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The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 1.—No. 37. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., DECEMBER 22, 1894. $2.00 a Year.

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HALYCON HOT SPRINGS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Two days spent last week at the Halcyon Springs Hotel gave us an excellent idea of the health-giving qualities of these now celebrated waters, and of the comfort and pleasure to be enjoyed at the new and spacious hotel occupied by Bruce Craddock and partners, who for several years past have catered to the hotel public of southern Kootenay.

There were a goodly number of people stopping at the hotel, some persons in good health partaking of the hotel comforts as ordinary guests, while there were several invalids afflicted with paralysis, rheumatism, and men disabled by railway accident, who were in addition taking the benefit of the baths.

Mr. Huber and wife, of Kaslo, left Friday morning after a short stay. Mrs. Huber was suffering from a third stroke of paralysis which totally disabled one side. She could not speak, but before leaving was able to articulate quite distinctly, and in other respects derived a perceptible benefit.

Mr. John Thompson, of Spokane, an intelligent American, had chronic rheumatism, a severe case of long standing, and had spent much time at American health resorts, among which were the Hot Springs of Arkansas. He had been here a few days only, but realizes a slight improvement, and intends to remain until he thoroughly tests the waters.

Mr. J. B. Hoar, after three weeks' trial of the baths, is nearly well of the rheumatism, which attacked him severely while working in the Trout Lake mines. He will stay several weeks longer.

Frank McGowan, fireman on 505, Nakusp & Slocan Railway, has been here several weeks, and has fully recovered, from a painful injury caused by being thrown from the cab of the engine.

Mrs. Matlew, a widow lady, has but recently taken the position of housekeeper in the hotel, and is quite competent in that respect, as she kept a hotel of her own at Watson, on the Kaslo road, which was destroyed by the forest fire in July, with all its contents.

Mr. Julius Wolff is in full charge of the baths. He has had eight years' experience in a similar capacity with Dr. Brett at Banff Hot Springs, and is thoroughly qualified for the position.

Captain Sanderson contemplates building next spring a large and improved bath house, alongside the present quite convenient one, and to connect it with the hotel by a covered passage-way, in order that patients more seriously indisposed may not suffer from exposure to any change of atmosphere or climate. When the benefits of these hot springs become better known, located as they are so convenient to railway and steamer travel, they will surely draw a wide patronage not only from those in search of health, but also from those seeking an attractive summer resort.

The Kaslo Gold Excitement.

For several weeks past the provincial papers have been publishing exaggerated accounts of the great gold finds on Kaslo Creek. From a private source we received a rather different story to the "boom" articles which led the public to believe that Kaslo had again jumped into prominence, this time as a golden el dorado. Such yarns will not only injure Kaslo, but the whole district. It is on a par with the exaggerated reports about the gold (placer and quartz) found in the Cariboo Creek district, recently blazoned to the world by local contemporaries. The Kaslo correspondent of the Vancouver *World* thinks enough harm has been done the town by this "besetting sin of western journalism," and calls a halt in the columns of that journal. He says: "Too much care cannot be exercised about publishing news from here about the placer diggings on Kaslo Creek. Several unreliable reports have been sent abroad which made it appear as if this place was in a perfect furore of excitement over the newly discovered finds. Such is not the case, and it is to be hoped that outsiders will look for trustworthy news and sift the matter thoroughly before coming to any definite conclusion on the matter. It does seem as if newspapers took news from anonymous sources by telegraphic dispatches, believing that their readers are delighted at their forward policy. As a rule these dispatches are flavored largely with exaggeration, and not to be relied upon. To the mind of your correspondent the *World* has been extremely free from this besetting sin of western journalism, taking great care that its news is furnished by reliable local correspondents, who, being familiar with local facts, and acting under strict instructions to tell the whole truth and nothing but it, are best able to judge with unbiased minds of the proper news to forward to their papers and its readers."

What Will Take Its Place?

If all the gas has been extracted from this old planet of ours it does not appear to have affected its buoyancy. It goes right along with the same airyness as of yore, without the least sign of deviating from its orbit, neither faster nor slower in its diurnal or annual rotation. But what about the poor people who live on and by gas—natural gas? Like our people in this province with their fine timber, they thought the supply was going to last forever, so they cut and salshed and "let her go Gallagher," until now they see the end in view. In two decades from now British Columbia timber will be ashes, and then what will take its place? An exchange says: State natural gas inspector Jordan, who has recently made a thorough examination of the Indiana gas fields, takes a gloomy view of the future of the field and makes the prediction that in four years there will be no gas used for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Jordan says people in the gas belt know the supply is being exhausted rapidly, but don't admit it. In many sections of the gas belt the wells show only a pressure of 240 pounds, while in many of the gas belt towns can be found wells almost entirely exhausted. He estimates that $25,000,000 worth of gas has been wasted in the state in the last seven years. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 people use the natural gas for fuel and that over $15,000,000 is invested in pipe lines and factories, the success of which depends on the supply.

