstrong.

L. O. F. NO. 3461.

At the meeting of Court Mt. Begbie on Monday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

C. D.—J. A. Ringer.
Physician—Dr. Carruthers.
P. C. R.—J. E. McLean.
C. R.—C. W. Mitchell.
V. C. R.—J. V. Saunnier.
R. S.—J. B. Scott.
F. S.—J. L. Smith.
Treasurer—B. F. Gayman.
Orator—F. H. Fretz.
S. W.—L. Snider.
J. W.—T. P. Smith.
S. B.—G. A. Beave.
J. B.—J. Wilkes.
Trustees—H. Floyd and J. A. Ringer.
Finance Committee—J. E. McLean and J. A. Ringer.

S. O. E. B. S.

Bro. Onslow Newling, of Nelson, organizer of the Sons of England visited the city this week on business connected with the organization.

Lodge Loyalty meets Tuesday to elect officers.

Subscribe NOW for the Mail.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.

On Sunday evening Rev. C. Ladner took as his subject "Gambling." He took as his text John xix, 24: "They said therefore among themselves. Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it whose it shall be." The rev. gentleman said to be silent on this subject would grieve the Almighty. They dared not be silent when any moral evil was found in the community. What he should say that night was not inspired by any report which he had heard, and he had to thank the congregation for their consideration for him in not speaking evil of any person. What he knew regarding the people of this town was the very best and no man had ever stood in that pulpit who had a higher regard and esteem for the people of this city than he could claim to possess. His remarks were therefore not intended to hit any person here. It was only gamblers who could, under the shadow of the lamb of God on the cross cast dice for the tunic he wore. There was no evidence of feeling or sympathy for the suffering Son of God. How like gamblers, who were destitute of all feeling and sympathy the wide world over? No feeling or sympathy for the wife of the man whom they helped to rob, or for the children who cried hungry for bread.

They might ask "What is a gambler?" He was justified in replying a gambler was one who staked the losing or winning of property on mere hazard. That was Beecher's definition. Throwing dice, cards, lotteries at fairs, and church bazaars, too frequently indulged in by church-going men and women under the idea the end justified the means, were forms of gambling. Then there were the gambling stocks through which ten millions of money had recently been lost in Toronto, transactions in which some of the highest judges of their courts had taken part, some of the men in the highest authority, poor servant girls, and young men who had been led to suppose if they staked on these stocks they would win large sums of money.

The rev. gentleman then pictured the evil results of gambling taking the young man starting out in life who had left home, fallen into the hands of some shark and blasted his career in the gambling den. Gambling unfitted men for professional or mechanical pursuits and he gave instances within his knowledge. A gambler was not trusted by his employer. Gambling was disastrous to domestic happiness, and blighted the home. It often led to murder as witness the recent gambling case at Rossland. He concluded with an appeal to beware of gambling in any form.

During the service a solo was beautifully sung by Mrs. Dent.

Next Sunday is the annual mission Sunday when collections for missions are made in the Methodist churches throughout the Dominion. The amount required for missions this year is $100,000, $350,000 for ordinary mission expenditure and $50,000 to cover the expenses of the four missionary superintendents in New Ontario, the Northwest, Manitoba and British Columbia. The congregation of the Methodist church of Revelstoke contributed over $2 per head at last years collection, a higher rate of contribution than any other Methodist church in the Dominion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Under the training of Mesdames Coursier and George, the children attending St. Peter's Sunday School are being prepared for a Christmas entertainment.

CATHOLIC.

On Christmas day services will be conducted at 6, 8 and 10.30 a. m. and in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

SALVATION ARMY.

Next Tuesday night Staff Capt. Taylor of the Salvation Army will hold a meeting here.

Capt. Miller, formerly of Revelstoke, has gone to Nelson, and Lieut. McCormack has gone to Spokane.

Capt. Lloyd, late of Dawson, succeeds Capt. Miller at Revelstoke and arrived Monday morning to take charge.

Meetings of the Army will be held at the barracks on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and on Sunday at 11 a. m., there will be a holiness meeting and 3 p. m. a free and easy, and at 8 p. m. an Army meeting. The subject for Sunday night will be "Rest."

Extraordinary Business Increase.

The subscription receipts of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal have grown to such an enormous extent that the publishers have been forced to discontinue all soliciting for new subscribers during December and confine all their energies to the handling of renewal subscriptions. It is said the demand from new subscribers to get on the Family Herald's mailing lists have made it absolutely necessary to suspend the soliciting of new business and accept only renewals and new subscriptions that are sent in unsolicited. The immense improvements in the agricultural columns of the paper are the direct cause of such an unusual demand from new subscribers.

The paper-makers Association of Canada has advanced the price of paper.

A Well Regulated Jewelry Store

is as well worth a visit as an art gallery. The Jeweler and Silver Smith's Art is one of the oldest and finest; its productions among the most exquisite. If such things are not artistic they are of little value.

J. Guy Barber's

FOR SALE.

Interest in Big Bend mineral and mica claims. Price $150. For particulars apply at office of Kootenay Mail.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands Commencing at a post marked "D. St. Denis, N.E. post," situated on the west bank of the Columbia river about eleven miles south of Nakusp, and running north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains more or less to bank of Columbia river, thence east 160 chains more or less, following bank of river, to point of commencement.

D. ST. DENIS.
Nakusp, B. C., Dec. 1st, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the Mining Recorder for the Lardeau Mining Division has been removed from Comaplix to Camborne.

EDWD. GAWLER PRIOR,
Minister of Mines.
Department of Mines, 19th November, 1902.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke

Water and Light Department.

Accounts for the November service are now due and payable at the City Clerk's office. It is requested that all payments be made by the 20th inst.

H. FLOYD,
Dec. 4th, 1902. Collector.

NOTICE.

The attention of the public is called to the amendments made in the Municipal Elections Act this year.

Persons qualified to vote for Mayor, Aldermen and School Trustees are

Male or female British subjects being of full age of 21 years, and

1. Being owner of real estate assessed at $100;
2. Representatives of incorporated Companies who are assessed owners of lands or improvements;
3. Trade Licence holders paying not less than $5 per year;
4. Householders.

The two last must have paid all dues to the Municipality for the year not chargeable on land and must each year in December make and deliver to the City Clerk the statutory declaration.

No person can be twice entered on the Voters' List even though owning property in more than one ward.

Copy of the Act can be seen at the City Clerk's office.

H. FLOYD,
City Clerk.

SEALED TENDRS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for heating Drill Sheds, Kamloops and Nelson," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 30th December, inclusively, for a hot air heating apparatus at each of the aforesaid drill sheds.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender obtained on application to Wm. Henderson, Clerk of Works, Victoria, B. C.; Robert Mackay, Kamloops, B. C.; Allen Macdonald, Nelson, B. C., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. A separate tender is required for each building.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
FRED GELINAS
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 25th November, 1902.

OPERA HOUSE
Monday Evening, Dec. 15th
The Empire Coronation Co.
will present Thomas A. Edison's latest triumph
The Eruption of Mount Pelee,
The most weird and interesting display of
NATURE'S TERRORS
ever witnessed.
The once beautiful city of St. Pierre and Island of Martinique are shown in all their former tropical loveliness.
A visit to the great volcano of Kilauea Hawaii ten miles around earth's greatest natural wonder.
To conclude with a grand display illustrating the Coronation of King Edward VII.
The gathering of troops and representatives of the British Empire in procession. As shown at London theatres.
Come and be instructed and entertained. Bring the family.
Doors Open at 7:30. Commence at 8.
Popular Prices 50 cts. and 25 cts.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
WILL SELL ROUND TRIP TICKETS
Xmas and New Year's Excursions
DEC. 23, 24 and 25,
DEC. 30, 31 and Jan. 1,
Good to Return January 3rd,
Fare and One-Third
For full information call on or address
E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., VANCOUVER.
T. W. BRADSHAW, Agent, REVELSTOKE.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium.

THE MEDICAL WATERS of Halcyon are the most curative in the world. A perfect, natural remedy for all Nervous and Muscular diseases, Liver, Kidney and Stomach ailments and Metallic Poisoning. A sure cure for "That Tired Feeling." Special rates on all boats and trains. Two mails arrive and depart every day. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world. An experienced massanger.

Halcyon Hot Springs
Arrow Lake, B. C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "J. B. Drolet's N.E. corner," situated on the Columbia river and adjoining Burton townsite on the south, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of beginning, containing 320 acres more or less. This land was formerly pre-empted by one Angus McLeod but afterwards abandoned.

J. B. DROLET.
Nakusp, B. C., Nov. 20th, 1902.

RANCH FOR SALE

The administrators of the estate of John D. Boyd, deceased, offer for sale by tender the property in the Big Bend district known as "Boyd's Ranch," also the chattel property thereon, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders will be received up to Feb. 1st, 1903. The administrators will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM,
Solicitors for Administrators.
Revelstoke, B. C., Nov. 27th, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend applying to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the permission to fell and carry away timber from the following lands:

TIMBER BERTH No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked "M. J. K.," planted north of Sam Hill creek, on Galena Bay, on Alex. Loker's north pre-emption line, about 30 chains east of his northwest corner post, and about two miles northeast of Upper Arrow lake, Galena Bay, southwest corner post, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

M. J. KEARNEY.
Galena Bay, Nov. 12, 1902.

WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be published at one cent per word per issue. Cash with order.

BOY WANTED for Printing office. Apply at Kootenay Mail office.

START A PAYING BUSINESS.—Become independent and be your own BOSS. A new mail order business, can be conducted by anyone, anywhere; $15 to $30 per week easily. Enclose stamp for particulars of our marvellously successful plan. Ed. Leonard, Dundas, Ont.

