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

The Kootenay Mail.

C. E. SHAW,
Customs Broker,
REVELSTOKE.

Vol. 2.—No. 37. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., DECEMBER 21, 1895. $2.00 a Year.

Established 1877. CAPITAL, $500,000. Incorporated 1893.

SHIP US YOUR

Furs, Hides, Pelts, Wool

Goods bought right out; no commission charged.
Fair selection, immediate returns.
Shipping tags furnished free upon request.
There is NO DUTY on Furs or any other goods we handle.
Write for Circular giving Shipping Directions and LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Jas. McMillan & Co.
INCORPORATED
MAIN HOUSE: 200-212 First Ave. North, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
BRANCHES:
HELENA, MONT. Cooke & Bozeman Sts. | CHICAGO, ILL. | VICTORIA, B. C. 55 Wharf St. | WINNIPEG, MAN. 234 King St.

The Confederation Life Association TORONTO.

Capital and Assets Over $6,000,000. | Insurance at Risk Over $26,000,000

NO CONDITIONS — Before insuring you should see the MODEL POLICY CONTRACT issued by the above Company. — NO RESTRICTIONS

Full particulars on application to Agents:
T. L. HAIG, Agent for Revelstoke.
J. D. BREEZE, General Agent for B.C., Vancouver.

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

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

THE CENTRAL HOTEL
ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.
First-class Table + Good Beds + Fire-proof Safe
Telephone + Bus Meets all Trains.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.
Everything new and First-class in all Respects.
The House is stocked with the Finest Wines and Cigars in the Market
TROUT LAKE CITY, B.C.

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

ASSAYS and MILL TESTS
.....Samples tested from.....
.....1 lb. to 1 ton in weight.....
W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S.
Vancouver, B.C.
All Assays made in Duplicate. Certificates forwarded by return.

THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.
CIGARS
"THE INFANT"
3 for 25c.
T & B Etc.
CIGARS CIGARS
CIGARS
THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.

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

The regular meeting are held in the Masonic Temple, Bourne's Hall, on the third Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
W. F. CRAGE, SECRETARY.

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

Regular meetings are held in Oddfellows' Hall every Thursday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.
R. S. WILSON, N.G. E. O. LEWIS, SEC.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1653.

Regular meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday's of each month at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
E. ADAIR, W.M. J. I. WOODROW, Rec. Secy.

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

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

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

HALYCON SPRINGS HOTEL
Arrow Lake.
IS now open at these Celebrated Hot Springs for the accommodation of guests. Rates $1.50 to $2.50 a day. Baths 25 cents each or five for $1. Special rates to families or by the month can be arranged.
Dawson, Craddock & Co.

NAVIGATION.

1895 TIME SCHEDULE 1895

THE OLD FAVORITE STEAMER
MARION
(Capt. Robt. Sanderson)
WILL RUN BETWEEN
REVELSTOKE and NAKUSP
Stopping at LARDEAU, THOMSON'S LANDING and HALCYON HOT SPRINGS during the Season of 1895.
Leaving Revelstoke Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.
Leaving Nakusp Mondays and Thursdays at 7 a.m.
The above dates are subject to change without notice.
ROBERT SANDERSON.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. LTD.

PASSENGERS FOR
Hall's Landing,
Hot Springs,
Nakusp, Three Forks
Nelson, and Slocan Points,
Kootenay Lake Points,
Trail Creek, Rossland,
Northport and Spokane
—SHOULD TAKE THE—
STEAMER NAKUSP
Leaves Wigwam for Nakusp and Robson, Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m.
Leaves Robson for Nakusp, Wigwam and Canadian Pacific Railway points (east and west) on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m.
Connection is made at Robson with C. & K. R'y for Nelson and with steamer "Lytton" for Trail Creek and Northport.

For local time card of the Company's steamers on Kootenay Lake apply to the purser on board.
For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply to T. Allan, Secretary, Nelson, B.C.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
ROYAL MAIL LINES.
CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.
Proposed Sailings from Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.	
PARISIAN	Nov. 9
MONGOLIAN	" 16
DOMINION LINE.	
MARIPOSA	Oct. 26
VANCOUVER	Nov. 16
BEAVER LINE.	
LAKE WINNIPEG	Nov. 13
LAKE ONTARIO	" 20

Cabin $45, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards.
Intermediate $30; Steerage $20.
Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.
Apply to nearest steamship or railway agent, to
I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,
or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

NEWS FROM THE SLOCAN.

The Doings of West Kootenay's Big Mining Camp Paragraphed.

This camp is at present in a very satisfactory condition. It is especially lively in the Washington basin and around Cody and Sandon in fact the last named place may fairly claim to be "booming."

The Nakusp & Slocan and the Kaslo & Slocan railways, generally regarded as rivals, have met at Sandon and have already had several lively encounters in the way of pulling up tracks and knocking down warehouses, but it is expected the matters will shortly be settled and both roads kept busy hauling out ore and bringing in machinery and supplies.

Mining men, who are competent to judge say that at least 15,000 tons of ore will be shipped from the Slocan this winter.

Three Forks, although practically sidetracked by both railways, still possesses considerable vitality, and permanent residents claim that there is enough mineral on the North Fork of Carpenter creek to ensure the permanency of their town.

The residents of New Denver are wintering very quietly but are now more confident about the future of their town than at any period for two years back. Properties on the lake shore are now being bonded or sold and several hundred promising dry ore prospects near the lake are to be opened up by assessment and development work next summer.

At the head of the lake Hill Bros. are cutting, sawing and piling some very fine lumber, evidently preparing for more lively times.

"Judge" Wilson presides at Rosebery and is pretty sure that Rosebery will remain as now—the shipping port of the Slocan lake.

Silverton is at present "dead" but may soon be alive again if there is truth in the rumor that the Kaslo & Slocan railway is to be extended and will touch the Slocan lake at that point.

On Four Mile creek eight men are working on the "Alpha," and Popham & Webb are about to ship two carloads of high grade dry ore from the "Fishermaiden" claim. The "Currie," on the "Galena Farm" bench below Silverton, is now opened up in good shape and is for sale or bond. The "Currie," at a depth of 65 feet, shows eight feet of concentrating galena ore and being a crown-granted property would be suitable for a company able to put up a concentrator.

On Eight Mile creek, several fine properties are, unfortunately, lying idle, the owners being either unable to work them for want of means, or are "waiting for something to turn up."

The "Enterprise" group, on Ten Mile creek, under bond to Mr. J. A. Finch, is showing up well, therefore, it is almost certain the bond will be taken up and ore shipped before spring.

The "Kalispel" claim, also on Ten Mile creek, was recently sold for $3,000, cash down, to an American company represented by Mr. Lardner, who proposes to put in several thousand dollars worth of development work hoping to make it one of the big mines of this camp. The ledge matter on the surface is 21 feet across and contains scattered bunches of high grade ruby silver ore.

Sam Whittaker, Tom Mulvey and several others are living at the south end of the lake and report that duck shooting in the Slocan valley is good as usual but that the deer are being chased south by the wolves.

On Springer creek, seventeen men are working on claims located last fall, and a twelve ton shipment of dry ore has been made to the Pilot Bay smelter. Five tons from the "Exchange" and seven tons from the "Howard Fraction" claims. The ore is expected to average at least $150 per ton.

Mr. H. P. Heacock, a general cotractor and mining man from Helena, Montana, inspected this district last week and took away with him terms of sale on the "Arlington," "Tamarack" and "Currie" claims.

The C.P.R. is quoting the rate of $11 per ton on ore from Rosebery to the Tacoma smelter. This rate applies to small shipments and will induce many of the claim owners to make trial shipments next season.

It is reported here that Mr. Kellie, M.P.P., will, at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, endeavor to have a clause inserted into the Mineral Act that will, it is hoped, entirely ruin the business of claim jumping.

If the members of our Provincial Government will give Mr. Kellie their hearty support and secure the enactment of law to effectually stop claim jumping they will earn the approbation of ninety-five per cent. of the free miners of West Kootenay.

The Slocan, like many other camps in this province, contains dozens of promising claims which need capital for development, but men with money are dubious about investing in any camp where claim jumping flourishes and unscrupulous lawyers grow fat.

The action taken by the authorities to stop claim jumping at Rossland has been heartily endorsed in the Slocan, and it is hoped that the good work may go on till we are all assured of more justice and less law.

Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a plan, profile and book of reference of the branch line of this railway from Three Forks to Sandon, examined and certified under section 125 of the Railway Act of 1888 by the Deputy of the Minister of Railways and Canals, on 11th December, 1895, was deposited at the Land Registry Office at Victoria on the 20th day of December instant.
A. J. WEAVER BRIDJMAN,
Victoria, B.C., Secretary.
December 20th, 1895. 37-4t

Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a revised location plan, profile and book of reference of a portion of the branch line of this Railway from Three Forks to Sandon, examined and certified under section 130 of the Railway Act of 1888 by the Deputy of the Minister of Railways and Canals on the 12th December, 1895, was deposited in the Land Registry office at Victoria on the 21st December, inst.
A. J. WEAVER BRIDJMAN,
Victoria, B.C., Secretary.
December 21st, 1895. 37-4t

Private Bill Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, operating and working deep tunnels, drifts, or shafts for the purpose of exploring for, discovering, working, getting, acquiring and recovering minerals situate in blind veins, ledges or lodes in the Districts of East and west Kootenay, Yale and Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia, and for entering upon and acquiring lands for such purposes, and for collecting tolls for the use of such tunnels or workings by any other persons or companies engaged in mining and for acquiring such water powers or privileges as may be necessary or convenient therefor, together with such other powers or privileges, rights or incidents, as may be necessary for or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects or any of them.
A. E. HUMPHREYS,
37-6t Applicant.

STEAMER ARROW WRECKED.

Lying in the Northeast Arm of Upper Arrow Lake.

A report was received late this afternoon, via Arrowhead, that the steamer Arrow had been seen on the north shore of the Northeast Arm lying partially submerged with bottom up. The Arrow is a small screw steamer plying on Upper Arrow Lake. She left Arrowhead Thursday afternoon with a cargo which she discharged safely at Thomson's Landing. No particulars have been received but it is supposed that she was endeavoring to put out into the lake again in the face of the fierce gale which was blowing at the time and was capsized. Her crew consisted of two men—Capt. Vanderburgh and an engineer, who are supposed to be drowned, as nothing has been heard of them.