Ranchers, Read This.

To those who are interested in good farming and stock-raising *The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal* is becoming quite a boon. The cutting down of prices and bad times generally make it necessary for our agriculturists to exercise the greatest care in order to secure the proper returns for their labor, and *The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal* contains just the kind of information necessary to assist them in the work. The subscription price is one dollar per year, and an investment of this kind is one that should prove profitable. The *Journal's* address is 20 Bay St., Toronto.

Another Pugilist Killed in the Ring.

Andy Bowen and "Kid" Lavigne fought in the arena of the Auditorium Club at New Orleans, last Friday night, for a large purse. In the 18th round Lavigne swung his right hand on Bowen's jaw, and the latter went down like a log, never regaining consciousness, and was removed to his home in an ambulance, where he died about one o'clock on Saturday morning. Lavigne, his seconds and timekeeper, consisting of pugilist Jim Hall, Sam Fitzpatrick, Martin Murphy, Geo. Consadine and Mr. Duffy were arrested.

J. H. West, of Yarker, has discovered what appears to be a rich gold mine in Barrie township, Ont.

The C.P.R. traffic for the week ending December 14th was $360,000; for the same week last year, $359,000.

In the parish of Battersea, London, Eng., the ballot paper to be used in the forthcoming election is said to be no less than 5 feet 7 inches in length.

Whitney and Moore, of Bessemer City, N. C., want to correspond with owners of mica property, as they have an order for 10,000 pounds of that material.

The Wentworth mine, Goldenville, N.S., is showing good ore and running full blast. A ton and a quarter of quartz crushed a week or two ago yielded 128½ ozs of gold.

The Salisbury Company have discovered a valuable gold lode on their property in Montague, N.S., district. The lode is 6 inches wide, and the average yield of two buckets full of ore was three ounces to the ton.

The last crushing of the Caribou, N. S., Gold mining Co. yielded from 35 tons of ore, about 19 ozs. of gold. Next year they will operate the Truro, Dickson and Torquay mines, and will have the 20-stamp mill at work.

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.

THE MINING BUREAU.

In the Legislative Assembly the Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the Mining Bureau Bill, and explained the object of the bill to be to furnish information concerning our mining resources to capitalists and others interested in mining.

Mr. Semlin thought the Government had all the machinery at their command necessary to collect the desired information.

The bill passed without division. The general consensus of opinion among mining men is that the bureau should be located in the best point in the mining district, where it would be accessible at all seasons, not only to miners themselves, but to visiting capitalists and everyone requiring information about our mines. If the bureau is to be established outside of Victoria, the chances will probably lie between Revelstoke and New Denver.

After Many Years.

Mr. Kellie's bill *re* tramways in West Kootenay has at last passed the House, and is now in the hands of Committee. The third time is lucky. The first time he brought in the bill it was snuffed out at once. The next year it was awarded more generous treatment and received its quietus at the hands of a bare majority. This session it received almost unanimous consent.

Last week the bill came up in Committee, Mr. Rithet in the chair. As the bill proposes to give power to companies or persons to build and operate tramways without applying to the Legislature for charters, it was very rightly considered an important one. Considerable discussion took place on the clause confining the operation of the Act to Kootenay, many of the members wishing the application of it to be made general. Finally, the Committee reported progress.

The Fur Trade.

The quantity of furs received so far this season has been very light, which may be attributed to the very mild weather. The quality also is not up to the average at this time of the year, and prices as a rule are very low for all kinds except No. 1 prime. At this time of the year there are also a good many early caught furs offering, which are of very little value, and country dealers who are not experts in handling furs, frequently pay far more for such skins than they are worth.

The Winnipeg Commercial says: "Several lots of skins have come in lately which cost country merchants double what they were worth. In fact one lot of bear skins came in which were not worth express charges, though a considerable sum had been paid for them by a country merchant. Those who are not skilled in handling furs are very liable to be taken in at this season of the year with early-caught skins which are practically worthless."