MAX LeCLAIR
PRACTICAL TAXIDERMIST
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Furs and Skins Tanned.
Specimens by Express will receive prompt attention.

THE CITY EXPRESS
E. W. B. Paget, Prop.
Prompt delivery of parcels, baggage, etc., to any part of the City.
Any Kind of Transferring Undertaken.
All orders left at R. M. Smythe's Tobacco Store, or by Telephone, No. 7 will receive prompt attention.

WOOD FOR SALE
Dry Fir and Birch
Cut by machinery to required size.
All orders left at W. M. Lawrence's or the Kootenay Mail office will receive prompt attention.
W. FLEMING.

A. N. Smith
Baker and Confectioner
A full and complete line of
GROCERIES
Corner McKenzie Avenue and Railway Street

For Sale
TWO Residences on McKenzie Avenue, with modern improvements, $2,500 each, on easy terms.
TWO Residences on Third Street east, very convenient for railway men, $1,200 each easy terms.
ONE Residence on First Street east, cash required $500, subject to mortgage.
Apply to
HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of Kootenay holden at Revelstoke. In the matter of the estate of John D. Boyd, late of Revelstoke, B. C., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the said John D. Boyd who died on or about the 21st day of May, A. D., 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Harvey, McCarter and Pinkham, solicitors for the administrators, on or before the 6th day of January, 1903, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly certified, and that after the said day the administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1902.

HARVEY, McCARTER and PINKHAM, solicitors for T. W. Bain, J. M. Kellie and Alex. McIlae, administrators of the said estate.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Alice, Alma and Mother Lode Mineral Claims, situate in the Lardeau Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On the divide between Lexington and Pool creeks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Wm. E. Devereux, acting as agent for W. H. Jackson, Free Miner's Certificate No. 156910, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1902.

WM. E. DEVEREUX, P. L. S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Harvey Mineral Claim, situate in the Lardeau Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On Pool creek, about two miles from mouth.

Take notice that I, Wm. E. Devereux, acting as agent for Charles Harvey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 67592, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1902.

WM. E. DEVEREUX, P. L. S.

GRAZING REGULATIONS

For Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Railway Belt in British Columbia.

Leases for grazing purposes are issued for a term of twenty-one years, and the rental is at the rate of two cents an acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Lands included in a grazing lease may be withdrawn for homestead entry, sale or railway purposes, but no rental is charged on such lands from the date upon which they are withdrawn from the lease.

A lessee of grazing lands is not entitled to the hay thereon, but he may, upon application to the agent of Dominion Lands, obtain each year the first permit to cut on his leasehold whatever quantity of hay he may require for his own use, free of dues, the department reserving the right to issue permits to other applicants.

Applications for grazing leases should be made to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary, Department of the Interior.

Incorporated 1890
VOICE PIANO ORGAN THEORY
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC LIMITED
IN AFFILIATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
F. H. TORRINGTON, Musical Director.
HIGHEST MUSICAL EDUCATION.
EXAMINATIONS—Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, July, 1903.
Send for Calendar and Syllabus, 12 and 14 Pembroke st., Toronto.

MORE PITMAN SUCCESSES
C. P. R. engage another graduate at sixty-five dollars a month to commence
Pitman's Business College.
Opposite Hotel Vancouver.

SEE
Wing Chung's newly imported stock of Chinese and Japanese goods.
The best assortment ever landed in Revelstoke of useful and ornamental articles:
Tea services, Plates, Baskets, Cane Chairs, Handkerchiefs, Flower Pots, Umbrella Stands, Lunch Baskets, Smoking Jackets, Silk Goods.
GOLD FISH
Finest stock of candies and fruit in town.
Front Street, Revelstoke.

The Mnes Exchange
LIMITED.
MINES AND MINING STOCKS.
Offices—CHICAGO, Ill.; DULUTH, Minn.; CALUMET, Mich.; NELSON, B. C. CAMBORNE, B. C.
OFFICIAL BROKERS
FOR THE
alum et & British Columbia Gold Mines Ltd
NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.
(EVA MINE.)
For terms of payment and particulars apply to
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HOUSEHOLD.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Drop Dumplings.—Sift one cup flour with half teaspoon baking powder. Add half cup milk or water, divide in five parts and drop on top of stew. Do not let the gravy cover them. Lay a cloth on top of kettle before putting on the cover. Cook for exactly 12 minutes. Do not look at them during the time.

Corn Cob Molasses.—Take two dozen nice clean corn cobs, put into a kettle and cook a long time in water enough to cover them. Strain, and add sufficient sugar to make a syrup, and boil as thick as you want molasses. You cannot tell it from maple syrup.

Chocolate Pudding.—Take one pint bread crumbs, one quart milk, two squares of chocolate, grated. After baking half an hour, stir well and bake until done. Sauce: Cream together half cup butter and one cup sugar, add one well beaten egg, flavor with vanilla.

A Canning Touch.—A friend of mine puts a sweet scented geranium leaf at the top of her cans of Bartlett pears, just before screwing on the covers. Her son says no canned pears taste like his mother's. Isn't that the best of evidence that they are good?

Tomato Apple Sauce.—Take one peck nice ripe apples. Cut, boil and press through a colander together with half peck ripe boiled tomatoes. Add three cups brown sugar, two cups white sugar, half cup vinegar, and four tablespoons ground mixed spices. Boil again.

Pudding Unique.—Use one quarter pound raw potatoes, scraped, one quarter pound raw carrots, scraped, one quarter pound currants, and the same quantity each of suet, chopped fine, and flour, a little salt, and allspice. Mix all these well together, and make it the consistency of a pudding for boiling, by stirring in molasses—about two tablespoons will be enough. Put in a greased pudding mold, and boil two hours. Serve with or without sweet sauce.

Frizzled Ham.—Take two cups lean ham, chopped fine. Melt one tablespoon butter, fry the ham until it begins to color, sprinkle one tablespoon flour over it and fry until brown, stirring to keep it from scorching. Pour in one pint rich milk, boil up once, season with pepper and serve.

Apple Loaf.—Take from raised bread dough sufficient to make a small loaf. Work thoroughly into it one tablespoonful of butter, one third cup of sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon and two well-beaten eggs. Add flour sufficient to bring to the consistency of a soft dough, knead lightly and let rise. Divide into thirds and roll each out the size of the pan. Lay one piece in the pan and spread over it an inch layer of tender sour apples chopped fine. Pour over a scant tablespoon of melted butter, cover with a second piece of dough, add another layer of apples, more melted butter and the third sheet of dough. Brush with milk and let stand until very light. Steam for one hour, then place in a hot oven until lightly browned. Serve in slices with sugar and cream.

Baking Fruit Cake.—Do not bake a fruit cake as our grandmothers did. The latter day method of steaming produces a cake which bears no more comparison to the dry wizened fruit cake of the past than a well cooked cereal does to saw dust. If fruit cake has to be made it is easy to double or treble the recipe and have two or three cakes instead of one. The work is little more and they will keep a year. If you have a tall steamer which accommodates "food in tiers" put the cake in three or four tins, half filling each and steam for at least three hours. Water enough to prevent the kettle boiling dry must be put in before the vessel goes on the fire as a slight joggle would ruin the cakes. When they are cooked set them in a cool oven, not to bake, but simply to dry off superfluous moisture. Cool as soon as possible and set away wrapped with waxed paper in a closely covered jar. Fruit cake must not be iced until just before it is to be used.

THE NURSE'S NEVER.

Never take the temperature in the armpit until you are sure the skin is dry.

Never neglect to chart the temperature as soon as you have taken it.

Never allow the patient to take the temperature himself. Many patients are more knowing than nurses where there is a question of temperature.

Never use anything but a graduated measure for measuring doses of medicine, unless ordered to administer the dose in "drops."

Never pour out a dose of medicine anywhere but near the patient. A dose to the wrong patient or a double dose to the right one may not harm the patient, but it will certainly harm you when it is discovered.

Never put a hot water bottle next to the skin. Its efficacy and the patient's safety are both enhanced by surrounding the bottle with flannel.

Never complain that you cannot get a feeding cup if there is a teapot to be had instead.

Never administer a quantity of food to a patient until you have found out if he can swallow.

Never disregard a patient's intelligent craving for particular articles of diet.

Never use your patient as a thermometer for estimating the temperature of the bath. Although he turns red in hot water and blue in cold, the record is not exact, and there are other objections of a more or less obvious nature.

Never allow a patient to be waked out of his first sleep either intentionally or accidentally.

Never hurry or bustle.

Never stand and fidget when a sick person is talking to you. Sit down.

Never sit where your patient cannot see you.

Never require a patient to repeat a message or request. Attend at once.

Never judge the condition of your patient from his appearance during a conversation. See how he looks an hour afterwards.

Never read a story to children if you can tell it.

Never read fast to a sick person. The way to make a story seem short is to tell it slowly.

Never play the piano to a sick person if you can play on strings or sing.

Never confine a patient to one room if you can obtain the use of two.

Never allow monotony in anything.

Never allow too much variety.

MOCK DISHES.

Mock Chicken Olives.—Cut slices from the leg or round of veal, and divide into small pieces suitable for serving. Make a dressing with one cup bread crumbs, one teaspoon each chopped onion and summer savory, one tablespoon melted butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Spread each piece of veal out flat, lay on one tablespoon of the dressing, roll or fold together, and fasten with small wooden skewers. Place in a roasting pan, dredge with flour, and pour over one cup boiling water. Bake until the meat is perfectly tender, and nicely browned on one side, basting often. Place the olives on a heated platter, and make a sauce with the contents of the pan, one cup boiling water, seasoning, and a little browned flour.