Christmas Tree Entertainments.

The annual Christmas Tree Entertainment at the Methodist church attracted an audience sufficient to crowd that edifice Tuesday evening. R. S. Wilson was the "Santa Claus" of the occasion and old and young participated in the distribution of gifts. The balance of the programme was made up of music, readings and recitations, and proved very acceptable to the audience.

A similar entertainment will be given in the Presbyterian church New Year's night.

First Snow Blockade of the Season.

A snow blockade, which resulted in disarranging the Christmas programme of several travellers, occurred at Ross Peak—37 miles east of Revelstoke—on Monday and caused the first delay of the season on the main line. The slide occurred sometime after the passing of No. 2, from the west, Monday and a large force of men were immediately put to work to clear the obstruction. The passengers on Monday and Tuesday's trains, which were held at Glacier, were made as comfortable as possible at the Glacier House until Wednesday morning, by which time the track had been cleared and regular traffic resumed.

LARDEAU NOTES.

The Fish Creek Camp—A New Boat for the N.E. Arm.

The winter weather has caused a general cessation of mining operations in the Fish creek district, but work of the past summer amply demonstrates the great mineral possibilities of the camp, and with such showings as are made by the Glengarry, Sable creek and Pool creek properties, there is no doubt as to its future.

Trails are badly wanted here. In fact little can be done until trunk trails are constructed. This want could be supplied at a comparatively small outlay on the part of the government, and it is to be hoped that an adequate appropriation will be made for this purpose. Those interested here feel that they are not asking too much, as no district in West Kootenay has received so little assistance in this particular as Fish creek. The prospects of the camp will warrant liberal expenditure for roads and trails.

Besides operations on its well known groups of claims, 31 new locations have been made in this camp during the season.

The latest assay from the Agnes, one of the claims of the Sable creek group, gives 15 per cent. copper, 94 oz. silver, 1½ ozs. gold.

The Menhinick brothers are constructing a steam launch which they intend operating between Arrowhead and the various points on the northeast arm, next season. This will ensure a regular service, the slack of which has caused considerable inconvenience in the past.

Patent Processes.

Now that the mining industry has revived and is getting on a satisfactory basis, the "patent process" man is being heard of in many quarters, with his machine that is going to revolutionize the mining industry. This machine has many forms, sometimes it is going to save an unheard of percentage of flour and rusty gold from the placer deposits, sometimes it is going to smelt rebellious ores for a dollar a ton, and sometimes it is a "solution" that will enable the mill man to amalgamate raw sulphides and save 98 per cent of their value. It is always something that is going to attain the unattainable. The west is strewn with the wrecks of similar machines, furnaces and mills and those who have pinned their faith to them. Progress in metallurgy does not come in this way, it comes through small improvements on known and proved devices, and gradual modifications of well tried methods. There seems to be a certain attraction to many minds in the mysterious, and anything that is supposed to embody a new principle in chemistry or mechanics and is sure to find someone to put money in it. There are those who make a business of exploiting patents. Let them prove them, but managers and owners would do well to let anything severely alone in the way of ore treatment that has not stood the test for years. Experimentation is very risky and expensive. —*Miner and Electrician.*

MANITOBA'S CHRISTMAS BOX.

Premier Greenway Presents the Prairie Province With a General Election.

Premier Greenway's Christmas box to the people of Manitoba is a general election and, while it caused general surprise, it did not give universal satisfaction to the people of the prairie province. This is especially the case with the adherents of the conservative opposition who are ill prepared for an appeal to the country. The nominations will be held on January 8th and the voting takes place on the 15th. The writs are returnable on the 23rd and the legislature is called to assemble for the despatch of business on the 24th. This is pretty quick work, but the business interests, which are always more or less disturbed by a general election, will be thankful that the inevitable excitement will be of so short duration. The people will be again asked to pronounce upon the school question and in his address to the electors Premier Greenway gives the keynote of the campaign. He says: "The menacing attitude assumed by the Dominion government with reference to the educational legislation of the province has made it necessary to take the sense of the electors upon the question thus forced upon them."

It is a matter for regret that this whole question of education in Manitoba was not settled without all this strife and acrimony. No doubt this could have been done and the whole affair amicably settled had there been more statesmen and fewer "politicians" in public life in both Provincial and Dominion affairs—politicians who do not hesitate to appeal to the prejudices of one and the passions of another section of the electors for the purpose of gaining a party advantage.

CURRENT NOTES.

It was the first Emperor Nicholas of Russia who described Turkey as the "Sick Man." On the night of the 9th January, 1853, Sir Hamilton Seymour, minister of Great Britain at St. Petersburg, was at a party in the palace of the Archduchess Helen. There Nicholas said to him: "The affairs of Turkey are in a very disorganized condition. The country itself seems to be falling to pieces. The fall will be a great misfortune, and it is very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs, and that neither should take any decisive step." The English minister answered that this was certainly his view of the way in which the Turkish question should be treated. Nicholas then said, as if continuing his previous remarks: "Stay; we have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It will be, I tell you frankly, a great misfortune if, one of these days, he should slip away from us, especially before all necessary arrangements are made."

This is the origin of the phrase that became extended into "the Sick Man of Europe." On a later occasion the emperor, speaking to the same minister, said: "Turkey has by degrees fallen into such a state of decrepitude that, as I told you the other night, eager as we all are for the prolonged existence of the man (and that I am as desirous as you can be for the continuance of his life I beg you to believe), he may suddenly die upon our hands." Nicholas went on to inform Sir Hamilton Seymour that he would never permit England to establish herself at Constantinople. As for himself, he was disposed to engage not to establish himself there, but he added: "It might happen that circumstances, if no previous provision were made, if everything should be left to chance, might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople."

A month later, at a party given by the hereditary grand duchess, the emperor said to Sir Hamilton Seymour: "If your government has been led to believe that Turkey retains any elements of existence, your government must have received incorrect information. I repeat to you that the sick man is dying, and we can never allow such an event to take us by surprise. We must come to an understanding."

Nicholas demanded of the "sick man" the right to protect all Turkish subjects who professed the Greek religion, and this right he claimed to have procured by treaty, but the sultan refusing to recognize that interpretation of the compact, France and England united in supporting Turkey against Russia. The allied armies landed in the Crimea in September, 1854. The decisive victories at Alma and Inkerman, the siege of Sebastopol, the victories of the English fleet in the Baltic, proved too much for Nicholas, who died March 2, 1855.

The "sick man" continues to linger. To-day he finds himself confronted with a totally different organization of moral and material forces, all directed toward hastening his end. France has become the ally of Russia. Italy, which was made a first-class power diplomatically by England at the treaty of Berlin, by which a further lease of life was given to the "sick man," cannot assist the architect of her own elevation. Austria dare not stir in any contest against Russia. Prussia also was admitted on equal terms with the other powers by the treaty of Berlin, but the Germany of to-day must watch the Rhine and keep out of foreign wars. Russia appears to have taken the first step toward either detaching Armenia from the Ottoman Empire or is about to invade the empire to force the long-deferred dissolution. England looks on quietly, but is all ready to spring.

The situation is serious but not critical. England will probably be content to let Armenia go if with that Russia will be content. Meanwhile the "sick man" is very sick indeed, but it would be rash to predict his funeral as an event of immediate probability. He is so big that, even when dissolution sets in, it will take him some time to die all over.

Dire Distress in Newfoundland.

The St. John's, Nfld., Herald prints a series of letters from correspondents along the south and west coast to the effect that dire distress prevails among the poorest class of people residing there, especially those receiving pauper relief. The retrenchment policy of the Government necessitated the cutting off of half the pauper grants, and, the fisheries being poor, many find themselves in wretched circumstances. The correspondents predict starvation in numerous instances unless prompt help is supplied by the authorities.

A Difficult Requirement.

The curious effect that may be produced by a very small transposition of words and ideas is illustrated by this slightly "mixed" construction, recently given by an officer at drill to a company of men:

When I give the command, "Halt!" you will bring the foot which is on the ground to the side of the one which is in the air, and remain motionless!

The Real Trouble.

Auntie—Johnnie, you must never be afraid to tell the truth.

Johnnie—No, auntie, I ain't. It's to tell a lie without being afraid that bothers me.

His Real Danger.

Prisoner—I am afraid the judge will condemn me this time for all I can do.

Counsel—He ought thankful if he doesn't condemn you for all you didn't do.

THE FARM.

Feeding Lambs.

"One of the hardest things to do just now is to get the lambs on a grain diet. It is quite essential that they should be fed grain by the time cold weather comes, and it takes considerable good management to put them on the grain diet successfully," says E. P. Smith. "New grain is generally injurious to them because they are not used to it. New corn undigested may kill a lamb, or make half a flock sick and bring on inflammation of the bowels. A young lamb knows no more how to eat grain than a baby understands how to chew meat. In either case the habit of using food properly must be taught. If the child should swallow the meat without masticating it he would suffer as a consequence, and so with the lambs. A great many think that moist bran is the best grain diet to give to the lambs at first, but soft, mushy food is apt to cause trouble in the stomach as hard, lump grain. Oats and bran mixed together cause the least trouble. Corn is not a good grain to begin with, unless it is ground into meal. A few oats with moist bran sprinkled in them will tempt the lambs as much as any grain, and they will suffer the least from such a diet. A little bran should be scattered around the feeding trough to tempt them to try the grain. After licking up this they will begin to eat the oats and bran mixed together. Lambs should be fed a grain diet very carefully. Give them at first just enough to tempt them to come again. Do not overfeed them with grain. One false step in this direction may cost you the lives of several of the choicest animals. When they come readily to the feeding trough when called the diet should be increased a trifle each day, but they should not be placed upon a full diet of all that they will eat up clean inside of a month. If they are fed all they can eat in two weeks after first tempted with grain they are apt to have some bowel trouble that will make them weak all through the winter. The time of feeding should be at regular stated intervals. Irregularity in the time and quantity of the food are sources of a great deal of trouble with the winter lambs. Oats and bran should be fed the first week or two, and then wheat or rye can be mixed in and after a month corn can be fed. The latter grain is the hardest for the lambs to digest, and it should not be made a part of their grain diet until their stomachs have become accustomed to coarse food."

Money in Mutton.