Following are the prices realized at Winnipeg last week:

Badger	$ 0.05	to	$ 0.50
Bear, black or brown	3.00	to	25.00
Bear, grizzly	1.00	to	16.00
Beaver, large	6.00	to	7.25
Beaver, medium	3.00	to	4.00
Beaver, small	1.50	to	2.00
Beaver castors, per pound	3.00	to	7.00
Fisher	3.00	to	7.50
Fox, cross	2.50	to	15.00
Fox, kitt	.10	to	.30
Fox, red	.50	to	1.50
Fox, silver	20.00	to	75.00
Lynx, large	1.50	to	2.25
Lynx, medium	1.00	to	2.00
Lynx, small	.75	to	1.25
Marten	1.00	to	4.00
Mink	.50	to	1.50
Musquash	.02	to	.07
Otter	2.00	to	9.00
Skunk	.25	to	.60
Wolf, timber	1.00	to	3.00
Wolf, prairie	.25	to	.75
Wolverine	1.00	to	3.50

Gardner Corroborated.

For a long time past there has been a controversy between the British Government inspectors and Canadian Cattle exporters as to whether pleuro-pneumonia really exists among Canadian cattle, and Mr. Gardner, who is the responsible head of that department, has been called all sorts of hard names for his inflexible refusal to permit the free landing of Canadian cattle in England. Now comes a report from Antwerp, in Belgium, that a vessel from Canada which has arrived there has not been allowed to unload her cargo of cattle owing to the reported existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. This will practically destroy the hope of having the embargo on Canadian cattle in British ports removed at an early date. An investigation is to be made in this country.

The Latest Jap-Chinese Battles.

An Antong dispatch says the Japanese on December 11th defeated the Chinese in the vincinity of Hung Kapatz. The Chinese fled towards Ying Kow. On the 12th December the enemy were driven from Chih Mou Chin by the third division, which was advancing upon Hai Ching. Japanese losses on both days were seven killed. The Chinese lost 100 in action at Yih Minshan. On December 14th the Japanese lost 12 killed, 61 wounded; the Chinese loss was over 100.

More Profitable Than Wheat.

We have seen it stated that B.C. ranchers have lost money by growing wheat. There is a grain, however, which is being imported into this province in respectable quantities, and that is oats. There is no country in the world that can beat this section—with its soil largely impregnated with rotten wood—in growing oats, which here attain the rankest growth of stalk and ear and a height of five or six feet. A Northwest exchange says: "Oats are being shipped from Edmonton district to British Columbia, quite a number of cars going forward lately. About 20c. per bushel is paid to the Edmonton farmer for oats. Some of these oats are going to the oatmeal mills at Victoria and New Westminster. Though oats are being shipped out, there appears to be not enough wheat grown for local purposes, as flour is being brought in from Manitoba."

Kaslo Railway Charter.

Word has been received at Kaslo from Hon Theo. Davie that if petitions for a new charter for a railway were prompt, the Government would push the bill through. Messrs. John Keen and A. W. Wright have been hard at work circulating the subscription list, and the necessary papers and etceteras have just been forwarded to Victoria.

Worth $17 an Ounce.

Mr. J. B. Wilson, a Kaslo merchant, who sent 4 oz. 3 gr. of local gold to the San Francisco mint a short time since, has just received returns. The gold went 837½ fine, with 153½ silver. The gross value of the metal was $68.20, and net value $66.95. This places the purchase value of Kaslo gold at about $17 an ounce. Most Big Bend gold is worth $18.50 an ounce in San Francisco.

Keep Their Profits Dark.

Of the numerous mining companies operating in the Black Hills, but few give publicity to their product or profits. There are seven companies in Lawrence county, nearly all located in Whitewood quartz mining district, that have distributed among their stockholders $7,000,000 in dividends, and they keep on adding to the amount every month.—*Black Hills Times.*

A Prolific Placer Claim.

John Black, a pioneer miner of the Swauk, Wash., has taken out in 18 years over $20,000 in gold from one placer claim, which, he says, is not half worked out yet. This averages $1,111 a year, or nearly $100 a month—not bad wages, year in and year out for eighteen years.

Has Written His Last Novel.

A dispatch from Apia, Samoa, dated December 8, confirms the reported death of Robert Louis Stevenson. His body was buried on the summit of Paa mountain, 1,300 feet high.

In letters recently received Mr. Stevenson said he had two novels practically completed, one entitled to "The Chief Justice's Clerk," the other "St. Ives." The latter is a story of a French prisoner who made his escape from Edinburgh Castle. The world has lost not only a great writer but also a most attractive personality.

Late advices from Madagascar state that the French troops occupied Tamatave on December 10th without opposition.

The Duke of York is making arrangements for a visit to Canada next spring. After spending some time in the Dominion he will proceed to Australia.

The funeral of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the famous engineer of the Suez and Panama canals, took place in Paris on Monday, the remains being buried in the cemetery of Pere le Chaise. A large number of distinguished persons attended.