Mock Duck with Stuffing.—Have a shoulder of mutton boned, and fill it with a stuffing made as follows: Cut four large peeled onions into quarters, and cook them in boiling water for five minutes. Drain, and cover with fresh boiling water, and cook until the onions are tender. Put about one dozen sage leaves in boiling water for ten minutes, dry them, and chop very fine with the onions. Add half pound stale bread crumbs, pepper and salt to taste, two ounces finely chopped suet, and lastly two well-beaten eggs to bind all together. Skewer the open ends of the mutton, and fasten neatly with a string. Put in a baking pan and cook until done, allowing 20 minutes for each pound of meat. Baste well, and about three-quarters of an hour before it is to be taken out, put into the pan peeled and halved potatoes to be baked a tempting brown. Remove the skewers and strings before serving, and serve hot with brown gravy and black currant jelly. A delicious way in which to serve mutton.

Mock Pigeons.—Cut two pounds of veal into slices, half inch thick, three inches long, and two inches wide. Spread each with highly seasoned force meat. Tie securely, and stew in good brown stock for an hour. Then remove to the oven, and bake till well browned. Serve with a thick brown gravy and boiled rice.

BED LINEN.

If the linen is indeed linen, and not a good quality of muslin only, Harper's Bazar advises that the hems to the sheets be fully three inches deep at the top and two inches deep at the foot. Finish all with hemstitching if possible. Good linen will repay for all the extra trouble involved. Allow pillow cases to be amply large, and, if of linen, make a hem fully three or four inches wide. Mark the sheets and pillow cases alike, the size of the letter depends on your taste. Very fashionable people are at present using extra large letters; some seen on fine sheeting were six inches in lenth, and these were placed exactly in the center of the top of the sheet about six inches below the hem itself. One square pillow is sufficient for a single bed. The oblong pillow is quite frequently seen on the double bed, and the square on the single.

LEVELS OF THE LAKES.

Project to Raise Them by a Dam Above Niagara.

The United States Government's determination to investigate a feasible plan of maintaining, if not to lift, the present level of the Great Lakes has caused a great deal of comment in marine circles of Chicago, and has aroused great enthusiasm at all other ports, and the progress of the movement will be watched with great interest, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Congress has made financial provision for the undertaking, and it is understood that the experts who will carry on the investigation will be appointed at an early date.

The question of the practicability of such a plan is not altogether new, but it appears that former experiments along these lines have never been carried far enough, because until very recently there has been ample depth of water at various ports and through the rivers, and channels connecting them. During the last few years, however, vesselmen say lake levels have dropped at an alarming rate, and the point is now reached where much fear is expressed for the future of commerce. The condition becomes more noticeable, marine interests contend, since the tendency of shipbuilding is toward the larger and deeper draught craft.

Experts claim that Lake Michigan has shown greater shrinkage, and old sailors bear out this statement. Some have claimed that the drainage canal is largely to blame for the recent low water in Lake Michigan, although engineers of the latter scout the theory. It is understood, however, to be part of the Government's plan to investigate this particular condition.

Many plans and suggestions are offered as reparatives. The one most talked of by practical marine men and engineers is that of building a dam at some point upon the lower waters of the lakes, likely Lake Erie, near Niagara. Prominent engineers who have given the problem some study take the ground that it may be practical to erect such a dam, and that the water could be raised fully three feet in Lake Erie thereby. The effect of such an elevation, it is held, would be felt in Lake Huron, but in lesser degree, the water being raised perhaps two feet. It is not obvious how such a plan would materially benefit Lake Michigan, and this point is causing discussion. Some claim that the latter's level would be raised a foot by such an undertaking, although experts are aloof on that reasoning.

Marine interests fear that the Government will be many years in getting down to actual work of relieving the condition of low water, for the project will cost many millions. It is argued that the saving made by the elimination of the necessity of dredging harbors and rivers, for which the Government lays out large sums every year, would be vast and in time would greatly offset the original expenditure. Marine interests maintain that something must be done or the next decade will see a revolution in the great inland waterways and their commerce.

SOME GREAT SMUGGLING

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON ARE MADE FOR IT.

How the Daring Skippers Circumvent and Defy the Revenue Authorities.

Recently a Canadian revenue cruiser chased a suspicious looking schooner along the Cape Breton shore and next morning the whole coast was found to be strewn with casks of intoxicating liquors, writes a St. John, Newfoundland, correspondent. These had come from the schooner, which was a St. Pierre smuggler and was making for a landing place when chased by the cruiser. To escape conviction she threw the contraband cargo overboard.

In this incident is embodied one of the most serious phases of the famous "French shore question." The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon constitute the greatest smuggling centre in the world to-day. The organization to defeat the revenue laws of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland is perfect and far-reaching. Nominally, St. Pierre is the headquarters or shelter port for the 10,000 fishermen who come across from France each year to trawl for codfish on the Grand banks; but really it is the great distributing point for hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of valuable commodities which are illicitly introduced into the neighboring countries by way of all the seaports between New York and Quebec. Opium, fine perfumes, costly wines and liquors, French silks and similar goods are smuggled into New England by the United States fishing vessels which touch at St. Pierre on their way home from the fishing banks.

CHEAP BRANDIES

and light wines are carried up the St. Lawrence and distributed among all the French-Canadian villages on the coast line of Quebec province. Tobacco, sugar, liquois and fishing gear are traded with the Newfoundland fishermen for bait or for help in handling the cod, and the extent of the illegitimate traffic with the English-speaking countries is enormous. There are merchants in St. Pierre, reputed fishery outfitters, who are millionaires, but they have made their fortunes out of smuggling and not by their recognized pursuit. The fishery from St. Pierre does not pay of itself nowadays; it is the smuggling which gives the trader his profits.

St. Pierre stands for the whole group—Miquelon, Langley and the other islets. The town, which fronts the only harbor, holds 90 per cent. of the total population. Four hundred craft of different rigs hail from it, ostensibly fishermen. Probably eighty are smugglers. St. Pierre is the haven for which every defaulter in North America makes. The laws are lax and nobody worries over a black sheep more or less. Agents of other powers are not encouraged there. The French Government will not permit a British Consul on the islet; an agent of the Newfoundland administration was hunted out of the place at the risk of his life. Canada is unable to secure recognition for a commercial agent. A former American consul became a ringleader in the smuggling scandals and used his official papers and seals to assist in perpetrating huge frauds upon his own Government. A man with any fine sense of business honor is distinctly not wanted among the contrabands of St. Pierre.

Until a few years ago there was a regular "smuggling syndicate" operating between St. John's and St. Pierre. It had members in the Miquelon Assembly and in the Newfoundland Legislature. Its forte was smuggling

"ST. PIERRE RUM,"

and plug tobacco into our island. The saloonkeepers at St. John's were so plentifully stocked with this liquor that legitimate imports almost ceased. Strange tobacco was vended in every hamlet and nobody knew how it got there. One of the most thriving sections of the Newfoundland coast, with 10,000 prosperous residents, did not pay enough revenues to meet the cost of the customs staff maintained there.

Eventually suspicion became a certainty, the authorities organized a crusade and momentous happenings ensued. The whole scandal was exposed in the courts and the veneer of respectability was torn from many a participator in these dishonest practices. The most astounding revelations took place as the inquiry progressed. All round our coastline the earmarks of the syndicate were disclosed. A vestryman was found to have secreted several cases of brandy in the basement of his church. A local preacher buried a cask of wine in his mother's grave. A Sunday school superintendent had a lot of vile whiskey and worse cigars concealed in the forest behind his house. Another public prop had his stable loft filled with liquors. The Justice of the Peace lost his commission for smuggling stocks of tobacco. Another imported casks of rum concealed inside flour barrels. Endless tricks to circumvent the customs officers were resorted to, as these prosecutions exposed. Consternation reigned among the offenders and several had to fly the country. The back of the syndicate was broken, and it was compelled to abandon organized operations on this island.

It continues, however, to maintain a most effective traffic with Canada and the United States. Newfoundland enjoys the advantage that St. Pierre lies only ten miles off its southern coast and its revenue cruisers can wait in the offing and

WATCH EVERY VESSEL

that enters or leaves; but neither Canada nor the United States is so favored, and to cope with the smuggling is therefore more difficult for them. The smuggler chiefs at St. Pierre purchase worthless old schooners for the St. Lawrence trade. These are loaded with liquors with a sprinkling of codfish on top. Each vessel has two suits of sails of a mixed kind, by means of which the watchful Canadian cruisers are deceived. The schooner may to-day, on leaving St. Pierre, show two masts with white sails. To-morrow, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, she may display a black and a brown sail. A day later off the Gaspe coast her whole spread of canvas may be altered again.

The cargoes are "run" in the little villages along the Quebec coast and where one craft is caught six escape. If fortune fails, the vessel is too poor to fetch much when sold after confiscation, and an agent of the syndicate buys her in again. The immense profit on the cargoes compensates for an occasional loss. The spirit which forms the base of concoctions sold to the Quebecers can be bought in St. Pierre for 60 cents a gallon. It is doctored with noxious drugs, coloring matter and rain water (the best dilutant), and is sold for $3.50 a gallon to those for whom it is destined. It is vile stuff but it maddens the volatile French-Canadians and they like it. Canada's revenue loses about $250,000 a year in consequence.

For Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New England the proceedings are not so barefaced. Some sort of secrecy is observed. False bulkheads and secret compartments are provided in the smuggling craft and these are crammed with more costly commodities than go up the St. Lawrence. When a customs detective in any Atlantic seaport suspects a Pierrois craft he goes through her from truck to keelson, prying into fish casks, boring through bulkheads, removing her inner skin, and overturning things generally, and not often is he disappointed.

In Newfoundland it is not judicious to press inquiries about smuggling because you may

"TREAD ON A PET CORN."