The best time to buy sheep is in late summer or fall. It will soon be in order to couple sheep, and as early lambs add largely to the profit the management of sheep in the fall is as important as during any other season. The ram should be pure bred and procured from a flock where the sheep are thrifty. All ewes that are not robust, or which show the least evidence of unsoundness, should be discarded. By careful selection and bringing the ewes into the winter in good condition they will have no difficulty in withstanding the cold, and their lambs will be strong and thrifty in the early portion of the year. Dogs can be kept from sheep by judicious use of barbed wire, the lower strand being on the ground or buried two inches beneath the surface, and the next strand four inches above the lower one. Sheep do not often receive injury from barbed wire, the wool being a protection. If dogs can be kept from sheep they can be raised with but little labor, and will partially support themselves while plants are growing, both weeds and grass being consumed by them, and they will enrich the soil with their droppings, which are evenly distributed and trodden in.

When farmers recognize that wool is not the only product of sheep they will improve their flocks, and make larger profits. While there are individual sheep with good records as producers of heavy fleeces, yet the average clipping of wool is not over four pounds per sheep, due to breeding sheep that can thrive on scanty pastures and ignoring size. The present flocks can be almost entirely changed in two seasons, and at less expense than with any other class of stock. In England the farmers have ceased to attach importance to wool, breeding for mutton and lamb, with wool as a secondary product, and the long experience of the English farmers should be a guide to farmers in this country. In England the farmer pays a high rent and uses roots as a special food for sheep, the object being to produce a mutton of choice quality. In our large markets choice mutton sells readily, but it must be admitted that the large number of inferior sheep that reach the markets assist in keeping down prices to a certain extent, yet those farmers who have sent good ones to market have not been disappointed in profits.

Only Good Treatment Necessary.

Good food and good care are essential to successful poultry raising, but this does not by any means imply that it is necessary to be constantly fussing with them. It is possible to go to an extreme either way—to put in too much time addling and working with them, or neglecting them almost entirely, simply allowing them to take care of themselves. Good feed and good water with shade are almost all that are needed from spring until fall, if the fowls can be given a good range with healthy stock to begin with and then good treatment is given them, they will need no artificial preparations to keep them healthy, and the feeding of codliver oil feeds is an injury rather than a benefit. No lotion is sufficient to make up the daily wastes of the system. Material to make a steady growth is what is required, and the more completely this is supplied, the better will be the results in every way, and this should be supplied at as low cost as possible in order to be able to realize the largest profit.

Maxims of an Old Teamster.

Bad-tempered driver—bad tempered team.

There are more balky drivers than balky horses.

Big loads, little profits.

Whips are like emetics, to be used very seldom.

Noisy drivers are like noisy wagons—both empty.

Axle grease modifies the grain bill.

A horse's power is proportionate to his food.

Regular and plentiful feeding is good economy.

Five cents' worth of sugar is better than a dollar in whips.

Blinders are worth more on the driver than on the horse.

He who cannot govern himself cannot govern horses.

The blacksmith is father to much lameness.

Few farm horses need shoes.

Horses need food and water whenever their driver does.

The golden rule applies to horses the same as to men.

The more whip the less horsemanship.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY.

Many Devices by Means of Which Domestic Duties are Lessened.

At the present time almost everything can be done by electricity, and each day increases man's power over it, thanks to the genius and perseverance of such men as Thomas A. Edison, Nicola Tesla, Siemens, Brush and other great scientists. Electricity is used for lighting, heating, locomotion, the transmission of sounds and symbols, as in the telegraph, telephone, and kinetoscope, and now this wonderful power has been boxed up until it can be made to run households of the future. In the coming home, presided over by the coming woman, electricity will be stored in nice little jars or cells and left at the house each morning, just as the milk is nowadays. Indeed, from the present electrical indications, it will not be surprising if the entire retinue of servants were some day replaced by a set of lay figures, who will automatically perform every domestic duty according to Edisonian laws duly laid down and promulgated.

Here are some of the latest household appliances which can be evolved from electricity.

ELECTRIC BATHING

can be performed at home in the following manner: An electric bath can be fitted up by a combination in series of a shocking coil and a small transformer. The whole is placed in a little marble receptacle above the bath and at one side. The secondary of the transformer moves along this sides, and a rod passing to the outside enables the current to be regulated from a maximum to a minimum strength. The primary circuit is provided with an interrupter. The wires of the secondary proceed directly to the electrodes, which are simple plates of metal that can be placed anywhere in the bath by means of suspending hooks. There may also be added an amporemeter for continuous and alternating currents, by means of which the strength of the currents can be estimated with a strict accuracy.

An electric candle is another novelty which is sure to be popular for the lighting and decorating of dining and other tables. An ingenious device for lighting the candle is provided by placing small pads under the tablecloth and taking the current from them by means of two pin points in the base of the candlestick. The candles, of course, are extinguished on being taken from the table and are relighted when they are replaced in

THE PROPER POSITION.

They are so arranged that the bulb and glass imitation of a wax candle can be removed, when the candlestick can be used for an ordinary candle. When used with shades of colored silk the electric candle makes one of the prettiest additions to a dinner table that it is possible to imagine.

Yet another electrical appliance for the house is a radiator for heating, which has been successfully tried in England, and which can be fixed and operated at a ridiculously low cost. A large theatre has been perfectly heated at a cost of 72 cents an hour, and it is calculated that an ordinary house can be perfectly warmed for 10 cents a day. So you see the possibilities of electricity in the household are quite beyond all mortal imagination, and only time will serve to develop its wonders.

It Was a Lover and His Lass.

A despatch from Charleston, W. Va., says:—There was a remarkable duel in Eagle on Sunday. Ervin Hartley saw his sweetheart, Bettie Shields, in the street with a young man last Wednesday and demanded an explanation. The explanation was given, but it was not satisfactory, and Hartley declared that he would make trouble for Miss Shields. After brooding over the matter for three days, Hartley decided to shoot Miss Shields. He met her in the street, and pulling a pistol from his pocket, fired at her. The bullet cut the skin of Miss Shields' neck. Then she took a pistol her brother had loaned her and fired three shots at Hartley, each of them taking effect and making wounds which may result fatally. Hartley is the son of a well-to-do merchant, and has stood high in the community, this being his first escapade. Miss Shields is the daughter of Franklin Shields, and is very popular. She is eighteen years of age.

Soon Managed It.

A Liverpool merchant recently went to his head clerk and said:

John I owe about £10,000 and all I possess is £4,000, which is locked up in the safe. I have been thinking that this is the right time to make an assignment, but what plausible pretext I can give my creditors I know not. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over, and let me know your decision in the morning.

The clerk promised to do so.

On entering the office next morning the merchant found the safe open, the money gone, and in its place a letter which read as follows:

I have taken the £4,000, and have gone to South America. It is the best excuse you can give your creditors.

A short time since a paragraph announced that Madame Sarah Bernhardt intends to make a tour in Germany. The following letter has been read:—"Please contradict the paragraph from German papers reproduced in the Figaro, saying that I am about to play in Germany. I don't deal in politics; I don't blame anyone; but I won't act in Germany."

The curious fact has been observed while buildings generally are more liable to accidents from lightning during the first half of the year than during last, barns form an exception in this rule. In attempting to account for this, it has been suggested that a full barn is warmer than an empty one, and that the heated and somewhat moist air rising from the straw or hay is more conducive than cooler air and attracts lightning.

SOME ODD HAPPENINGS

QUEER THINGS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE OLD WORLD.

Prince Bismarck's Congratulations—The Longest Telephone Wire—Sunday Law in Germany—An Eccentric Will—Mercury Down to Zero—Clever Capture of a Thief.

In Turin, Italy, the twin brothers Hugo and Guido Palazzi lately married the twin sisters, Euphrasia and Virginia Thevenet. It is feared that interdomestic complications will arise.

Prof. Goldberg reports that in its conception the whale is a legged mammal. He found that until the embory reaches a length of several inches legs are plainly discernible thereon, but these disappear long before birth.

Prince Bismarck received about 218,000 postal cards from as many admirers congratulating him on his eightieth birthday. These cards have a total weight of 1,320 pounds, and piled up in one column would reach a height of 150 feet.

At Littau, Austria, a fifteen-year-old girl carrying a pair of scissors in her hand while passing through the house, stumbled and fell. The points of the implement entered her left breast and she died within an hour.

The longest suspended telephone wire is no doubt that extending across Lake Wallenstadt, Switzerland. The distance from post to post measures one and a half miles, yet at the lowest point the wire is still 120 feet above the lake.

An extraordinarily large number of dwarfs live in the District of Riwas, in the Eastern Pyrenees. Tradition has it that they are the descendants of a race which inhabited those mountain regions in prehistoric times.

In Lublin a young woman named Semschalowa has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor for cremating the living bodies of the two small children of a neighbor with whom she was at enmity.

Flies and mosquitoes were so numerous in Iceland last summer that the farmers had to wear gloves and face masks while working in the fields. Pending the discovery of an anti-fly bacillus, one hundred frogs have been imported lately to begin the work of destruction.

A physician in the Department de Maine-et-Loire, France, has established the bamboo in his garden and introduced it in his kitchen. He reports that young bamboo shoots equal asparagus and Brussels sprouts, and that this new vegetable is nutritious and easily digested. With French sauce, nota bene.

Sweden can boast of a steamboat on wheels. This unique vehicle makes regular trips overland from one lake to another near by. To leave one lake it approaches the shore with a full head of steam on, rushes over the rails of the connecting road to the top of the eminence midway, shoots down to the other lake, and then its screw propellers merrily churn the waters again.

Lieut. Baden Powell, of the British Army, claims to have made successful experiments with a monster kite of 500 square feet, supplemented by three smaller kites, the team to carry a man aloft. The tests were made only when gentle winds prevailed. The device is to serve as an occasional substitute for the captive balloon.

An eccentric old bachelor who died lately at Odessa, Russia, bequeathed 4,000,000 rubles (about $2,000,000) to his four nieces on condition that they first go into service as chambermaids, washerwomen or coal women for fifteen months. The local police are charged with the duty of seeing that the condition of the will is strictly complied with. So far the heiresses have received 863 offers of marriage.

Of the 4,000 soldiers lying in the hospitals of Madagascar a great many suffer from abscesses on the legs, caused by grass seeds having sharp barbs which enter the flesh. This is news, though it is not new. Before the war many Creoles, working in the gold mines there, lost some of their toes, and sometimes half the foot, in consequence of wound inflicted by the tiny points of such poisonous grass seeds.