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WANTED—ACTIVE, HONEST GENTLEMAN OR LADY, to travel, representing established, reliable house. Salary $65 monthly and traveling expenses, with increase if suited. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope.
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R. W. NORTHEY,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1894.

IN the matter of the unsatisfactory postal arrangements in Lower Kootenay, the *Tribune* and *Prospector* should be willing to give Inspector Fletcher a little credit for the change he has effected with regard to the Three Forks mail from Nakusp and up river points. There is no complaint coming from Three Forks now.

WHEN Mr. Mara was in Revelstoke a short time ago we had a long conversation with him *re* the reserved land north of the railway track, which is so rapidly being settled upon that by the time the Government is ready to lift the reserve and place it on the market it will all be taken up. That Mr. Mara has stirred himself in the matter the following letter from the Minister of the Interior will show:

"I also received the clipping from the KOOTENAY MAIL relative to the five acre blocks outside of Revelstoke. I note your remarks in this connection and am making some investigation in regard to the matter. As soon as I have had an opportunity of looking into this question fully I shall not delay writing to you as to the result."

Mr. Mara adds: "It is not likely that anything will be done before I reach Ottawa, when I will press upon the Minister the views I expressed to you."

FIRE BRIGADE "AT HOME."

Last night's social event in Bourne's hall was probably as successful, both socially and financially, as any gathering of the same nature ever held in the town. The hall was comfortably crowded from nine o'clock last evening till five o'clock this morning, and the large number of ladies present was a surprise even to the most sanguine expectantee. Dancing was, of course, the chief feature, there being no less than 24 numbers on the programme, and six extras were thrown in to give good measure. The floor was in excellent condition, and each set had a reasonable amount of room without being crammed. The music was supplied by the orchestra band, and one or two new dance pieces were played, but the old familiar tunes were rendered in the old familiar style. The refreshments handed around at midnight were ample in quantity, excellent in quality and immense in variety, the cuisine being under the management of Messrs. F. Fraser and John Abrahamson. All the officers of the brigade were present, conspicuous among them being Chief W. M. Brown, wearing his handsome badge. Guy Barber and Dan Alton were efficient M.C.'s, and the thanks of the brigade are due to those ladies and gentlemen whose songs added to the pleasures of the evening. The debt of $50 on the firehall will be wiped out, and a tidy little sum left in hand.

A COMING TREAT.

Next Saturday night the Revelstoke Amateur Dramatic Society will give an entertainment in Bourne's hall, when the farce "Should this meet the Eye" and the laughable comedy of "The Young Widow" will be presented. The cast is a good one, W. F. Crage taking the parts of "Lambkin Louder" in the farce and "Splash" in the comedy. Those who witnessed Mr. Crage's acting in "Ici on Parle Francais" and "Chiselling" last March will feel assured of getting their money's worth next week. Of the other performers C. E. Shaw, F. G. Cotton and E. Syder have acquitted themselves creditably before a Revelstoke audience, and S. Hammond is not a novice in the art. Of the ladies, Miss M. Valentine is favorably known as an elocutionist, while Mrs. Crage, Miss Swanton and Miss Stella Brown can be depended upon to sustain their parts to perfection. Mr. Fred Ahlin will preside at the piano, and between the pieces there will be a musical selection, a song by Mrs H. A. Brown and a banjo and guitar duet by Messrs. Barber and Lewis. Mr. A. Cummings is stage manager. The prices of admission are 50 cents reserved seats; 25 cents body of hall. Seats may be reserved from F. G. Cotton, post office, and from C. E. Shaw, station.

An Item for the C. P. R.

Slocan Prospector, December 14th: The ore from the Payne mine is being rawhided down the zigzag trail from the mine to Three Forks. It is here transferred to Mitchell Bros' sleds and hauled to Kaslo. If the C. P. R. had put in the 12 miles of track needed between the head of Arrow Lake and the Wigwam it would not have lost the hauling of this ore; but as it is, Mr. Bailey says he "couldn't afford to take chances."

A MERRY(?) CHRISTMAS.

[DIOGENES AS A CYNIC.]