To learn the inside workings of the Pierrois traffic you must visit the remote hamlets along the coast and foregather with the settlers, after convincing them that you are not a detective in disguise. Then you will hear strange but true stories of cargo-running and adventurous encounters with the customs officers. The south coast is most convenient for smuggling and has many tortuous channels and rocky hiding-places where no cruiser will dare venture. Fog enshrouds the seascape most of the time and the Newfoundlanders slip across to St. Pierre with loads of wood or bait, for St. Pierre has no forests. These landings are bartered for liquor and fishery outfits and then the offenders steal back again under the friendly shelter of the fog.

Almost always they escape, for even if detected they can work themselves clear in the fog before the cruiser can get out boats to overhaul them, and if the fog lifts they are such good sailors and oarsmen that they can make the lodgy creeks any hurry into the woods with their cargoes ere they can be reached. Sometimes, if brought to bay, they will resist the officers and beat them off or invent tricks to elude them. The case is historic where a customs officer put on board a schooner manned by some daring fishermen smuggling home a winter's supply of liquor from St. Pierre, was marooned by them on an uninhabited island in Placentia Bay, where he remained forty-eight hours, while they disposed of the rum in the meantime. Then they returned and took him off. Irate and ill-used, he threatened their arrest, but the priest of the place succeeded in effecting peace.

Another crew carried off a coastguard and set him adrift in a little boat, while they ran to another harbor and landed their contraband stores. A powerful Breton fisherman seeing a man with a brass band on his hat peering down his hatchway, jumped on deck, caught the man round the middle and threw him overboard. The poor wretch was fished out, scared and bedraggled, and proved to be not a customs officer, as the assailant thought, but the captain of an American yacht, which was cruising along the coast, and who wanted some pilotage directions from the smuggler, he being the best navigator in the vicinity.

WEEPING AT A WEDDING.

A Chinese marriage is all ceremony—no talk, no levity and much crying. The solemnity of a funeral prevails. After the exchange of presents the bride is dressed with much care in a red gown, brocade or silk, if she can get it; her eyelashes are painted a deep black and she wears a heavy red veil attached to a scarlet headdress from which imitation pearls are pendant over the forehead. A feast is spread upon a table, to which the blushing bride is led by five of her best female friends. They are seated at the table, but no one eats. The utmost silence prevails, when finally the mother leads off the cry, the maids follow and the bride echoes in the chorus. Then all the bridesmaids leave the table, and the disconsolate mother takes a seat beside the chair of state where the bride sits. The bridegroom now enters, with four of his best men. The men pick up the throne on which the bride sits and, preceded by the bridegroom, form in procession and walk around the room or into an adjoining parlor, signifying that he is carrying her away to his own home. The guests then throw rice at the happy couple—a custom we have borrowed from the heathen.

A TOWN NOBODY OWNS.

Dalny, on Talien-Wan Bay, North China, is a city without a country, if such a thing is possible. No particular flag has more right to float above it than another; it is the freest port in the world. They have not even built a Custom House, and no import or export duties will be collected on any sort of goods whatever. There is a population of 50,000 persons, mostly Chinese, but with nearly every other nationality represented. The harbor is of such depth that steamers drawing thirty feet can steam up alongside the immense docks and piers, which are well protected by the breakwater. Their cargoes can be unloaded directly into cars, which run for 9,000 miles or more to St. Petersburg. Five large piers are being constructed of blocks of stone and cement, each weighing from twenty to fifty tons. These piers are from sixty to 200 feet wide, and vary in length from a quarter to a half mile. Docks for foreign vessels will extend between the piers and along the shore for two miles. The piers and anchorage for Chinese vessels will be in another portion of the bay, opposite the Chinese city. Two enormous dredges, brought out from Glasgow, are pushing the work on this improvement.

New Housemaid—"Who was that elegant-looking lady, cook, that I met coming in?" Cook—"That was my sister; been to call on me." "And that stylish lady in blue silk?" "The laundress." "Then who was the plain woman in black?" "The missus."

Lady (engaging new housemaid)—"Daphne! That is much too romantic a name with young men in the house. I suppose you would not object to be called by your surname?" Applicant—"Oh, no, ma'am; in fact, I'm quite used to it." Lady—"What is your surname?" Applicant—"Darling!"

CARE OF THE SKIN.

The Mistake of Uneven Care of the Body.

In all efforts to strengthen the general system—to produce a "strong constitution," as the saying goes—the fact must be borne in mind that the body is no stronger than its weakest part. As an enemy would attack a broken gate in a fortified town, so will the germs of disease attack the feeblest outposts of the system.

This mistake of uneven care of the body is one often made by well-meaning people with regard to the skin. Perhaps there is no one thing so often to blame for bronchitis, for instance, as an over-coddled, unventilated skin. The amount of work the skin will do is largely a matter of practice. In animals and savages the skin reacts quickly to changes of temperature, and one reason why countrymen are more robust than townsmen is that the countryman's skin is exercised from early youth, is hardened gradually and naturally, and needs no artificial methods. The town man, on the other hand, lives too much in the even temperature of rooms, and is always more or less protected by built-up streets, and so his skin is never called upon to do its share of work in regulating the heat of the body.

For these reasons the skin from the earliest years should not be too anxiously protected. It should be accustomed to the shock of cold water, unless there happen to be reasons forbidding this, and the clothing should be porous and not too much in quantity. Most adults use far too much bedding, and most babies are kept entirely too warm, as physicians well know. It is needless to add that the old-fashioned feather bed is an abomination for either young or old.

A most important part of the cold water treatment is the subsequent rubbing. The cold water produces a powerful contraction of the skin vessels, and when afterward the skin is well rubbed and the body exercised, these vessels dilate; they breathe, and a feeling of warmth and well-being follows. All this keeps the skin up to its normal duties, and it then reacts quickly to the changes to which it is exposed. One word more: small children are usually bathed in water much too hot. A bath thermometer should be an invariable adjunct of the nursery, and the temperature should not be tested by the mother's or nurse's elbow, as is often the case. The water should never be above ninety-five degrees, and after the first months should be reduced gradually to ninety degrees and lower.—Youth's Companion.

Shirt waists that close invisibly in what is known as Princess style are among the latest novelties shown and are as attractive as they are new. This stylish example is arranged to give the stole effect that is so fashionable and includes the bishop stock. As shown it is of waist cloth in Delft blue with cut steel buttons, but the design suits all the season's materials equally well.

The fitted lining, which may be omitted consists of fronts and backs only and is closed at the center front. The waist is arranged in box plaits that meet at the shoulders and are stitched with corticelli silk to form points, as well as in central plaits that meet and conceal the closing. The sleeves are in bishop style with the season's full puffs and cuffs that are shaped to match the stock. At the neck is the stock cut in bishop style, and at the waist a belt is worn to which the postilion is attached.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4¾ yards 21 inches wide, 4¼ yards 27 inches wide, 4¼ yards 32 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide.

REST FOR TIRED EYES.

Anyone who suffers from tired eyes may be glad to try a remedy accidentally discovered by a foreign author, which consists of a simple method of restoring the vision to freshness. Turning from an unfinished manuscript one night with weary eyes, his glance fell upon some scraps of colored silk that his wife had been using for patchwork. These gay colors had a peculiar attraction for his wearied optics. On resuming his work after gazing at them several minutes, he found them quite fresh. After several experiments he surrounded his inkstand with brilliantly-colored striped silk materials that his eyes must rest on every time he dips his pen into the ink. This brings instant relief.

POLICEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Every class now seems to have a special newspaper or "organ" in Paris. The Journal des Concierges has long existed, and a weekly has now been started in the interests of the police. It is not quite clear if the papers be written by policemen, but, at any rate, many of the secrets of the profession are revealed in it, and it is also perilously personal. It even contains sarcastic paragraphs about high officials of the prefecture, which is unceremoniously alluded to as the "haute police." Minor persons attached to the stations are also referred to as having certain weaknesses, notably of an amatory kind, and nicknames are bestowed on evidently unpopular superintendents and inspectors. The antecedents of disfavored superiors are likewise insisted upon, and one of them is described as an ex-dustman, while another is reproached for having been a seminarist or ecclesiastical student, like M. Combes.

WHERE SHOTS STRIKE.

Of every 110 shots which strike some soldier, forty-three will lodge in the legs, thirty-three shots will lodge in the arms, twenty-two strike between neck and breast, one in the neck, and eleven shots some part of the soldier's head.

DREYFUS IN PARIS.

How the Noted Captain Spends His Time in the Gay City.

It is not generally known that Captain Alfred Dreyfus is living a quiet and retired life in a cosy little suburban house in Paris. Every day he may be seen on the streets of Paris, in the Louvre and the great libraries, yet no one recognizes him because they do not know him. Curiously enough, he wears no disguise. He has frequently brushed elbows with his greatest enemies. Not many days ago, for instance, an officer who gave evidence against him at the famous Rennes trial begged his pardon when stepping out out of a trancar, unconscious of the personality he was addressing.

These facts were told to a writer in London Tit-Bits by a gentleman, a great personal friend of the much-condemned man, who pointed out the house occupied by the famous prisoner of Devil's Island as we passed down a quiet suburban thoroughfare of the world's gayest city. He had had an interview with Dreyfus that very week. He found him writing at his desk as unconcernedly as a retired banker, determined to take life easy.

He explained that he accepted the "pardon," which many declare he should not have done, at the sole advice of his friends, and on the understanding that he could appeal against the decision. This chance has gone, now that the President has proclaimed an amnesty for all concerned.

Dreyfus, continued my friend, is not a sympathetic man at first sight, rather the other way; but the more you see of him—and I have chatted with him some seven or eight times during the present year—the

MORE YOU LIKE HIM.

After each conversation your opinion of him improves. You quickly discover this fact, that he views with broad humanity the motives and acts of the men who made him curse the hour of his birth a thousand times.