Neapolitans and macaroni are no longer inseparable. The Neapolitan police happened to observe lately that large quantities of bones entered the macaroni factories. Investigation disclosed that the bones were ground finely and incorporated in the dough, because somebody had discovered that bone meal imparts an extra "delicious" flavor to the national dish. Subsequently a rumor went abroad, and is still there, that most of these flavoring bones came from old graveyards, and now the macaroni consumption in Naples is down to zero.

Wine may be only a mocker when taken from the barrel, but it seems to be a terror while still in the vat. Not long ago, at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, a farmer proceeded to taste the juice in one of his high vats. To fill his glass he stirred the mass of crushed grapes. The escaping gases must have stupefied him immediately, for shortly afterwards he was found dead.

Caricaturists in depicting a German are in the habit of putting a big pipe in his mouth. The pipe is national, indeed; but the Germans as a nation are far from being the greatest smokers. They do not smoke more than Frenchmen, Russians, Swedes or Hungarians. The men of the United States and the men of Switzerland are the most inveterate smokers on earth. In these two countries the consumption of tobacco per capita is three times greater than in Germany.

One night not long ago as a Donau steamer from Belgrade to Odessa neared a small village in Bulgaria a young man approached the captain and requested to be put ashore. He landed. Half an hour later another passenger rushed up to the commander and desparingly complained that his satchel, containing 10,000 francs, had mysteriously disappeared. The captain said nothing, but quietly reversed the ship's course; then he covered the golden letters of its name with a sail cloth and made some other changes, so that from a distance the vessel presented an altogether different appearance. On returning near the spot where the first passenger had landed, the steamboat was hailed, and it promptly arrested its speed. A skiff approached, and a few minutes later the second passenger had his 10,000 francs back and the captain had a man in irons.

ON THE CATTLE RANCHES.

Raising of Cattle a Very Profitable Business.

The fact that nearly 20,000 fat cattle averaging $40 a head have been shipped from the western ranges this season establishes cattle raising for the old country markets as the leading industry of the Territories, says the Calgary Herald. Compared with grain-growing or any other branch of farming, cattle ranching stands out pre-eminently as the safest, easiest and most profitable thing that a man can turn his hand to. There is in fact no occupation or industry in Canada that to the industrious man of small capital offers such advantages.

The 4,000 head of stockers that have been shipped in from the east this season furnish an indication of the possibilities open to the rancher. Two year old stockers were laid down in Calgary this fall at $23 to $25 a head. Many of these were sold in small lots to men with bands of twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred or two head. These eastern cattle being unaccustomed to wintering out will have to be fed during a part of the winter at a cost of a few dollars a head, but next season they will be in shape to be sold as three-year-olds at $40 each. Yearlings can be bought for $16 to $17 now, and after running on the range for a couple of years can be cashed at $40 each; and all this, be it noted is done by the grass of Southern Alberta, which for its remarkable fattening properties in both winter and summer is peculiar to this section of the North-West.

MASSAGE BY MACHINERY

ATHLETES MADE WITHOUT EXERTION ON THEIR PART.

Lazy and Infirm Persons Supplied With Curious Mechanical Contrivances That Serve to Develop Every Part of the Body—One May Dance and Kick and Never Move a Muscle by Act of His Own Will.

This is the age of machinery, and the genius of mechanism pervades all departments of life. It is, however, none the less startling to be confronted with apparatus which lays hold on you in whatsoever manner you desire, strokes you gently, pats you, shakes you, twists you, in fine, manipulates you as you please, and that so gently and so daintily that your nerves give no hint of rebellion. To be sure, the appliances have the air of relics from the tortures of the Inquisition, but that is only another evidence of the deceitful characteristics of appearances.

These apparatus are the invention of Dr. G. Zander, of Stockholm, who has spent the bulk of his life in perfecting his system of mechanico-therapeutic contrivances for the treatment of disease and for the general development of the physique. To a great extent and in the more novel forms the instruments are designed to afford mechanical substitutes for massage—manipulation by human attendants.

Within the last twenty years massage has come to be recognized as of marvelous worth in the treatment of the human body for its restoration or for its development. That it has been made the means of abuses does not detract from its value where

JUDICIOUSLY EMPLOYED.

It may be said that massage in simple form has been practiced by all men of all times, as, for illustration, in rubbing and friction, but its scope has been so much enlarged and its importance so much esteemed of late that it is practically the invention of the generation. For its proper service it is essential that the operators should possess a variety of abilities, which, unfortunately, are not commonly united in one person. Dr. Zander has sought to unite the desired qualities artificially in mechanical appliances and he has succeeded marvelously. The inventor by his medical training was conversant with all the peculiarities of the human anatomy, a knowledge which he made the guide in the construction of his apparatus. The ordinary masseur knows little or nothing about joints, sinews, and organs, and as a result his services lose their value in great part. The instruments are so carefully considered and skillfully adjusted that their work is beyond criticism.

The most curious of the instruments are those for the passive movements. These are designated for those invalids unable to endure the exertion of active movements, and they are designed also for those others who are so lazy that they will not endure the work of ordinary physical gymnastics. One of these machines is the saddle horse. It is a luxurious bit from a merry-go-round in form, and is made for either man or woman. The patient mounts it, a lever is moved, and the patient is on his travels. He does not travel forward, but up, then down, and that is all. The exact movement of a trotting gait is reproduced, and it may be regulated to the slightest staccato movement or the wild rise and fall of a bucking bronco.

Another instrument is for trunk rotation. The patient sits on a comfortable and innocent seeming chair, the lever is moved, and the decorous patient becomes in the twinkling of an eye the rival of any

ORIENTAL NAUTCH GIRL.

The seat wabbles and sways, undulating, gyrating until any desired amount of external and internal agitation is produced.

By other contrivances one can have rubbings of the feet, the hands, or, indeed, any part of the body, and that with a gentleness and regularity that are most gratifying. Of all this sort the most popular is one in the form of a huge cushioned chair, which has a long opening in the back. The sybarite lies in this, and of a sudden the chair begins a slow and languorous movement back and forth, while at the same time two covered wheels rise through the open back and stroke his back softly yet firmly with delightful assiduity that soon induces sleep.

Another instrument has looped rubber hammers that beat a swift tattoo on any part of the body, that stimulates the sluggish blood. Another allows you to place your feet on a box, and forthwith your toes are genuinely twinkling in the quick vibrations. Or you may lean against a solid-seeming pad, which forthwith imparts a thrilling tremolo to your astonished flesh.

An interesting machine is one which seizes your foot and lifts it high in air without aught of effort on your part.

It should be added that every instrument is capable of the nicest adjustment, so that the most delicate need not be injured by the emotion, and all are provided with a minute glass by which the subject may time his exercise.

YOUNG FOLKS.

Trick With Fire.

A clever boy can do some mystifying conjuring and have no end of fun if he will only keep his wits about him and make each move at the proper time. The main thing is to keep the attention of the audience away from the pivotal point of the trick till the climax.

We heard about an easy one the other day, the preparation for which may all be done beforehand.

Did you ever see a conjurer hold up a bit of white paper, touch a match to it, and have a tiny flame start in the center of the paper and wind around until it had drawn the outlines of an animal or spelled somebody's name, and then die out, leaving the lines burned in the paper as though they had been cut out? It probably seemed very wonderful to you, but it is easily done.

Take some saltpeter and dissolve in water until the water will take up no more. Then with a wooden point, such as the sharpened end of a match, use this solution as ink and write your name or draw a pattern on paper. Any paper will do, but unsized paper will not show the mark when the liquid dries, which it will very soon do.

How are you to know where to start from? Make a pencil mark at the spot. When you are ready apply to the mark a tiny coal or glowing stick that is not actually aflame. You will see the burning spread until it has run all along the line you made, and it will mystify as well as amuse everybody who watches it.

After you have learned to do it successfully you can prepare a lot of papers with queer patterns and funny animals and have them tacked up on little frames, and perhaps give a little "show" all your own.

The Chinese Way.

Somebody has been observing Chinese methods and says that they do everything backward. Their compass points to the south instead of the north. The men wear skirts and the women trousers; while the men wear their hair long, the women coil their's in a knot. The dressmakers are men; the women carry burdens. The spoken language is not written, and the written language is not spoken. Books are read backwards, and any notes are inserted at the top. White is used for mourning, and the bridesmaids wear black—instead of being maidens, their functionaries are old women. The Chinese surname comes first, and they shake their own hands instead of one whom they would greet. Vessels are launched sideways, and horses are mounted from the off side. They commence their dinner with dessert, and end up with soup and fish. In shaving, the barber operates on the head, cutting the hair upward, then downward, and then polishes it off with a small knife which is passed over the eyebrows and into the nose to remove any superfluous hairs; and the performance is completed by removing the wax from the ears with a piece of cotton wool on a wire.

What Puzzled Margery.

This is Margery's first year in school, and she is greatly interested in everything that occurs. One morning recently she came home greatly excited.

"Oh, mamma," she said, "what do you think? Our teacher stopped right in the middle of a music lesson, and asked us how many turnips there are in a bushel. We just couldn't understand what that had to do with our music."

Mamma couldn't understand it, either, and the more positive Margery grew about this matter, the more her mamma felt she must be mistaken. Finally, to satisfy her own mind, one morning when she met the teacher Margery's mamma asked her what she meant by asking the children how many turnips there were in a bushel during a music lesson.

The teacher, too, was just as puzzled as Margery had been.

"Why, surely, I didn't ask such a question as that," she said. Then, after thinking a moment, she said, laughingly: Why, I asked the children how many beats there were in a measure!"

Margery's bright mind had done the rest.

A Trick With a Needle.

Although steel is harder than copper or silver, it would be a difficult feat to penetrate a coin with a needle in the ordinary way; but if it is thrust into a cork of just the same length as a needle, and given a quick, heavy blow with the hammer, the needle will be driven completely through it.

To insure the success of the experiment, the needle should be exactly covered by the cork, and must be placed so that it stands directly vertical to the face of the coin; but several trials may be necessary before this is accomplished. The coin may rest upon a piece of soft wood.

This trick is due to the principle of inertia, the quick blow driving the steel needle supported by the cork through the soft metal before it has had time to bend or break.

Burglars Make a Rich Haul.