It is customary at this season to wish our friends (real and apparent), and even very slight acquaintances, "A Merry Christmas." But I am of the opinion that "merry" Christmases belong to the past. That past—familiar to most of us by booklore—when Christmas *was* Christmas; when the festivities were kept up for a whole week, with all the etceteras pertaining thereto—the boar's head and wassail bowl in the baronial hall and the roast ox and flagons of foamy ale in the kitchen; later, when the Christmas-tree was set up in the great hall at the manor house and loaded with toys and sweets for the village children; when the "waits" played from house to house, and the carol singers trudged through the snow to outlying farmhouses on Christmas Eve to usher in the Christmas morn with song; when the Christmas cheer in every house in Merrie England, from squire's mansion to laborer's cottage, was the customary roast goose and plum pudding, the latter comestible being brought in all ablaze and bedecked with sprigs of holly; when master and man met on a common footing in the capacious kitchen and danced "Sir Roger" with rosy-cheeked maids and high-bred dames while the yule log was blazing on the hearth, and the mistletoe over all. That was Christmas! We know not Christmas as our fathers knew it. This festive season has not the power to expand men's hearts as of yore. The struggle for existence, which is becoming more terrible every year, has blunted the finer sensibilities of the working classes, while in the eager chase after the Almighty Dollar the broader sentiments of a common humanity which formerly prevailed at Christmastide seems to be entirely wanting in those, who "finance" and "manipulate," but do no manual work. The fact, so often commented upon, that "the poor are growing poorer and the rich are getting richer" may not be so observable in this country as in the older settled centres of civilization, but even here the rule holds good in its small way, and men who have but recently left the ranks of the workers to take up a line that pays better, do not hesitate to use their petty power for their own aggrandisement, heedless of the wounds they cause by trampling on finer sensibilities than they ever possessed. Successful selfishness is now so puffed up that not even the memories which Christmas brings can pierce its hide-bound armor of self-esteem, or in western phraseology, "swelled-head." The words written years ago are still true to-day:

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless millions mourn."

But to-day the inhumanity is hidden behind the smiling mask and the outstretched hand. Not the inhumanity of the lash, or the prison, or the torture, but of deceit, back-biting, two-facedness and other *fin-de-siècle* accomplishments. "Do unto all men as you would they should do unto you" was the command of Him whose nativity we celebrate. But this command has been twisted into something more suitable to the age of pretence in which we live—"Love thy neighbor to his face, but jeer and ridicule him behind his back." But, thank heaven, all men are not liars, neither are they all hypocrites, and the genuineness and sincerity one meets with now and then goes far to reconcile one to living out his brief span here below. And what will it matter in a few years' time? When the tenement is laid away in the ground and the sentient being steps into the presence of its Maker, where all men are equal, what will it matter then whether its life on this planet had been one of success and duplicity or one of uprightness and failure? All the events of this existence will sink into utter insignificance. Christmas as a time of festivity may be a thing of the past to the great majority of people composing the Christian(?) nations, but Christmas as the accepted birthday of the world's Saviour should not be a time for melancholy, even for a man who stands entirely alone in the world. While to many of my readers mirth may take no part in the celebration of this time-honored festival, I sincerely hope that some little ray of happiness will illumine the day so that it may not be a misnomer to call it a "Merry Christmas!"

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person interfering with or removing property of any kind belonging to the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate, Limited, at Revelstoke, will be prosecuted according to law.

T. LIVINGSTONE HAIG, Agent.

All placer claims in this District legally held may be laid over from the 15th October, 1894, to the 1st June, 1895.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

Dated at Nelson, B.C.,
4th October, 1894.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend within thirty days to apply to the Superintendent of Police for a license to sell liquor by retail in my hotel at Wigwam, in said district.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Revelstoke, B.C., December 5th, 1894.

REVELSTOKE DIVISION TAX LIST.

Large Increase in the Valuation of Real and Personal Property.

Below will be found a summary of the tax list of the Revelstoke Division, as finally confirmed at the Court of Revision which was held here on the 5th inst. The division, besides Revelstoke, includes Trout Lake, Lardeau and Illecillewaet. It will be seen that the increases in real and personal property have been substantial, with a slight decrease in the acreage and tax of wild lands, while the number upon the roll has increased almost 300 per cent.

There has been an increase of 7,837 acres in real property, while the valuation has been increased by $57,330, and the tax by $283.79.

The wild lands show a decrease of 265 acres, and a decrease in taxes of $14.62.

Personal property shows an increase in value of $11,424, while the tax under this head has been increased by $207.13.

REAL PROPERTY TAX.	1895.	1894.
Acreage	56,175·32	48,311
Value	$381,692.00	$324,362.00
Tax if paid after June 30th	1,297.93	914.14
" " before "	981.01	655.93
WILD LAND TAX.		
Acreage	37,398	37,663
Tax if paid after June 30th	$4,671.74	$4,689.36
" " before "	3,739.80	3,751.50
PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.		
Value	$183,674.00	$147,250.00
Tax if paid after June 30th	913.38	736.25
" " before "	629.07	490.84
Total number on Roll	245	89

THE TRANSFER CONSUMMATED.

The Canadian Pacific Railway "Takes Over" the Nakusp & Slocan.