He acknowledged to me one day that his natural inborn reserve had made him many enemies.

"Until I met my wife," he once said to me, "I never cared for the society of anybody. It was wrong, but I never knew it until it was too late. I sought no friends and acquaintances because I had not the inclination, and because my ambition to succeed made me careful of my time. The hours devoted to friendly intercourse would be better spent in study, I thought. When I joined the general staff, for instance, I made not a single call—just sent my card to superiors and comrades alike. It made bad blood; they thought me uncivil."

Dreyfus admits, without a shadow of hesitation, that many features of his case are unexplained to this day. He has many sincere friends who visit him frequently. Thus the ex-prisoner of Devil's Island spends his time, happy in the confidence and love of his wife and children. With the exception of the police and a few special friends no one knows of his whereabouts.

If Paris knew that the author of that historical and startling book, "Five Years of My Life," in which the writer tells of his sufferings, during his five years' banishment, was walking its streets like an ordinary citizen it would go into convulsions. But Dreyfus—nor his most intimate friends, for that matter—is not likely to satisfy its curiosity by making himself known.

POPULATION OF CHINA.

The present population of China is comparatively very little in excess of that recorded by various European statisticians half a century ago. At that period, and even later, it was a matter of infinite difficulty, if not a sheer impossibility, to obtain anything like authentic information concerning the population of China. By some writers this was given as 350,000,000, by others as 400,000,000 and 450,000,000. The Chinese population of to-day numbers about 426,000,000 of souls, including 8,500,000 in Manchuria, 2,580,000 in Mongolia, 6,430,020 in Tibet and 1,200,000 in Chinese Turkestan. Shantung, with a population of 38,247,900, is the most densely inhabited province of China. Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is situated, has a population of 1,398,235. In density of population, Shansi, with 50 inhabitants to the square kilometer, may be compared with Hungary, and Fukien and Hupeh with England. Chili with France, and Yunnan with Bulgaria. On an average, China proper—i. e., the eighteen provinces—is not much more thickly populated than the German empire. The four great Chinese "outlands," consisting chiefly of steppe and wilderness, are very sparsely populated.

CONSIDERATE.

"You say," remarked the debonair debtor, "that I am owing more money than anybody else that your firm have on their books?"

"Yes, sir," replied the collector.

"And that I am about the only person with whom they have trouble in getting their money?"

"That's what they told me."

"Young man, I like your looks and I like your manner, and I'm going to be a friend to you. I hate to have that debt knocking about my accounts, but for your sake I'll put up with it. If I were to pay up, the chances are ten to one that your firm would find collections so easy that they would discharge you, and then I should never forgive myself."

He—"I—I would propose to—to you if I knew what to say." She—"You wouldn't if you knew what I'd say."

Grinnen—"What are you going to take for that frightful cold you've got?" Parrett—"I'll take anything you'll offer. Do you want it?"

White—"It's funny that it is usually men and women who are unattractive who do the marrying in this world." Black—"What do you mean by that?" White—"Why, when a couple weds, the lady's friends are quite unable to see what he could find in her and the man's friends are puzzled to understand what she could see in him."

The lecturer on philosophy had concluded his long and able address, and stood looking at the audience. "If there is any question," he said, "that any of you would like to ask me before I sit down I should be pleased to answer it." Amid the deep silence that followed this remark an earnest-looking man near the door rose up and said: "I'd like to know, professor, if anybody has ever yet discovered a reliable and certain cure for warts?"

BELIEFS OF GREAT MEN

SUPERSTITION NOT CONFINED TO IGNORANT PERSONS.

Strong Intellects Have Been Swayed by Faith in Supernatural.

It is a mistake to imagine that superstition is a weakness confined to seamen or persons of feeble and uncultured minds. Men possessing the strongest intellects have been swayed by almost childish credulity with regard to the supernatural. The great Napoleon was a firm believer in presentiments. Once, when he was anxiously awaiting news from Egypt he heard that a Nile boat had run ashore, and that the crew had been put to death. This boat bore the name of "L'Italie." Napoleon was much concerned when he heard this last piece of news. He looked upon it as an omen that his hopes of annexing Italy to France were to be shattered, says a writer in United Service. Nothing would induce him to believe the contrary. "My presentiments never deceive me," he said; "all is ruined; I am satisfied that my conquest is lost." The presentiment in this case certainly became true. A famous writer has said of Napoleon:

"He was all star and destiny."

Certain it is that Napoleon had faith in his star, and it appeared to be the ruling omen of his entire career. General Rapp, who for a long period was Napoleon's aide-de-camp, refers to the subject in his interesting memoirs. Rapp had just returned from the siege of Danzig, and seeking Napoleon's presence, found him gazing intently through the window, his eyes fixed upon the heavens. It was some time before the emperor noticed the presence of Rapp, when, suddenly seizing him by the arm, he exclaimed "Look there; up there!" "I see nothing but the pale, twinkling stars," replied the astute aide-de-camp quietly. "What!" exclaimed the emperor, excitedly, "is it possible that you do not see my star, the fiery red one, almost as large as the moon? It is before you now, and ah, how brilliant." Then, warming up to the sight, he fairly shrieked as he cried out: "It has never abandoned me for a single instant. I see it on all great occasions; it commands me to go forward; it is my sign of good fortune, and where it leads I will follow."

The Roman admiral, Appius Claudius, on being informed by the Augurs on the eve of an engagement that the sacred chickens would not eat, said "Let them drink, then," and ordered them thrown overboard, after which he attacked the Carthaginian fleet and received a terrible thrashing.

BISMARCK SUPERSTITIOUS.

The astute Bismarck was superstitious, the number 13 having a very deep meaning for him. He would never sit down to table when he made the thirteenth. Count Bismarck, Bohlco states, that one day in 1870, at Rheims, when the chancellor gave a dinner, one of the invitations had to be countermanded, because otherwise there would have been thirteen at table. Gen. Boyer, Bazaine's envoy, arrived at the German headquarters at Versailles, on Friday, October 1, but Bismarck would not see him till the next day, saying that he would never do anything of importance on any Friday, much less on a Friday, the date of which coincided with the anniversary of Horchkirk, Jena and Auerstadt. He was talking one day of a defeat the Germans had experienced in the course of the campaign of 1870. "I beg you to observe, gentlemen," he said, "that that happened on a Friday." Bismarck did not believe in a lucky or an unlucky day, but believed that his life was seriously influenced by a mystic number.

The prosaic Dr. Johnson always counted his steps before entering any place, so as to arrange that his right foot should always precede his left; or, again, touching every post which he passed along a certain route, fearing that if he missed one, some misfortune would befall him.

Lord Wolseley writes: "I not only believe in many superstitions, but I hug them with the warmest affection. They link me, if not with a spiritual world of which I know nothing, at least with a glorious and artistic and picturesque past of which history has told me much. I believe in ghosts and in amulets. I have worn out the rims of several hats since I have been in Dublin, through my salutations of single magpies. That mystic bird abounds in Ireland, and I would not on any account walk under a ladder, etc., in fact, I am prone to adopt any superstition I am told of which I find others believe in."

The Shah of Persia is superstitious. He always carries with him when he travels a circle of amber, which is said to have fallen from heaven in Mohammed's time and which renders the wearer invulnerable; a casket of gold which makes him invisible at will, and a jeweled star which is potent to make conspirators instantly confess their crimes, is always worn upon his person.

STRANGE PARRICIDE.

A Son in His 76th Year Kills His Father Aged 112.

News of a remarkable parricide comes from Algiers, in the neighborhood of which an old man upward of 112 years of age was recently shot by his eldest son, aged 75.

In Sento, a suburb of the Algerian capital, dwelt the old man with three sons, the youngest of whom is 65 years old. The three sons felt aggrieved because their father had not gone over to the majority and left his property to them. He was, however, still hale and hearty, so they frequently exhorted him to divide his estate among them, a cool proposal, which he, naturally enough, stoutly declined to entertain.

Several evenings ago, as the venerable patriarch was returning homeward with a mule laden with dates, his eldest son went out to meet him, and, after confronting him with an ultimatum, which he rejected with contempt, pulled out a pistol and shot him through the heart. The murderer and his brothers then took to flight, but they were captured after a hot chase. They would inevitably have been lynched had not the gendarmes strained every nerve to protect them.

Of the 353,162 vessels using British ports 278,888 are in the coasting trade.

Berlin uses every year nearly half a million tons of English and Welsh coal.

ABYSMAL DEPTHS

OR BLINDFOLD ON THE BRINK OF PRECIPICES

CHAPTER II.

In less than a week I found myself tutor to the Reverend Obadiah Porter's pupils. Martha was right. Miss Judith had grown tired of the work, and seizing the opportunity of my initiation, relinquished it altogether. Weighty and important as I conscientiously felt was the task imposed upon me, her absence from the schoolroom was a relief. Her treatment of the boys had always been marked by the most scornful and naughty contempt.

As I have before remarked, there was no favoritism—all were treated alike—but I often thought, if there was a difference, Miss Judith was a shade more harsh and contemptuous toward me than the others. This demeanor was in no degree softened after I had been promoted to a more equal footing with her. Therefore it would have been vain to have expected to exert any influence over my pupils, while they witnessed my own degradation.

I now dined in the parlor, but took the rest of my meals in the kitchen, as before, where I also spent my evenings. By and by Martha called my attention to a great alteration that had taken place in her mistress. There was a worn, anxious look in her face; and she seldom quitted her own room, except at meal times. Then we began to notice that Mr. Rodwell's visits grew more infrequent and at last ceased altogether. "What did I tell you?" said Martha, one evening, as we were sitting at supper. "Haven't my words come true? Mr. Rodwell never intended making her his wife."

Martha continued each day to grow more oracular and mysterious; but to me her words were enigmas to which I possessed no key.