A despatch from Comber, Ont., says: Burglars entered Mr. C. W. Watson's banking office on Saturday night. Entrance was gained by cutting the glass in the door. This removed, the door fastenings were easily unlocked. The burglar or burglars failed to unlock the combination, and had commenced to drill. They had evidently become frightened, as they had only drilled half an inch into the plate. They left the office by the back door, leaving it open behind them. It is very fortunate that the burglars became frightened before they had accomplished their work, as there was considerably more than $1,000 in the safe at the time. The night was dark and damp, affording the burglars a good opportunity to pursue their work.

Poorly Off.

He—My only inheritance is brains.

She—And that is in the care of your guardian.

Well Named.

Why do you refer to the trees as acrobats?

Because their limbs are always in the air.

THE HOME.

Renewing Worn Garments.

A great many of us these hard times have to make over our old dresses or wear shabby, old style gowns and of the two, the neatly made-over dress is preferable, and if it is nicely fitted and the goods have been cleaned and pressed it will look "amaist as gude as new." Such nice patterns with full instruction can be had nowadays that dressmaker's bills may be saved many times if one has the time to devote to sewing. But almost every woman starts out with the idea that she can make over an old dress as good as new with about half the time and trouble necessary in fashioning an entirely new one, and about nine or ten end with a disgusted feeling that it was only time and trouble wasted because "the thing looks made-over." All because they were careless about the little things that make up a perfect whole. They labor under the delusion that a made-over garment is not "worth" all the care that can be put upon it.

The successful woman goes at it differently. She realizes that what she cannot spend in money must be made up by painstaking ingenuity. In the first place she carefully rips the garment seam from seam, no two pieces being permitted to remain together. Then she picks out every stitch and knot of thread and scrapes off the lint and dust before giving each piece a thorough shaking, brushing, sponging and pressing. Perhaps the garment is faded in streaks and must go to the dyer—an operation that is at least one-third cheaper than buying new cloth. Perhaps it is only soiled and a bath in soap bark will make it good as new.

For an ordinary garment ten cents worth of soap bark, obtained at the druggist's, will be sufficient. Put the bark to soak in a clean crock or china dish that has not held anything greasy—grease invariably soaks into the porous stone or earthen ware. Cover the bark with warm soft water and let it stand over night. In the morning strain it through a cloth, pour half of it in a foot-tub, add clear water and leave the goods to become thoroughly saturated. If the water is very dirty use another course of soap bark water and afterward rinse thoroughly in clear tepid water. Rub well, but do not wring out the goods with the hands; hang each piece separately on the line to drip, and before it has time to really dry, press on the wrong side with an iron that is only warm enough to take out the wrinkles.

Plush, velvet and woolen goods with raised surfaces, may have the wrinkles steamed out by tipping back a hot iron, laying upon it a wet cloth, and with its back to the cloth, the velvet. The steam forcing its way through the nap of the velvet freshens it—provided it is already thoroughly brushed and freed from dust.

This renovating process is of course very tedious, but without iit perfect satisfaction is impossible, and no amount of time spent in trimming a garment will make up for a lack of freshness.

The most important point after the garment is cut, is the basting. The reason why a basque wrinkles or a skirt hangs badly, is because the basting has not been carefully done. A garment should be basted on a perfectly flat, even surface, such as a light, thin smooth board held in the lap, and the lining held loosely on the material at the waist, so that the outside will stretch and avoid the little pin wrinkles that are so annoying. All seams should be pressed open, no matter where they are.

The next important feature of the waist is its boning. An old basque newly boned will have its youth renewed. To properly bone a garment is first a knowledge and then a knack—the casing must be firm enough to admit of much stretching, and the bones of a quality that will bend without breaking. One frequently hears the remark that a dress looks like a picture in the picture, but not when it is made up. It depends entirely upon how it is made up.

Correct Serving.

The first essentials of a capable waiting maid are that she should be neat, quick and quiet. Neatness is an attribute indispensable in the dining-room above all other places. Plain, neat clothing should be worn. The hair should be arranged as plainly as possible. A maid should always be capped and aproned, and her shoes should be such as to render her walking as near noiseless as possible. A waiting maid should not make her appearance in the dining-room until after the guests are seated and she should be familiar with the following rules:

In setting the table the tines of the fork should be turned up and the sharp edge of the knife blade toward the plate, placing the fork next the plate.

Always place tumblers to the right and fill only three-quarters full.

Place the cup containing coffee at the right side of each person; offer sugar and cream at the left.

Any dish from which a person helps himself must be offered at the left. Those from which the maid serves must be placed at the right.

Everything relating to one course must be removed before serving another course.

Always go to the right of each person to remove the dishes.

The waiting maid must be responsible for the proper heating of dishes before they are brought to the table.

Except in case of accident which she cannot remedy, a maid should never speak to the hostess, who should be looked upon as a guest at her own table for the time being, and treated accordingly.

A maid who is watchful will never permit one guest to help another in the passing of food.

Avoid all appearance of haste, though one must move quickly in order to accomplish all there is to be done.

Useful Recipes.

Chili Sauce.—For every dozen of large ripe tomatoes have two green peppers, two onions, one and a half tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of vinegar, and one tablespoonful of cinnamon. Peel the tomatoes and mince fine.

Bread Pudding.—One pint of bread crumbs, one can of Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, mixed with one quart of boiling water. Pour over crumbs. The yolks of four eggs, beaten light, a pinch of salt, flavor to taste. When baked beat the whites of eggs to stiff froth, add four heaping teaspoonfuls of confectioner's sugar, vanilla to taste, spread over pudding and brown slightly.

Apple Butter.—Making this is well understood by most farmers' wives, but people who live in cities, and depend on the market and the family grocer to furnish them all such articles ready prepared, do not know how vastly more economical and purer it is to make it themselves. Take good apples, all one kind so they will cook evenly, pare and quarter them, then put into boiling cider, about two gallons of apples to one of cider, boil it first and then simmer slowly, stirring constantly, till it is reduced to a thick, smooth pulp, when it can be put away in jars for winter use. If you do not have the cider a very good butter can be made by using sugar.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ews About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling attends to all of her husband's correspondence, and carefully guards him against would-be intruders.

Mr. H. B. Cotton, bow oar of the Oxford crew in the last four races with Cambridge, and a son of Lord Justice Cotton, died recently of consumption at Davos Platz.

George Vanderbilt intends to make Biltmore, in North Carolina, a Mecca for all those who are seriously interested in the study of forestry, scientific farming, and horticulture.

Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, who has just completed his ninetieth year, was three times Home Secretary under Lord Derby, and has drawn a political pension of $10,000 a year for over twenty-eight years. His wife was the daughter of Spencer Percival, who was shot while Prime Minister in 1812.

Miss Kate Terry, the sister of the eminent actress, has faith in agriculture, as far as rearing of cattle goes, as she has formed a remarkably fine herd of Jerseys. She gave a calf to Miss Emily Moon, of Leatherhead who has likewise been most successful in rearing splendid cattle, and gained renown as the most successful lady farmer in the home counties.—London Court Journal.

Henry Irving's two sons are making a good record on the English stage, and are members of Ben Greet's provincial company, which has sent so many well-trained actors to the London boards. On the last night of the company's recent engagement in Liverpool they appeared in "Othello," H. B. Irving in the title role and his brother, Laurence, as Iago. H. B. has also recently successfully essayed Digby Grant in "The Two Roses," a part in which his father won renown years ago.

Professor Fuertes, of the College of Civil Engineering of Cornell University, is reported to have received the largest fee perhaps ever paid to an engineer—$120,000. This is for services in planning a system of sanitation for the city of Santos Brazil. Santos is the output city for Brazilian coffee, and the death rate from yellow fever and similar causes has averaged 205 to 1,000 a year. The entire city is to be practically torn down and rebuilt on sanitary principles, at a cost to the Brazilian Government of some $4,000,000.

The Queen speaks English to Prince Henry of Battenberg, and even to the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duchess of Coburg-Gotha, and the Prince of Wales writes almost always in English to his mother and to his other relatives living in England. German is only spoken in conversation with German and Austrian Ambassadors, and during an audience to German or Austrian subjects. With all other diplomatists French is always spoken. But in intercourse with the Danish Royal family German is nearly always the language spoken.

LUNACY AND CRIME.

A Lesson May be Learned From the Crime of the Murderer Shortis.

The principal lesson to be learnt from the deplorable crime of the murderer Shortis, and its consequences, is the urgent necessity of keeping embryo murderers out of harm's way. If people are so unpardonably foolish as to turn loose upon society men who show from babyhood the characteristics of the criminal they must expect serious trouble sooner or later. Allowing a human brute to run wild only appeals to his brute instincts. Some day he will commit murder as inevitably as the freed tiger will slay. Being a human beast of prey, the safety of society will demand his death, though he may be no more responsible than is the dog who knows that it is wrong to bite and worry but does it. A child who in early life betrays decided viciousness, and is below par intellectually, should be kept from society as we would keep poison from food. He is poison to the blood of the nation, and sanitary laws are quite as necessary for the people as for the homes they dwell in.

With regard to the plea of lunacy as a reason for withholding the due punishment of crime, the opinions of

EXPERTS WILL DIFFER

to the end of the chapter with a vehemence and emphasis which does much to discount the value of their evidence. As this is almost invariably the case, the authorities cannot do better perhaps than fall back on the plain common sense of the most intelligent juries available. There is a great deal of difference between a man being "a bit wrong in his head" and the state of utter inability to distinguish as to the rightness or wrongness of his acts, and between the two lie many varieties of madness. But it may be safely said that in nearly all of them the consciousness of a difference between right and wrong remains. The law of the country has necessarily to do with general characteristics rather than with fine gradations of difference that can only be understood by experts. When a man murders another in cold blood, it must be clearly shown that he is utterly irresponsible for his actions, even in the faintest degree, before the plea can validly be entered as against his receiving the punishment applied to such cases. Let it be known that the plea of unsound mind can easily be entered as a bar to the execution of justice and a loose rein would be given to the murderous instincts of many violent men, which in the contrary case would be held in check by the certain knowledge that crime generally leads to condign and heavy punishment. The interests of society at large must govern rather than a partial view of particular cases.

The Scorcher May be Scorched.

Have you a bicycle suit, Larkin?

I have.

Does it fit?

My lawyer fears it will when it comes to trial.

ANARCHY IN THE WORLD.

WILL THE POWERS UNITE TO STAMP OUT MAHOMETANISM?