The following notification was telegraphed from the C. P. R. general office, Vancouver, on Thursday to all papers in Kootenay:

"Instructions have just been received by the C. P. R. officials to take over the Nakusp & Slocan railway at once." This practically insures the operation of the road this winter, and also that communication will be kept up with Revelstoke. The sleigh road from Wigwam—the present terminus of the Arrow Lake branch—to the head of the Upper Arrow Lake is now being vigorously pushed, and will be in readiness for traffic by Christmas. It is expected that the steamers will be able to run through to Wigwam for a month to come.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Last Sunday the steamer Lytton brought to Revelstoke 104 tons of ore from the Slocan Star mine. Here it was transferred to five cars and despatched early Monday morning to its destination—the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company, Omaha, Nebraska. On Thursday the steamer brought up six carloads (182,500 pounds) of Slocan ore, the product of four mines, as follows:

Noble Five	90,000 pounds,	3 carloads.
Slocan Star	32,000 "	1 "
Minnecota	30,100 "	1 "
Reauceau	30,400 "	1 "

These shipments were all brought out *via* the Nakusp & Slocan railway, and consigned to the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company. They were forwarded yesterday by Mr. Brewster, station agent.

Children's Christmas at the Methodist Church.

On Monday evening, (Christmas Eve) the annual distribution of Christmas presents and entertainment will take place in the Methodist church. Santa Claus (claimed to be only one of that ilk in town) will do the distributing in real Father Christmas style, and as each little one in the town is to have a present he will have all his work cut out, and therefore he hopes to commence business promptly at eight o'clock. A special feature will be the old "Dutch mill," of which we can give no explanation until we have seen it at work. The programme will include vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and dialogues in character, and the public is promised one of the best entertainments of a similar nature ever yet produced here, the young people having been practising hard for several weeks past, the last practice being to-night. Admission: Adults, 25 cents; children free. Parents and others who desire to give their juvenile relatives and friends a Christmas box will be at liberty to make use of the occasion for that purpose.

MARRIED.

RIOPELLE—PICKERING.—December 16, at the Columbia House, Revelstoke, by the Rev. C. A. Procunier, Nelson Riopelle, of Revelstoke, to Miss Maggie Pickering, of Kamloops.

BIRTH.

TAPPING.—December 12, at Revelstoke Station, the wife of Robert Tapping, of a son.

REVELSTOKE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1895, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Fire Hall, Revelstoke, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, to receive balance sheet, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

The presence of all shareholders is particularly requested.

A. H. HOLDICH, Secretary.

Revelstoke, Dec. 5th, 1894.

Halcyon Springs Hotel,
ARROW LAKE,

IS now open at these celebrated hot springs, for the accommodation of guests. Rates $3.50 to $2.50 per day. Baths 25c. each, or five for $1. Special rates to families or by the month can be arranged.

DAWSON, CRADDOCK & CO.

WHAT AN IMPROVEMENT!

The gentlemen who have been foremost in procuring the new street lamps are to be congratulated on their public spiritedness and enterprise, conferring such a vast benefit on the town at large and at once lifting it out of the rank of an obscure village into a nicely illuminated town. Eleven lamps were placed in position along Front street on Wednesday, and were all lit up for the first time the same evening. The effect was very pretty, especially from the railway, the lamps giving a nice steady, mellow light, almost equal to gas. The scene was strange to Revelstokians, and it required no great stretch of fancy to imagine oneself looking on a winter scene in a panoramic picture, say "St. Petersburg by night," the long street covered with snow, the glimmer of the distant lamps, and the illumined windows aiding the imagination wonderfully. The lamps can be regulated to burn any number of hours, but on Wednesday night they appeared to have been allowed full limit, as they were still burning at 7:30 on Thursday morning. It has been calculated that the expense for oil will be about $7 a week of seven nights, which, with the cost of attendance, will have to be met by subscription. But, of course, the lamps will not be lit on moonlight nights, and in the summer they will not be needed, so that the expense per year will not be so very great. Everybody, or at least every householder, in the town should endeavor to contribute something, as the convenience will not be confined to dwellers on Front street alone. The improvement is so great that one cannot help asking, "Why ever was this not done before?" It gave such a tinge of warm comfort to the street that many people took a promenade on Wednesday night just to enjoy the novelty. This matter was ventilated by "Diogenes" some weeks ago, and we are very glad to see that his remarks have borne fruit. A company, composed of the leading tradesmen and hotel-keepers, has been formed and will undertake the lighting of the streets, but it is expected that all citizens will subscribe towards the expense.