One day Mr. Porter informed me that he was going to London for a few days. Such an event had never happened in my memory; it was to me the climax of all the changes.

"To you, Silas," he said, "I commit the care of the precious lambs of my fold, and you must also give an eye to household affairs, as my daughter's health is not strong at the present. It is a great trust, but you will prove worthy of it"; and when I calls upon thee for an account of thy stewardship, thou will render me a just account. You are almost like a son to me, Silas."

He paused upon the last words like one struck with a sudden idea, and while he stood gazing at me a strange look stole across his face. For the first time in his life he took my hand; his clasp was cold and clammy; he meant to be kind and caressing, but I had never felt so repelled against him. I shuddered, with a boding presentiment of evil.

"I wish I had a son like you; a male child is a prop and a support to a father in his old age. Good-bye, Silas; and may Heaven bless you!"

He was gone, and he seemed to have left a dark shadow behind him, for never before had I felt so dejected.

On the fifth day after his departure, at five in the evening, Mr. Porter returned. I was in the front garden. Now this ground was kept sacred to him as his daughter, but having a great love of flowers, and having acquired some knowledge of gardening, I had of late been privileged to tend the beds and prune the shrubs of this exclusive spot. I had no desire to presume upon this privilege, as I greatly preferred the more extensive grounds that lay at the back, which were free to all. As I have before mentioned, a wall of about ten feet in height separated this garden from the road. When I saw Mr. Porter come through the gate, I was busily employed in cutting away the dead blossoms from a very fine rhododendron bush which stood near one of the parlor windows. Although I was full in sight, he did not perceive me. The bush stood between me and the window, which was wide open, and entirely concealed me from any one who might be within. I heard my master enter the room, and a minute afterward he was joined by his daughter, whom I heard eagerly ask him, "what he had done—had he been successful?"

I went on snipping off the dead leaves and withered flowers, without one thought of becoming an eavesdropper, although their conversation was as audible where I stood as though I had been in the room. But after the first few sentences I began to awaken to the awkwardness of my position, and to the fact that I was listening to a conversation I had no business to hear. I was beginning to think how I could get away without being observed, when certain words so powerfully arrested my attention, that my purpose was almost involuntarily suspended by my eagerness to hear more.

I will write down the conversation as nearly as I can remember it.

To his daughter's anxious questions, Mr. Porter at first returned no answer, but I could hear him puffing and breathing hard, like a man heated with walking. She repeated her questions yet more impatiently.

"None. He has gone to Paris," was the reply, in a harsh tone.

"Gone to Paris! Oh what will become of me—what will become of me?" I heard Judith cry in a tone of despair. "I loved him very dearly! But he cannot, he will not, he shall not desert me! What shall I do—what shall I do?"

"And what shall I do?" he cried, in a savage tone. "But he shall pay for this work," and I heard him smash his fist down upon the table, and could almost fancy I heard the grinding of his teeth. "But in the meanwhile we must think of the present time. You have been basely betrayed, but I have formed a scheme which will repair your wrongs. We are in snug quarters here, and I don't feel inclined to give them up. Remember, if I lost my chapel, I should lose the boys too; for although their friends would receive the tidings of their deaths with the utmost satisfaction, yet their consciences and their sense of duty would be troubled by the thought that the unhappy little wretches were under a master of lax morality. With such people, you know, everything is doing the proper; they don't care a brass farthing for the humane. Now, the very day I started for London, an idea came into my head, which a chance circumstance has since strengthened. It all depends upon you whether you'll act upon it."

He paused as though expecting an answer, but none came. After a moment, he resumed, in a somewhat hesitating tone: "You'll stare when I tell you what it is, but for your own peace of mind, as well as mine, you must be married."

"Married! and to whom?" she asked, very drearily.

"Suppose I were to tell you that I had a husband in my eyes? What would you say to Silas Carston?"

I could scarcely repress the cry that rose to my lips at the sound of my name so strangely associated.

"What!" she cried, impetuously. "I marry that puny, contemptible, sneaking boy! You are mad."

"Listen to me. Worm as he is, it may be a better match than you suspect. The second day I was in London, I thought I would call upon Fogle & Quick. In the first place to endeavor to get the money increased, in consideration of his age; and in the second place, to try and glean a little information. Just as I got within sight of the door, who should I see coming out but the identical old woman that brought the boy here. There was no mistaking her; she seemed to have on the very same dress that she wore thirteen years ago; and as to her face, it is one of those iron phizogs upon which years seem to have no power. 'Here's my chance,' I thought; 'I don't lose sight of you till you're earthed.' So instead of at once calling upon the lawyers, I followed the old woman at a respectful distance."

At this point of the dialogue, to me the most interesting, I lost the thread. Two pleasure-vans, full of people who had been out holiday-keeping, for the day—it was just after the hay-harvest—were returning to the town; the occupants were singing, shouting and laughing, in a most vociferous strain. When at last the noisy crew drove away, the revelation that I so eagerly desired to hear had passed.

"Maybe he would not have me," were the first words that fell upon my ears.

"How could he help himself if I were determined upon it? Besides, you could soon make him a puppet in your hands."

And so the conversation ended. I heard Martha come and close the window, and draw down the blind—it was getting dusk—and then I crept away from my hiding place, and got round to the back garden. For a time I could not go into the house; every nerve was trembling. I felt like one surrounded by a circle of fire—the victim of some foul plot, the exact nature of which I could not understand, but from which I could perceive no escape.

(To Be Continued.)

LONDON'S MILK SUPPLY.

Immense Number of Gallons Consumed Daily.

None save those directly interested in the trade have the remotest idea of the vast quantity of milk consumed in the British Metropolis in the course of a year, said the manager of a well-known firm to the writer recently. Within the last ten years the annual consumption of milk in London alone has increased by 18,000,000 gallons, and now stands at approximately 160,000 gallons a day.

Until 1865 London was responsible for its own milk supply, but the great cattle plague of that year made it necessary for Metropolitan dealers to send to the outlying counties for their milk, thus opening up a market for dairy farmers within 150 miles of London, which has been increasing by leaps and bounds. At present more than 30,000 hands find permanent employment in providing London with milk, while over 2,000 milkmen go their rounds morning and evening delivering it in pints, quarts, or gallons, as the case may be.

The milk for London's breakfast is milked the evening before and churned ready for the night mail. It begins to arrive at its destination at 2 a. m., and a steady supply is kept up until ten or eleven, although the majority of dealers have been supplied by 4 a. m. At midday the morning milkings come in, and a gradual stream of churns is poured into London up till eight o'clock, all of which have to be duly emptied, cleansed, and sent back by the late trains. To prove this is no light task it may be said that a large firm will have 5,000 churns in use divided into three portions. Each churn therefore reaches them once in three days, costs $6.25, and has an average life of from two to four years according to the length of the journey.

The Metropolis is not entirely dependent upon the country for its milk, however. There are about 15,000 cows in London which produce between them 7,500 gallons of milk a day, but the capacities of the dairy farmer in or near the city are somewhat curtailed. Furthermore, the authorities are very strict as to cleanliness, and will only grant licenses for cowsheds which are perfectly drained, roomy, and well ventilated.

It is comforting to know that the milk supply of London is the best in the world as regards cleanliness. It has nearly 300 public inspectors to analyze it, while all the large firms employ private inspectors to see that the supplies are delivered by their milkmen untampered with. Each churn after being used is cleaned by steam being driven into it with the force of 60 pounds to the square inch, which cleanses the receptacle more thoroughly than anything else could do.

The reindeer can endure more than any other draught animal except the camel. A reindeer has been known to pull 200 pounds at ten miles an hour for twelve hours on end.

Wallsend coals got their name from the collieries producing them being situated near the east end of the wall built by the Romans to keep back the Picts and Scots.

Denmark has the largest army in proportion to her size. She has 187 soldiers to every 10,000 of her population.

STARVATION DIETS.

Boiled Rope, Seaweed, Raw Boots Have Saved Lives.

The hardest fare that six strong men and a boy of 15 ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Windover's survivors, who were cast up on the Irish coast near Kilsegg a few weeks ago. They lived for sixteen days on stewed rope-yarn, without a crumb of anything else to help digest it, except water, and, though it made them ill, they kept alive on it and did not waste away very much.

The Windover was a bark carrying salt between Spain and the States, with an English crew, and she was dismasted and abandoned about a thousand miles out on the Atlantic. Three of the crew were killed by falling masts, and two others were washed overboard; but the other seven took to the whaleboat and set out for Britain. Being in too much of a hurry they took too little food, but three large butts of water, besides the tank the boat already held. The result was they ate up the provisions in four days, but had water enough for a month, and, after starving two days more, they tried boiling lengths of tarred hemp rope into a pulp and swallowing it. They had a keg of paraffine wax, and, though it made them very ill, at first, they eventually contrived to live on the boiled hemp, the tar, boiled to a jelly, adding to the nourishment of the rope. They landed in comparatively good health.

Two men who went to a small island off the Irish coast a little while ago kept themselves going for ten days on a diet almost worse. They landed in a boat, which was smashed by a wave on their trying to relaunch her, and they were left on the bare, rocky island, which has only a slight scalp of coarse turf.

WITHOUT FOOD.

Fortunately there is a spring on the island, but nothing in the way of food but gulls, which they could not catch, and nothing to make a fire with as a distress signal. There are not even any shellfish, as there is no beach, and the pair had to subsist for the ten days on cold, raw seaweed washed up by the tide. For two days they starved, but after that they tackled the seaweed, making three meals a day of it, until rescued. When taken off they were a good deal emaciated, but no ill effects resulted. The same thing happened off the same coast five years ago, when four fisherwomen were imprisoned on an inlet by the loss of their boat. They lived on "kelpie" grass for six days.