Serious Times Looked for in Turkey and China—Uprising of the Sultan's Enemies—Turkey on the Eve of Revolution, and China, Too, Is in a State of Intern al Chaos.

Anarchy, that bugaboo of the nineteenth century, and which for a while was believed by distempered souls to be inherent in the civilization of the West, lifts its old head out of traditional lands and is just now scowling at us with imbruited fanaticism in the Orient.

There is an ominous phrase recently used in the European press that carries with it an undefinable terror. It is, "The recrudescence of Mahometanism." It has been repeated in Germany, France and England.

What does it mean? In any analysis it means that Christian Europe concedes the possibility of a tremendous death struggle with the hordes of fanatics who have resisted the encroachments of the Western powers, and that the ignorance, superstition and fatalism ingrained by centuries are going to make a desperate stand somewhere this side of their last ditch.

Only a De Quincey could adequately picture the mysterious intestinal possibilities of chaos in Turkey or China. All we can do is to take the facts of recent date and leave the rest to the imagination of the intelligent reader.

TURKEY IN MODERN HISTORY.

In the first place, Turkey represents all that remains of the empire that Solyman the Magnificent established, and whose uprearing on Parthian spears made Europe tremble. Since that era the West has eaten away its territory, drawn a cordon round its theocracy, hemmed it in, and placed armed sentinels at its gates.

In 1579 it lost upper Hungary and Transylvania. Then Russia gobbled the Crimea. Afterwards came the independence of Greece and the Danubian principalities. In 1853 Russia again attacked her, and a part of Bessarabia and Servia passed under the guarantee of the powers.

By the treaty of Berlin in 1876 Turkey lost Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia and Thessaly. The administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina was given to Austria, and the island of Cyprus to England. That is to say, Turkey was reduced in territory 58,440 square miles. It is now known to the world that if England and France had not come to the aid of Turkey, in order to keep Russia from becoming too powerful in the Southeast, the Ottoman Empire would have ceased to exist.

Turkey in Europe, as it now is, contains about 61,200 square miles and a population of 5,000,000. It is one of the most productive spots on the globe, capable of supporting a population of 25,000,000 comfortably. It is known to be rich in mineral resources, all of which are comparatively unworked. Its mountains are filled with metal, its earth is rich in oil, its timber is of the most valuable kind, its climate is benign and its soil rich.

INCUBUS OF MAHOMETANISM.

But the country is absolutely destitute of enterprise. A fearful incubus rests upon its people, chokes its vitality, blights its harvests and drives away capital. This incubus is Mahometanism—more easily expressed in the word Fatalism, which makes the most distinguished voluptuary the vicegerent of God and sets up his will as absolute.

The practical result of Mahometan rule is an iniquitous system of bureaucracy that has no equal outside of China. The Government paralyzes everything. Agriculture staggers along under a system of taxation that puts robbery and cruelty into the hands of every favored provincial underling of the central power.

Justice is administered in a fantastic and capricious manner. Favoritism rules and crimes are winked at, and it has been found necessary by European powers to establish consular courts in order to protect foreigners who may be doing business in Turkey or visiting it for pleasure.

Turkey has never been able to rule its Kurds and Bedouins except through their superstitions. The Mahometan in all his forms retains an undying loyalty to the militant viceregency of God and the Prophet.

THE SULTAN IN DANGER.

Among the provinces of Turkey are Armenia and Kurdistan, with over two million population, and ever since the second century strongly Christian. We have been reading now for a year of how Turkey treats these Armenians. It simply lets loose one sect upon another. The series of massacres and other barbarities finally reached such a stage that the moral sentiment of Europe and America made itself felt at Constantinople.

The Sultan, after innumerable delays and excuses and protests, was forced to take some action. There is no doubt now that he did try to prevent the killing of Armenians, and under pressure from England was prepared to make certain concessions to the Christians rather than see a British iron-clad fleet in the Bosphorus.

All this might have been, and was, undoubtedly foreseen by wise diplomatists. But what has not been foreseen is the muttering of the Mussulman himself at this evidence of weakness. The Sultan appears to be panic-stricken.

He is between the devil and the deep sea. In these concessions to the hated Giaours he has forfeited his divine right. He has at least impaired his own prestige with the loyal Turks, and there is every reason to believe that there now exists in Constantinople a party or a cabal of assassination, the members of which sincerely believe that the interests of Mahometanism can be best conserved by making away with a Sultan who is the mere puppet of England, and has lost all puissance in carrying out the doctrine of the Koran and in emulating the example of the Prophet.

In plain words, the jingo Turk wants to fight and die for his faith, which is being slowly undermined and cooped up by the dogs of infidels.

WILL HE LOSE HIS HEAD?

That is why the son of the faithful shuts himself up in his palace and changes his guards every day. Surely nothing can be more humiliating than a vice-regent of Heaven taking counsel of the Greek Patriarch, and forced to treat the demands of a British Minister with respects, nothing more bewildering than a frowning iron-clad fleet on one side and a frowning mob on the other, the latter prepared at any moment to do as it has done before—alter the succession in the interest of a Mahometan heaven.

Once that this caprice surges upon the Mussulmans is spreads like wild-fire. It outruns the electric current, for it spreads in all directions. The Bedouins of Arabia Petra know all about it before the European correspondent has got an inkling of it. It is talked over in every oasis, and muttered in the Via Dolarosa of Jerusalem long before it can reach a British Cabinet meeting and be reflected in fleet orders to the Mediterranean.

And in its sullen mutterings it means only one thing—the Sultan is no longer of the faithful; he has yielded to the dogs of infidels. The harem must furnish a better Ottoman. If he will not cut Armenian throats, then we, the faithful, must cut his and theirs. It is the will of heaven.

Such is the present condition of Turkey, and through Turkey the whole of Mahometanism—even to the heart of India, where British tact has its hands full in keeping the faithful child of Islam from burning the temples of Brahma. Every foreign despatch bears the possibility of a palace emeute in Constantinople. And once that flame is started, there will be anarchy in Turkey—that must end in a partition and the extinction of Mahometanism as a temporal power.

CHINA ANARCHISTC TOO.

The peculiarities of this situation are notable, inasmuch as they are almost duplicated in China. The moment a superstitious people lose faith in the supernatural prestige of their ruler they are worse enemies of his than those peoples who never had any respect for his divine pretensions. Japan knocked all the mystical charm out of the Emperor of China.

When it was known in Peking that gong-beating and the burning of sandalwood were no longer efficacious in protecting the Son of Heaven, the consternation, mingled with some contempt, spread very much as the cholera spreads. There were no telegraphs, no mails, but the news followed the water courses. It diffused itself westward, no one knows how, until it came up against the great wall that once kept the Tartars out.

The reflex is momentous. There are 300,000 Chinese in rebellion against the Son of Heaven. They appear to be actuated by the conviction that it is no longer worth while to be robbed and massacred by mandarins if the central power has lost his divine afflatus.

China is no more able to quell this rebellion than she was able to repel invasion, for the reason that when superstitious faith in the Emperor is gone his power is gone with it, and practically the administration of the Government is so imbecile, resting almost entirely upon a system of terrorism and foreign subserviency, that effective measures of any kind for self-preservation are not expected even in court circles.

This kingdom contains 30,000,000 Mahometans, who turn their faces towards Bagdad when they pray, and every one of whom expects to be rewarded with a houir made of gum tolu and a milk-white horse when he dies if he has made away with an infidel dog.

There are 200,000,000 of these fatalists in the world. How do they communicate with each other? Heaven only knows. But they do communicate. Recent letters of English missionaries in China give us to understand that the most ignorant Mahometans in Manchuria know perfectly well what is going on in Constantinople, which recalls the fact that the Sepoy rebellion in India was talked about in the bazaars some time before the news came by wire to the authorities.

Now, whether in a conflict Islam has any chance with the forces of civilization is not the question that arises here. We are only intent on pointing out that anarchy threatens in two of the worst governed nations of the world. The distintegration of Turkey and China is to come through chaos, in which a fanatical spirit threatens to run amuck, and long before the benign forces of the world are co-dinated against it millions of lives must be lost and many more millions of hearts broken.

This appears by history to be the price mankind pays for the extirpation of the wrongs of centuries.

RUSSIA'S SPLENDID OLD LIBRARY

Some Facts of Interest About This Collection of Books.

The University of St. Petersburg has the largest and best oriental faculty in Europe; its professors lecture in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Tartar, Armenian, Georgian, Mongolian, and many others. Particular facilities are always given to students of oriental languages to pursue their studies, and many of them have been sent to China, Japan, Persia, and elsewhere at the expense of the Russian Government. For instance, Prof. Wassleiffjf, the veteran orientalist and professor of Chinese, was sent to China. These are some of the peaceful means by which the Imperial library has been added to, but war and revolution have also contributed their quota. Gen. Suvarof, with his motto, "Forward and strike," has been just as great a benefactor in his way to this great institution as the wealthy Czars and merchant princes. The sack of Warsaw, in which 9,000 Poles were slain, made him master of that town and master of the valuable Zaluski library. But the benefit which the Russians reaped from the French revolution is, perhaps the most noteworthy of all. Count Dubrovski, a bibliophile, was attached to the Russian Embassy in Paris when the great upheaval took place. During this time museums and palaces were pillaged by the raging populace and collections and libraries burnt and scattered to the winds; hundreds of manuscripts and books were ruthlessly destroyed. Some, however, escaped the hands of the destroyer, and were sold by the government of the day to small shopkeepers, from whom Dubrovski bought them for a song. Thus Russia has become the custodian of unique treasures. Among the letters which were thus acquired are several written by Henry VII., Henry VIII., Richelieu, and Catherine de Medicis.

The earliest printed book in Russia, which is in keeping there, is a history of the apostles, with the date 1564 on its title page. As regards the public library building there is not much to be said; it is not a very imposing building, nor is it so well adapted to library requirements as other large libraries.

Miss Mathew, the bride-elect of John Dillon, the Irish member of Parliament, is the eldest daughter of Justice Mathew, a member of the family of Mathew, of Thomastown, Kilkenny, and a great-grandniece of Father Mathew. Sir James Mathew is one of the few Roman Catholic judges on the English bench.

BELL'S NEW-FOUND RIVER

EXPLORATION OF A NEGLECTED DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

It Is Found to be of Unexpected Importance—A Vast Area in Quebec Pours Its Waters Into a Central Channel Which Empties Into Hudson Bay.