It has been said that "the station leads." If the people at the station desire to lead in the matter of street lighting, we would like to suggest the erection of a few lamps in the dark roadway between the Union Hotel and the drug store. It was not very long ago we saw a man walk into the stream outside Sibbald's store in the darkness. After passing the glare from the store window it is almost impossible, on a very dark night, to see the bridge. It is too late for the station to "lead," but we hope they will follow.

THE BIG BEND MAIL.

John P. Neilson, who carries the mail between Revelstoke and Big Bend, arrived down on Monday from his first round trip. He left Revelstoke on November 27th with about 40 pounds of mail and other matter, and arrived at Gold Stream on December 6th. From there he went to French Creek and stopped two days, and also visited Sanderson's camp on McCulloch Creek. Here they were running in a cross-cut 130 feet and expected to strike the rim at any time. On the Consolation mine, French Creek, they had taken out $220 worth of gold in four days, while working in what may be called preparatory ground, *i. e.*, ground that had to be removed before they could reach the pay streak ahead. They expected to make the distance in about a week from the time Mr. Neilson left. On Gold Stream Harry Howard and partners were already taking out gold. Tom Maloney and Williams and "Harry" are working with Charles Norleins on Sol Holden's placer claim on Gold Stream. At Gold Hill work had been stopped on account of the sluice freezing. J. W. Haskins and Jim Townsend are trapping on Smith Creek. "Wild Bill" is trapping on Carnes Creek. John Boyd, Tom Bain and McIntosh, ranching on Downie Creek, are all well and comfortable, clearing off trees and doing a little trapping. Two men are working in the canyon on Carnes Creek. Mr. Neilson had an extremely hard trip going up. The snow was soft, and walking on snowshoes was very tiresome. It was better coming down, the snow being firmer. He had to camp out four nights going up and a like number returning. The snow averaged about two feet deep except on Devil's Garden, where it was four feet. He will not start on his next trip till after New Year's, when he expects to have his dog train ready for use. He is willing to undertake to carry a monthly mail to Trout Lake, if the postal authorities will offer a similar subsidy to that already granted for Big Bend—$20 a month. No doubt the Trout Lake people would be only too pleased to subscribe enough in addition to make it a fairly remunerative trip.

The greatest papers in Great Britain and the United States freely acknowledge the wonderful merit of the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, Montreal. The *Family Herald* is a great newspaper and a great family paper, but it is more than that, it is one of the greatest authorities in the world on cheese, butter, general dairying, and general farming. How a progressive, up-to-date farmer can do without the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* of Montreal is hard, indeed, to understand.

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

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

C. H. TEMPLE, SECRETARY.

REVELSTOKE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

W. J. LEE, N.G. J. J. WOODROW, SEC.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-class Table. Good Beds. Telephone.

BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMBOATS.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

A. H. HOLDICH,

OF SWANSEA AND WIGAN,

Analytical Chemist and Assayer,

Accurate assays made of all kinds of minerals, water, milk, etc.

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

W. COWAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

BELOW ZERO!

Is where we have placed the price on our new stock of Xmas Novelties, comprising

TOYS in great variety,

Dressing Cases	Albums	Card Receivers
Photo Frames	Work Boxes	Shaving Sets
Elegant Fans	Cigar Cases	Magic Lanterns
Silk Handkerchiefs	Fancy Suspenders	Ties, etc., etc., etc.

DOLLS of every description.

Call and see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. B. HUME & Co.

REVELSTOKE STATION.

John D. Sibbald,

SUCCESSOR TO

THE WESTERN MILLING CO'Y. (LT'D.)

REVELSTOKE BRANCH.

DEALER IN

FLOUR, FEED, FRUIT, VEGETABLES

AND

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Agent for Waterous Engine Company. - - - - Speight Wagon Compan

LOCAL ITEMS.

A splendid variety of Children's Toys at Coursier's.

Mr. Thos. Kilpatrick, C.P.R. bridge superintendent, is in town.

Who is looking after the sidewalk in front of the Firehall?

The Masonic lodge intend giving an "at home" some time in January.

Frank Bourne is expected home for the Christmas holidays, to-morrow.

Miss Kingdon, of Glacier, has been visiting friends in town this week.

The Calgary *Herald* has been resuscitated, and is published as a daily.

If you want to make a Christmas present, call and see the Holiday Goods at Coursier's.

Mr. Thos. Richardson, one of Illecillewaet's old timers, was in town on Monday.

There is a rumor that a new public hall is to be erected at the corner of Front and Benson streets.

Harry Hay returned to town on Tuesday after working for the past few months with one of the bridge gangs.

H. N. Coursier is still running off Millinery, Laces, Dress Goods and Trimmings at a great reduction.

Rev. W. Ross, of Donald, was in town over Thursday night, and held service in the Presbyterian Church the same evening.