A diet of boots is one of the commonest of last-resource foods; and, though it is hard for a well-fed person to imagine that any one could masticate and digest shoe leather, a pair of long seaboots will keep a man alive for a fortnight, if he has a little water. Capt. Maholy, of the foundered steamer Gwalior, and his second officer created a record last year by living for seventeen days on boot leather and a pint of water per day each.

Of course, no teeth can tear cowhide boots; they have to be cut up and shredded with a knife, and the shreds chewed and swallowed. Boiling, even when possible, does no good at all, but takes from the boots what nourishment they contain. A few ounces of leather, being so hard to digest, stays the stomach for fifteen or twenty hours.

The best known and most useful of starvation diets for wrecked or castaway people, however, is that of barnacles, and if anything of the kind happens to you they will probably be your stable food. Barnacles are long, tough, half shellfish, half-vegetable creatures, that grow on the undersides of vessels. Three Englishmen and a crew of Lascars who had been forced to abandon the sailing vessel North Star a few months ago kept themselves going for over a week on barnacles and only two of the crew died. The worst of them is that they give one internal cramps and cause an insufferable thirst; but they do nourish the frame. You have to reach under the vessel's side and pull them off, taking care not to leave the best half of them sticking to the planks. Only a starving person could possibly eat them. Many a castaway crew, however, has found them better than nothing.

TO CLEAN STRAW HATS.

Fill a pail half full of soft, warm rain water and dissolve a tablespoonful of soap-powder in it and stir it up good; then immerse your straw hat in the suds, moving it up and down until every fiber is wet; then lift it from the water, lay it upon a table and brush it thoroughly until all soiture is removed, using a stiff, little bristle brush. Let it drip awhile, then iron it with a thin cloth between. Iron the crown over a bowl or pail or any article that matches it in shape and when dry press the brim, using the bare iron upon the wrong side to make it stiff, after which it will look like new.

Henry—"Papa, there is a big bluebottle on the ceiling." Professor (very busy)—"Step on it and leave me alone."

Wife—"The doctor says I need a change of climate." Husband—"Well, the sky looks as if we'd have it in a few hours."

LOVE THE LEVELLER

ROMANCE OF A MACHINE SHOP.

She threaded her way daintily through the great shop with its bewildering whirr of machinery and its roaring fires—its flying sparks and dirt and dust and smoke.

Now and again she stopped to watch some great machine perform its almost human work. The men, with their splendid muscles and perfect skill interested her immensely. But her companion was distinctly bored. The grime and sweat and dirt offended his aristocratic senses and the noise jarred upon his ears.

"What you can find interesting in this pandemonium I cannot imagine," he expostulated. "It is bad enough for those who have to be here and do the work, but to deliberately seek it when the sun is shining outside, the roads are hard and a motor car is waiting, is beyond me."

"Oh, Philip, can't you feel the thrill of seeing things done by real people?" she replied. "Just look at that man at the forge! See the great muscles stand out as he lifts the hammer. And see how skilfully he shapes the iron! The strength of a giant, the delicate touch of a woman—it is grand!"

"Well, I'm blessed if I can see it that way," rejoined the man. "Far from seeming romantic, it looks to me as though the fellow might as well be in prison as be compelled to spend his time doing that kind of work. Of course, I suppose they are used to this sort of labor—and somebody has to do it—but I can't say I care to see them at it—anyway, on a fine day with fresh air and a lively spin awaiting me."

Just the shadow of impatience crossed the girl's face at this speech, but she laughed merrily and continued her way through the shop.

It was Ida's first visit to the great works of which her father was the owner. She had been reared in the exclusive atmosphere of wealth, and her vision had not reached much beyond her father's palatial mansion, the theatres, the other palatial mansions in "our set," and the Continental tour.

Of course, she knew about the great mills, but heretofore to her they had been simply acres of gloomy, smoking prisons, from which there was wrested the money that bought all the good things.

On this pleasant day in the early autumn, wearied with the conventional round of pleasures and pastimes with which she was surfeited, and somewhat aroused by a novel she had been reading, which dealt with the world of workers, she had determined to see the inside of those great smoky shops and find just what was going on there and the manner of men who lived among them.

Her father had laughed at her whim, and as he had not time that day to go with her, Philip Hammond acted as her escort. Philip was her constant champion — her destined husband — the son of Mr. Norton's life-long friend, a successful banker.

It was but a moment after the conversation recorded between Miss Norton and Mr. Hammond that an accident occurred.

A man directly ahead of the visitors, carrying a heavy load on his shoulders, made a misstep, fell against a great leather belt, and was carried off his feet and was carried upward with the belt. As he realized his danger he gave a fearful shriek and his eyes met those of Miss Norton. The mortal terror of them burnt into her very soul and she shrieked:

"Philip, Philip, save him! Oh, save him!"

She saw the wheel to which the belt was dragging him and knew that he must be crushed.

Philip saw the fearful danger, but stood as one paralyzed.

He could have reached the man from where he was, but stood trembling with white face and horror-stricken eyes.

The attention of the entire shop had been attracted by the shrieks, and a score of men were running toward the scene.

"Pull that lever, you there with the white cap! The black one! Quick! Throw off the belt!" came in clear, commanding tones from behind. But Hammond did not stir. He threw up one hand to shut out the sight of the man being crushed.

In the meantime past the two visitors sprang the man who had shouted.

It was the blacksmith from the forge.

The man on the belt was right in the clutch of the wheel.

It seemed to Ida that she must surely faint.

At that instant the blacksmith made a large at the revolving wheel, caught two of the iron spokes and braced his stalwart legs.

It seemed as though he would be thrown against the machine beyond—but no, the wheel stopped with a jerk.

The muscles of the blacksmith's arms and chest stood out like whipcords.

"Quick boys, quick!" he cried; "I can't stand this long."

He had no need to urge. Already two workmen had hoisted a third to their shoulders, and he pulled the victim from the wheel, with one arm badly crushed, but alive.

Then the blacksmith led go the wheel and the machinery started to whirr and buzz. The men crowded about him, uttering congratulations.

"Well, I'm blest, Joe. You saved Mike from bein' made into mincemeat that time. I didn't think it could be done. By Jove, Joe, I'd like to have your muscle."

These and similar compliments were fired at him as he turned with a broad grin to the forge.

Directly in his way stood a beautiful girl with blanched face, her great brown eyes swimming with tears.

"Oh, sir, I want to say you are the bravest and strongest and quickest man I ever saw. I cannot thank you too much. I was afraid he would be crushed to death."

He flushed to the roots of his hair.

"It was nothing, miss," he said. "Any of the men would have done it."

That evening Ida went over the scene with her father. He knew all about it, and told her that the rescuer was Joseph Madern.

"One of the best men we have," he said warmly. "A thorough mechanic and an inventor. We keep him at the forge because there is a particular part of the machine that has to be done by hand, and Madern does it better than anybody else. Few men have the strength and skill combined to do it. We pay him as well as though he were a foreman, but have to keep him at the forge. I have ordered that he be handsomely rewarded for his heroism to-day."

"Papa, I want you to invite him to dinner," suddenly said Ida, after some minutes spent in thought.

"Who?" asked Mr. Norton, looking up from his paper.

"Mr. Madern. I think it would be a much nicer way to show appreciation of his heroism than merely to give him money."

Mr. Norton smiled. He was not wholly undemocratic in his instincts.

"But your mother," he said.

She had an answer, and the result was that Joe Madern found himself with palpitating heart going up the steps of the Norton mansion one evening.

He was neatly dressed and bore himself with a demeanor that charmed the girl as much as the exhibition of strength.

Mrs. Norton absented herself from dinner with cold disapproval.

After dinner Miss Norton took her strange guest to the library, and was astonished at the wide knowledge he displayed of books and the strong opinions he held on economic topics.

He told her of their workingmen's club, and the discussions they had. "You should attend one of our open meetings; it would interest you," he said.

"I will," she replied, and she did, and was still more astounded to hear him in debate where he stood like a lion to fight for his opinions, using always the most forceful language and displaying the widest reading and information.

She invited him to call and he did once or twice. As he was about to take his departure on the second occasion he said:

"I think this is the last time, Miss Norton, that I will see you, and I want to tell you how thoroughly I appreciate your kindness and how much I have enjoyed the evenings I have spent here."

"The last time!" she repeated, the blood rushing to her face. "What do you mean? You are not going away?"

"No, but it is better that I should not see you. We belong to different worlds. They do not mix. The very keenness of the pleasure I feel in coming here warns me that I had better not."

"There is only one world for kindred spirits," she said impulsively.

"Do you mean that? Do you know what you are saying?" he demanded, coming close to her.

She stood with downcast eyes. Then, straightening his broad shoulders and throwing back his head, he said: "Miss Norton, I am a plain, blunt man of the people and not versed in the ways of society. I have discovered that I love you and I know it would be presumptuous to propose for your hand. I do not quite understand what you mean by your last remark. If you mean that you consider that we are on a social equality, I want to say that I love you with a love as deep and as honest as man ever had for a woman. I can offer you nothing but that which my arms may earn, and that is not what you have been accustomed to. Still, if it should so happen that your exceeding kindness to me means that you love me, all else is nothing."

He stood looking at her as in a dream. She swayed, and fell into his arms.

"That's what it does mean," she whispered. "You are the only real man I ever saw."

There was a dreadful scene when Madern spoke to Mr. Norton, but he sturdily told his employer that he had been accepted by Ida and they were going to marry with or without parental consent.

Mr. Norton summoned his daughter and she corroborated the statement of her plebian lover.

Then Mr. Norton told them that the girl had not a penny in her own right, and if she married Madern she never would have.

To which Madern replied that that pleased him exactly.

They were married. Madern left the employ of the Norton works and found another position.