A newspaper correspondent has had an interview the other day with Dr. Bell, the well-known explorer of the Geological Survey, and the following story of his recent discoveries is given in his own words:

The actual survey extended completely across to James Bay, the south end of Hudson Bay, and up the east shore of James Bay to Rupert House, the position of which had been accurately determined. Up to the present year the largest unexplored region in the habitable portion of the dominion was the great tract lying to the southeastward of James Bay. This great blank was an eyesore to geographers and a reproach to Canadian enterprises. That eyesore has now been removed, and hereafter our maps will present a very different appearance.

During the past two years Mr. O'Sullivan, the Inspector of Surveys of the Quebec Crown Lands Department, has made extensive surveys in the upper Ottawa region and the southern part of the area just explored by Dr. Bell, but these have not yet reached the public, and beyond them was still a great unknown tract. In view of the important results now obtained it appears strange that this tract has remained so long uninvestigated. It happens that the great blank on our maps corresponds nearly with a single drainage area, so that

A LARGE RIVER FLOWS

through its centre. It was this central trunk that Dr. Bell surveyed instrumentally all the way to its mouth in James Bay with branch explorations in different directions. Of course, a single season was not sufficient to explore the whole region but its leading geographical features have been ascertained. The existing sketch maps show some indications of streams running into James Bay from this heretofore unexplored region, but those indications would have been better left out, as they are quite misleading. The actual rivers do not take the directions indicated, and, with a single exception, their supposed names have never been heard of.

The geographical features of the regions lying south of James Bay are very simple and easily understood, now that they are known. A great hydrographic basin lies south-southeastward of the bay, and a corresponding or twin basin lies south-southwest of it.

The Moose River, with its long and widespreading branches, drains the latter, while the river Dr. Bell has explored and its branches drain the former. The river he reached north of Grand Lake proved to be the trunk stream of the system, but some of its branches reach further inland and give the stream a length of fully 500 miles. The form of the drainage basin resembles that of the Moose, but it is somewhat larger. It extends from close to the Rupert River in the north to the height of land near the upper Ottawa in the south, and from the headwaters of the Ashmouchouan on the east to near the Abitibi River in the west. The Rupert River has no appreciable tributaries from the south, nor the Abitibi from the east, both streams being near the rim of the basin of the river under consideration.

Nearly the entire area drained by the new river lies within the province of Quebec.

THE ANNUAL RAINFALL

is evidently greater in the eastern than the western basin, as the resulting river in the former is certainly much larger than the Moose. The height of land between the upper Ottawa and this great river system to the north is not a mountain range, nor even a ridge, but a sandy tract, so level that a very little elevation on either side would turn the present flow of the water in the opposite direction.

The river rapidly grows larger by the influx of branches from either side. Within the first hundred miles it is joined by the Mejiskun, a large stream which has its source near the head of the St. Maurice. It now becomes as large as the Ottawa above Lake Temiscamang, and it continues to receive important branches, especially from the west. In this section it is wide and sluggish, but deep, about thirty to forty feet on the average. It is flowing through a nearly level plateau, and is broken by chutes only at long intervals. It finally falls into the west end of a lake called Mattakami, which lies across the general course of the stream. The opposite end of this lake receives the Waswanipi, a very large river, from the east. From the middle of the north side of this lake the united waters flow out as an immense stream and follow a tolerably straight course to the head of Rupert Bay, which may be called its estuary, and which receives the Broadback River, another large branch from the east. This main trunk river receives some large branches from the country lying toward the Abitibi Lake and River to the west.

From the junction of the Mejiskun River to Mattakami Lake there is only one human inhabitant, an old Indian, who came from the West a few years ago and took up a hunting ground large enough to form a province. On Mattakami Lake Dr. Bell found another Indian who had come only this summer from the West to fish and hunt. On the great river, between this lake and the sea, Dr. Bell found only one camp of Indians, but they belonged to Waswanipi Lake and had come here for only a short time in order to build birch bark canoes.

The elevation of the height of land between Grand Lake and the head waters of this big river is about 1,000 feet, and the descent is very gradual till within about 100 miles of the sea, when it becomes rapid, dangerous for canoe navigation, and almost

IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCEND.

The area of the basin of this great river is almost equal to that of all those portions of the province of Quebec already settled. It has an undulating or level surface, and a deep clay soil, without rock, except in very limited areas. The clayey nature of the soil causes most of the tributaries to be turbid, while all the branches of the Moose River, except the Abitibi are clear water. The climate is well adapted to agriculture, judging from the forests and other indications. Around Lake St. John to the east of it, and again on the Missinaibi River to the west, wheat is known to ripen, and barley ripens at Rupert House and Moose Factory to the north of it. Roots and hay are found by experiment to do well in this region. All this is only what we might expect, seeing that it lies to the south of England in latitude, and is far removed from the cooling influence of the western Atlantic. Fortunately, the forests have escaped fire, and old timber is to be found over nearly its whole extent. This consists of fine white and black spruce, tamarac, balsam, cedar, white birch, and so on.

These discoveries are of immense importance to the province of Quebec, since they so materially increase the known extent of its cultivatable lands and timber and mineral resources. Dr. Bell said the metalliferous rocks are very much more extensively developed than had been suspected. The province of Quebec has here a great back country in reserve, and one which possesses an unexpected value. It may be fashionable to decry those forest regions in connection with prospective settlement or to compare them unfavorably with the Western prairies, but in many ways they are really preferable, and a time is coming when they will be inhabited by a thriving population.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTIONS.

How Russia, the Champion of Armenia Uses Her Own Subjects.

Russia has posed as one of the three powers anxious to bring about a better state of things in Armenia. The trouble in Turkey has mainly arisen through the irregular payment of functionaries and the police, and the consequent disorganization and semi-anarchy. Count Kellay, who, as an Austrian official governs Bosnia—now in a flourishing condition—officially reports that he administers the Turkish laws (which he states are really good) with some slight alterations. This proves that it is the bad administration of the law in Turkey which is the great trouble. Although the Christians have been the greatest sufferers, yet the Moslems, who amount to two-thirds of the population, have also been victims.

But, in regard to persecution, Russia is as great a sinner as Turkey; especially considering that although the pay of her officials is inadequate, yet it is punctually forthcoming, and it has a vastly larger proportion of well-educated office-bearers. Its state religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church but the Dissenters number many millions, and they have had, and still have, a hard time. Besides this, the Catholics, who number nine millions, have much to complain of—especially attempts at

FORCIBLE CONVERSION.

The treatment of the Russian Jews, who number four millions, has been—though in different ways—as bad or worse than that of the Armenians; but European public opinion has brought about an amelioration.

Count Tolstoi, the well-known Russian writer, an author of world-wide fame, has, with rare moral courage, written to the London Times (October 23) with an account of the dreadful persecution of a small off-shoot from the Greek Church, known as the Dukhobortsy, who number only a few thousands. Their doctrines comprise something of the Quaker and Plymouth Brethren beliefs, combined with some of the tenets of the Unitarians. They are opposed to war—even to bearing arms; to taking oaths, and to litigation. Tolstoi describes them as industrious, honest, sober, and well-conducted—practically far above the level of the Russian peasantry. Ten of them refused to serve in the army, and were consequently sentenced to serve in a disciplinary battalion, a sort of earthly purgatory. A large number of the elders were also imprisoned. The Governor of the Caucasus then ordered all of the sect to assemble at a given spot, but, apparently anticipating gross outrages, they did not come, whereupon the Cossacks were let loose upon them and quartered in their houses, being allowed to

DO AS THEY PLEASED.

Numbers were severely flogged and women were outraged, and all their effects were either stolen or destroyed. Ultimately 464 families were driven penniless from their homes to starve. Tolstoi's detailed account is harrowing, and it is safe to assert that there is no other Russian with sufficient moral courage to expose such tyranny, but he holds such a high literary position that angry officials must be careful what they do. Doubtless the Emperor is personally unaware of these and numbers of other horrors, but now that it has been brought to his notice (for he sees the Times) there will be a change for the better. He who publicly exposes official tyranny in Russia is liable to be sent to Siberia without any ceremony, and probably any other person would be sent there, and the Czar would not be allowed to know the truth. Tolstoi's partial lifting of the veil is a fine example of the use of a high literary position for a beneficent purpose, and his action must certainly be reckoned as greatly to his credit in any attempt to properly estimate his character.

How to Estimate Trolley Car Speed.

There is in the public mind a confusion of ideas as to the speed of electric street cars. Two inexpert observers guessing at this speed will rarely come within miles of the correct estimate. Yet it is possible for anybody, by a simple calculation, to arrive at very nearly accurate information. An electric car going at the rate of a mile an hour travels 88 feet in a minute. At two miles an hour it makes twice that distance in a minute, or 176 feet. At three miles an hour the distance travelled in a minute is three times 88, or 264 feet. This distance of 264 feet is about the length of an average city block. If it takes a car a minute to go a block the rate of speed is three miles an hour. If the car goes two blocks in a minute the rate is about six miles an hour. Three blocks in a minute means nine miles an hour. Four blocks in a minute indicates a speed of about twelve miles an hour. At five blocks in a minute a car is going fifteen miles an hour. When six blocks are traversed in a minute the speed is eighteen miles an hour. A rate of seven blocks in a minute is a speed of twenty-one miles an hour. It must be understood that average blocks are required to make good such estimates.

An Intelligent Witness.

A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question and not talk about what he might think the question meant was interrogated as follows:

You drive a wagon?

No, sir, I do not.

Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?

No, sir, I did not.

Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath. Do you drive a wagon?

No, sir.

What is your occupation, then?

I drive a horse.

BIRTHS.

TOOMBS.—At Revelstoke, on Sunday, Dec. 22, the wife of E. Toombs of a son.

LINDMARK.—At Revelstoke, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, the wife of C. Lindmark of a daughter.

Local and Personal Briefs.

The public school here will reopen on Monday, January 6th.

The Misses Gibbon, of Port Moody, are visiting friends in town.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., has gone to Victoria and will not return until after the session of the Legislature.

Miss Adair arrived from New Denver Wednesday and is spending the Christmas holidays at her home here.

W. Tomlinson, manager of Bourne Bros. New Denver branch, was in town for a few days last week on a business trip.

Miss Livingstone, of New Denver, is spending her Christmas vacation in town. She is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Temple.