The Nortons were unrelenting until some three years later, Mrs. Norton being dead and a fine baby boy having been born in a certain rose-covered cottage in the suburbs, Mr. Norton softened.

Now Madern is superintendent of the Norton works and a still better position may shortly be his.

It is said that the delicious flavor which all travelers in France discover in the coffee of that country, is obtained by the addition of a little butter and sugar during the roasting process. To every three pounds of roasting berries one tablespoonful each of butter and powdered sugar is added. These in melting spread over the beans a thin coating which holds the aroma and imparts a caramel flavor that is distinctive.

She—I looked at the sweetest hat to-day for only twenty dollars! He—Humph! Wasn't that a good deal for looking at a hat?

A REGIMENT IN DISGRACE

THE NINTH LANCERS NOW STATIONED IN INDIA.

Native Was Fatally Maltreated—Dying Statement Implicated Them.

That crack cavalry corps, the 9th Lancers, is in disgrace. According to letters which have been received in England from India by the last mail their leave and all privilege have been stopped because of the ill-treatment of a native which took place, it is said, near their barracks.

The regiment is now stationed at Sialkot, in the Punjab, after service in South Africa only a few weeks short of the full duration of the war.

On the night of arrival at that station the men of the regiment were entertained by men of the Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Horse Artillery, and on the same night a native was brutally ill-treated. He was either kicked or struck, being so severely injured that his death resulted a week later. He was found nearly four miles from the barracks occupied by the 9th Lancers, and was taken to hospital, remaining unconscious till the day of his death. Towards the last, however, he recovered sufficiently to make a statement, in which he said he believed it was one of the 9th Lancers who had ill-used him. Up to that time the regiment knew nothing of the matter.

Although there is much against the probability of a native accurately identifying a khaki uniform in the dark, his dying statement led to inquiry.

SOME TRACES OF BLOOD

were found within the lines of the 9th Lancers, and this justified further investigation. Much native evidence was taken and very strict inquiry was made in the regiment. Three special courts were held, but all to no avail. So far as the efforts of the regiment were concerned the matter remained a complete mystery.

However, Lord Curzon has very properly determined to treat all assaults upon natives as matters of great gravity, and with the object of getting to the root of the matter a general was sent from headquarters to conduct a further investigation. At the conclusion the general stated that it was hardly fair to blame the regiment individually, and promised to report as favorably as possible. He added, however, that the Government had decided to punish the whole regiment if the culprit was not found out, and he appealed to the guilty man to come forward and save the regiment from punishment.

DRASTIC PUNISHMENT.

The appeal met with no response, and during August the promulgation of the punishment was made.

It was a punishment of drastic severity. It was decided that all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on leave in India should be immediately recalled, and that no further leave in or out of the country should be granted till January, 1903, and the disgrace brought upon the regiment was emphasized by the extraordinary order that sentries should be placed on all buildings occupied by the regiment until the same date.

As a further punishment it was also stated that the regiment would be debarred from service at the Delhi durbar, but, owing to the fact that many Indian veterans would be present who have been associated with the regiment, it was felt that this might be taken as a personal affront to them and to the force which served at Delhi during the mutiny. This part of the punishment was therefore withdrawn, and the regiment will take its place among the troops to be represented at the coronation durbar.

The wholesale punishment and disgrace have naturally caused great soreness in the regiment, the 9th Lancers possessing the name and

REPUTATION SECOND TO NONE.

And this treatment must be especially galling to a regiment that has returned straight from long and arduous service in South Africa to service in India, and thus denied the applause and appreciation received by those regiments whose more happy fortune has brought them back to England.

In his survey of individual accomplishments at the close of the war, Reuter's correspondent spoke of the 9th as the one cavalry regiment that by common consent had upheld the highest and most brilliant traditions of English cavalry, and it is on this regiment of splendid accomplishment and hitherto unblemished fame that this punishment and disgrace have fallen.

The punishment is an antiquated method and undeserved way of treating crime. To punish all for the crime of one may be easy, but it is unjust; and the British public showed by its disapproval of the wholesale punishment in the Sandhurst affair how little it is in accord with such measures.

The matter is to be brought before the House of Commons, and it is to be hoped that English opinion will be stirred to demand a similar revision of the verdict to that which was successfully brought about at Sandhurst.

MONKEYS WITH LONG NOSES.

Rare Variety Arrives in Hamburg From Borneo.

Most monkeys have nothing but nose holes, and no real nose, as we consider it. But there is a monkey in Borneo that has a long nose, longer even than that of particularly long-nosed human beings. A specimen of this monkey, known as the proboscis monkey, has just been brought alive to Europe, and is now in Hamburg. The queer creature has attracted much attention. It looks grotesquely human-like — very much like a man who has put on a big artificial nose for fun. The monkey can move his nose upward or downward, and he can make it stick out straight from his face.

It is very rare to find proboscis monkeys in captivity. Most of them die before they get much farther than the Suez because they are very sensitive to the changes in temperature and to the conditions of captivity.

The one in Hamburg has been named "Kiki." He looks extremely mild and gentle, but his reputation is different. He is accused of being wicked and treacherous.

"What happened 400 years ago this year?" asked Freddie's teacher. "Don't know, please, sir," answered Freddie; "I am only seven years old."

NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES

AVERAGE OF FIFTY RECORDED EVERY YEAR.

Value of the Seismograph in Recording Earthquakes at Long Distances.

At the recent meeting at Belfast of the British Association, Prof. John Milne said that the usual yearly average of earthquakes whose effects were felt all over the world is about fifty. Recently, however, they have been more numerous. In the three years between January 1, 1899, and January 1, 1902, the number recorded was 196.

It is only within the past ten or twelve years that seismologists have been able to record instrumentally the efforts of earthquakes at long distances from the place of origin of the shock. The seismograph was invented about fifteen years ago for the purpose of recording earth movements that could not otherwise be observed. In Japan, for example, there are thousands of earth movements or tremors every year which are too slight to be noticed by those on the ground, though it is slightly moved beneath their feet. There are several forms of the seismograph, but the most common is the pencil-tipped pendulum so delicately adjusted that the slightest earth movement where it stands is at once recorded on the paper beneath it.

At the time of the great Japanese earthquake in 1891, it was recorded by a seismograph as far away as Shanghai, China. But no one at that time supposed that the effects of the severest earthquake shocks were distributed through the rocks clear

AROUND THE EARTH.

It was not until a number of seismographic stations were established in Europe that it was found that severe shocks occurring on the margin of the Pacific Ocean could be recorded there. Shocks of the greatest intensity cannot to-day occur anywhere without the fact being almost instantly communicated through the rocks to seismographs in all parts of the world.

The very severe disturbances in Guatemala in April last were recorded by the most northerly seismographs in Canada and by those of Europe.

Prof. Milne says that in all cases the center of origin of world-shaking shocks lies on the flanks or near the bases of the steepest flexures or breaks on the earth's surface. Many of them occur in the abysses of the sea and it is usually found that when these terrible shocks originate on land large areas are raised or lowered as the result of the shock.

Thus, in Japan, in 1891, a breaking down of the rocks occurred among the mountains where the disturbance originated. The length of this break was traced for forty miles and the area of subsidence, which embraced the western part of the Neo Valley, sank vertically from ten to twenty feet.

During the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-13, which occurred in the Mississippi Valley, in what is now the southeastern part of the Missouri and the northeastern part of Kansas, an area about 5,000 square miles subsided vertically on an average of about ten feet.

Some of these sunken areas permanently attracted drainage from the surrounding country and remain to-day as lakes, the memorials of a terrible period of convulsion among the rocks of the Mississippi Valley, which we usually regard as one of the most stable parts of

THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

There were no such things as seismographs in those days, but men who were scattered over our country felt the effects of those earthquake shocks throughout a region embracing about one-third of our present territory. Seismographs would undoubtedly have recorded these earthquakes throughout the world.

The colossal cause of one of the greatest earthquakes in the past century has been quite clearly established. The Assam earthquake of 1897 was due to a movement of about 10,000 square miles of the upper rocks through a distance of sixteen feet.

The Cutch earthquake of 1819 resulted in the subsidence of 2,000 square miles of country and the elevation of a ridge fifty miles in length. Similarly, when the center of origin of great earthquakes has been sub-oceanic, soundings have shown that vast depressions have been formed under the sea while coast lines have been raised or lowered. In 1822, about 100,000 square miles along the coast of Chili were permanently lifted about three feet.

In addition to the great earthquakes there occur every year some 10,000 minor shocks, a great many of which are detected only by the use of seismographs. It is supposed that many of these shocks slightly relieve the strain upon the underlying rocks which are being slowly bended or lifted by subterranean forces, without causing enough motion to create any serious disturbance at the surface.

THAT MADE A DIFFERENCE.

The vanity of the French race occasionally meets with an amusing check. It is related by a Parisian journal that a public man had been awarded, for some indirect service, the African order Labaksi-Tapo by the King of a certain country in the Soudan, with which the French had come much in contact.

The Frenchman was greatly delighted, and immediately went to a member of the Ministry to obtain the necessary permission for him to wear the decoration of this foreign order.

"Do you know what the decoration consists of?" asked the Minister.

"Certainly," the gentleman answered. "It is a beautiful ring of gold, from which is suspended a calumet enamelled in red. I demand the authorization to wear it."

"Certainly you can wear it, but it must be worn, in order to be lawful, exactly as the members of the order in Africa wear it."

"And how is that?"

"In the nose."

The newly appointed cavalier of the Labaksi-Tapo ran out at the door, and is declared by the journal which tells the story to be "running yet."

Maud—"I think that is just too horrid for anything. Here I've been standing over the side of the vessel for half an hour and can't see it." Ruby—"Can't see what, my dear?" Maud—"Why, the Equator. The cap-