Wm. Vickers, Pete Walker, Dave Ferguson and Dave Cowan, denizens of Trout Lake, are spending their Christmas in town.

Fred Allen has postponed his visit to England and has taken the contract for carrying the Trout Lake mail. He left on his first trip last Monday.

The roof of the new skating rink, which was demolished by the weight of snow last week, has been repaired and the proprietor has everything in readiness for the advent of the ice king who seems somewhat tardy in making his appearance.

A. McRastie, who has been sojourning here since his arrival from Honolulu, a few weeks ago, started for his home, at Ottawa, Ont., yesterday morning. Mr. McRastie will come west again next spring and intends to again visit Honolulu as he anticipates a great revival in all branches of trade there in the near future.

The owners of teams who showed enough public spirit to break a double track on our streets and keep it open during the past two weeks deserve commendation for their good work. It is an innovation which will be appreciated by pedestrians who, during past winters, have been compelled to wade through snow several feet deep every time they had occasion to pass a team on the streets.

Christmas, as a season of big dinners and good cheer generally was duly observed at the various hotels in town. The proprietors of the Central, Stockholm and Victoria hotels each made special provision for the festive occasion and there was no scarcity of guests to partake of their hospitality. The decorations of the dining hall at the Victoria were particularly elaborate.

The Masquerade.

The worshipers of Terpsichore, who were also subjects of King Carnival, held undisputed sway at Bourne's Hall last night, when the much-talked-of masquerade ball eventuated. The Muse of the dance had no reason to complain of the number or assiduity of her devotees and Carnival never ruled over a merrier crowd of merry-makers. The costumes were varied and included a wide range of characters, historical and otherwise—from the king to the clown. Most of them were pretty, some of them grotesque, and a few unique; while the incongruousness displayed in an odd one here and there showed that the wearer had only a very slight acquaintance with the character assumed. Amongst the unique characters probably the most noticeable were the "Two little girls in blue." Their makeup was beyond reproach, as was their deportment, except for a slight tendency to hold dress at times. The "Algerian dancing girl" was another well made-up character. "Rosalind's" costume probably surpassed all the others in elegance but was marred by inaccuracy in design. The get-up of "Charles II" was very good, save for the hair, which was decidedly too short. "Hamlet" was decidedly off color in a white blouse. "The child of the Regiment" made a pretty figure in her scarlet tunic. "Airy Fairy Lillian" was a noticeable figure, and in her own sphere "Topsy" had no equal. Amongst the grotesque, Sir Somebody Something-or-other, with the unpronounceable name was unrivaled.

The following ladies and gentlemen were noticed amongst the throng of masqueraders: O H Johnson, Nana Sahib; C E Shaw, Charles II; A Cummins, Cosmopolitan; W Lawrence, 5th Century Monk; Miss Walker, evening dress; Mrs Sibbald, Lady Teetzel; H Hanbury, Sailor; H M Martin, Up-to-date; Miss B Gibbon, Topsy; Mrs H J Bourne, Airy Fairy Lillian; J Kendall, Clown; I T Brewster, Page; Miss May Adair, Sister of Charity; Miss Temple, Child of the Regiment; H J Bourne, Sir Jamolkee Jeejhebhoi; W Morton, Russian Peasant; Miss M Adair, Flower Girl; Mrs Temple, Sunflower; T Duggan, Flying Dutchman; W Thompson, Page; Miss G Hamilton, School Girl; Mrs H A Brown, Midsummer Roses; Mrs Northey, Queen of Diamonds; Burt Campbell, Grecian Peasant; Bert Temple, Chimney Sweep; Mrs Coursier, Algerian Dancing Girl; Guy Barber, Royal Engineer; Miss Toombs, Negress; F Syder, Hamlet; Miss McLean, Kathleen Mavourneen; Miss Edwards, Rosalind; Alfred Clune, Uncle Sam; J Foster, French Count; J Shaw, Jack the Piper; Mrs C E Shaw, Swedish Peasant; Mrs G Burton, May Queen; Miss Coleman, Black Diamond; Mrs W F Crage, Kate Greenaway; Miss Hopgood, Little Girl; Miss T Campbell, Salvation Army Lassie; Miss Livingstone, Poudre; W F Crage and F G Cotton, Two Little Girls in Blue; Jas Reighley, Trapper.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Revelstoke Orchestra and proved very acceptable.

The ball of last night was a fitting finale for the first series of the social assemblies, organized by Mr. R. Gordon, which have proved such a success during the past three months. Mr. Gordon proposes to hold one more assembly, next Friday evening, when the members will decide whether another series will be commenced.

Church Services To-morrow.

Rev. Father Peytavin will celebrate mass at 10.30 a.m. in the Catholic church.

Services will be held in the Methodist church by Rev. J. A. Wood to-morrow morning and evening at 11 and 7.30. Sunday school at 2.30.

Service will be held at the Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at 7:30 p.m. by Mr. Guthrie Perry. Sunday School at 3.

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

AGENT WANTED.
A Live, Hustling Money-Maker
TO SELL
"HIDDEN MINES AND HOW TO FIND THEM"
- - - By Thos. W. Newman - - -
THE BEST AND FASTEST SELLING BOOK on Mines, Metals and Ores on the market. Liberal terms to good man in your section. This book tells how to find, test, open and work or sell all kinds of mines and describes every Ore, Mineral, Gem and Precious Stone of commercial value. Hundreds selling in British Columbia. You can sell a thousand copies right at home. Price by mail free, cloth, $1.50; leather, $2.00. Send us your address or order from
THE M. ROGERS PUB. CO.,
54 Yonge St., Toronto

PROVINCIAL SERETARY'S OFFICE.

6th December, 1895.

THE following definition of the Trout Lake and Ainsworth Mining Divisions of the West Kootenay District is substituted for the description of the said divisions published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 15th March, 1894:—

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

3. TROUT LAKE MINING DIVISION.—Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of West Kootenay District; thence west along the southern boundary of the Illecillewaet Mining Division to the eastern boundary of the Lardeau Mining Division; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the Lardeau Mining Division to its junction with the Slocan Division; thence easterly along the northern boundary of the Ainsworth Mining Division to the Lardeau River; thence north-easterly to the eastern boundary of West Kootenay District (crossing the Duncan River at a point to include the southern water-sheds of the Cameron or Hall Creek, and East Creek); thence following the eastern boundary of West Kootenay District to the point of commencement.

8. AINSWORTH MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, streams and tributaries thereof flowing into Kootenay Lake north of Goat River Mining Division, except those portions of the Lardeau and Duncan Rivers included in the Trout Lake Mining Division.

By Command.
JAMES BAKER,
33-2t. *Provincial Secretary.*

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

J. R. HULL & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHERS.
Purveyors of High-class Meats.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
All orders in our line will be promptly attended to.

[L.S.] E. DEWDNEY.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. EBERTS, *Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty-third day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this fifth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command.
JAMES BAKER,
35-4t Provincial Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of Kootenay, holden at the East Crossing of the Columbia River;

In the matter of Pearl Henderson, otherwise known as Marie Nierman, and,

In the matter of the Official Administrator's Act, dated the Fourteenth day of November, 1895:

UPON READING the affidavits of Joseph Dee Graham and Peter Rasmus Peterson, it is ordered that James Ferguson Armstrong, Official Administrator for the County Court, District of Kootenay, shall be administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Pearl Henderson, otherwise known as Marie Nierman, deceased, and that this order be published in the KOOTENAY MAIL newspaper, for the period of sixty days.

Signed, CLEMENT J. CORNWALL, C.C.J.

The creditors of Pearl Henderson, otherwise known as Marie Nierman, late of Revelstoke, in the District of Kootenay, are required within sixty days from this date to send to me, by registered letter addressed to me, at Donald, British Columbia, particulars of their claims and of the securities held by them (if any). After the expiration of the said sixty days I shall proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard to those claims only of which I shall have had notice.

Dated at Donald, in the district of Kootenay, British Columbia, this 18th day of November, 1895. 33-9t

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Official Administrator.

Application for Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days from the date hereof, I, the undersigned, will apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate for West Kootenay, at Nelson, for a license to sell spirituous liquors at my hotel, situated at Arrowhead, at the mouth of the Columbia river, Upper Arrow lake.

CHARLES BEUHM.

Revelstoke, November 20, 1895. 23-4t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

BLACK PRINCE MINERAL CLAIM. Situate in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: six miles up Gainer Creek. Take notice that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for William C. Yawkey, free miner's certificate No. 5680, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this thirtieth day of September, 1895.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

KING WILLIAM MINERAL CLAIM. Situate in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Take Notice that I, Harry Abbott, free miner's certificate No. 55,144, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of September, 1895.

H. ABBOTT.

DON'T DO IT!
Don't buy goods where you have to pay for other people's bad debts. I am going out of the credit business and am AFTER THE CASH, so bring your purse and get 60c. Cashmere for 40c. Double width Dressgoods for 30c. 70 inch Flannel for 75c. Men's All Wool Under Suits at $1.25. These are only some of our SNAPS so call and see our goods and prices.
H. N. COURSIER.

Bourne Bros.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
CREAMERY BUTTER
—IN—
1 lb. Prints, 5 lb. and 10 lb. Tins, and Tubs.

Our advice to those about to marry, is:—
-- DONT --
But if you MUST marry; why
GO TO
the Post Office store and buy your outfit there. A complete stock of Gents Furnishings always on hand. Shirts, Shoes and Suits a specialty.
GILKER & WELLS.

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

REVELSTOKE DIVISION.

ALL PLACER CLAIMS and mining leaseholds, legally held in this division, may be laid over from the 15th November, 1895, to the 1st June, 1896.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Gold Commissioner.

Revelstoke, Nov. 9, 1895. 31-5t

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY
THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE
TO AND FROM
All Eastern Points.
Through First Class Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleeping Cars to St. Paul, Montreal and Toronto without change.
REVELSTOKE TIME TABLE.
Atlantic Express arrives 9:15 daily.
Pacific " " 16:25 "
For full information as to rates, time, etc., apply to
I. T. Brewster,
Agent, Revelstoke.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
Trains leaving Revelstoke on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays make connections with the Palatial Steamers "Manitoba," "Athabasca" and "Alberta," which leave Fort William for Owen Sound every Sunday and Thursday, and for Windsor and Sarnia every Wednesday.

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

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