Among those decorating for Xmas in a tasty manner is the Revelstoke Bakery. Evergreens and fancy papers are the principal features.

A pile driver has just been completed for use on the bridge over the Illecillewaet, on which work is expected to be commenced shortly.

Major-General Herbert, commander of the Canadian militia, passed through this week for Victoria and the coast cities, where he will make an inspection of the barracks and armories.

C. B. Hume & Co.'s windows take first place this year for their elaborate decorations. The centrepiece in the eastern window is a magnificently dressed doll as big as a six-year-old girl.

Wm. Cleveland left yesterday for Lardeau with the intention of working his horses on the sleigh road now being made by the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake Railway Co. from the Wigwam to the head of the lake.

It is reported from Chicago that the C.P.R. has refused to comply with all the requirements, and that the Transcontinental Railroad Association will be formed without the Canadian line. If this is so, there will be a big fight on.

The *Ledge* announced its last issue in Nakusp on Thursday. The outfit has been moved over to New Denver, where the humorist will endeavor to Lower(y) the monetary stringency in his office and buck against the *Times* generally.

George Laforme, one of the owners of the Consolation gold mine on French Creek, Big Bend, left here on Tuesday for the mine. He is only carrying a light pack and goes on snowshoes. He expects to reach the mine before Chistmas.

A suprise party was given Mr. Anton Burgason last Saturday evening at his new residence, Park Lot 20. Dancing, singing and an abundance of refreshments contributed to making the evening a most pleasant one. Social events are becoming general in our rural district.

Ladies' Mantles are now offered at prices from $3.50 to $9 at Coursier's.

On Monday the Lytton carried on her down trip two carloads of cattle from Shuswap; car of oats and another of potatoes for Nakusp; car of flour for Nelson, and a car of merchandise. She left yesterday morning with three carloads of railway supplies and merchandise, mostly for Nakusp.

Mr. Geo. C. Marsh, late station agent at Three Forks, arrived in town on Thursday, and will probably return to the pronged city on Tuesday next. He says in many years' experience as a railroad man he has never seen a new road carry so much freight as the Nakusp & Slocan.

At the general meeting of the Selkirk Snowshoe and Toboggan Club held last week in the Firehall, F. B. Wells was elected captain; Guy Barber, assistant captain; W. G. Paxton, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, the 27th inst., at which all interested are requested to attend.

The finally revised Dominion voters' lists for Yale, Kootenay and Cariboo were gazetted at Ottawa on Saturday last. Those who were not fortunate enough to get on the list will thus be excluded from voting at the next general election, which, from several authentic accounts, will take place either in February or March next.

The *Slocan Prospector*, Three Forks: "When three barbers struck the town the other evening it did not appear to worry Johnson a little bit. He quickly picked out F. LoCasto, the artist from Nakusp and Revelstoke, took him into partnership and manipulated the others out of town. Johnson and LoCasto, working together, can easily do all the work that is required in the tonsorial line in this town at present."

Several lines of Ladies' Goods at almost half price at Coursier's.

Mr. H. W. Kent, of Vancouver, manager of the Bell Telephone Co., was in town this week on his way to Three Forks, where he goes to connect the mines in the neighborhood with that town. The company have recently completed connections which enables their subscribers in Vancouver and New Westminster to communicate with Seattle, Tacoma and other sound cities. Manager Kent expects to spend about two months on his present trip in southern Kootenay.

$200 REWARD.

A reward of $200 has been offered for the recovery of the bodies of Andrew Whalen and Ed. S. Wilson, who were drowned in the Columbia river at this place on December 12th under most unfortunate circumstances. The reward will stand good to the amount of $100 for each body, and notices have been posted to this effect by William Kirkup, Andy Whalen's partner. Several men are searching along the river below here, but it is not generally believed that they will be successful, the Columbia seldom giving up its dead. Edward Whalen, Andy's brother, arrived in town on Tuesday from Qu'Appelle, where he has a ranch. He is very anxious to recover his brother's body and give it proper burial, but had to leave for home on Thursday.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

A fairly well attended public meeting was held in the school house on Wednesday evening last for the purpose of discussing the renewal of the charter of the Red Mountain Railway, application for which is now pending before the legislature. The meeting was the outcome of a letter received from Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., who asked that instructions be wired him on the matter.

Mr. H. N. Coursier was elected chairman, and Mr. T. L. Haig secretary.

Mr. Coursier, in explaining the object of the meeting, said it was a question whether we were willing to assist outside property and some townsite boomers, whose only object apparently was to build up the town of Northport at the expense of the Trail Creek mines, or by refusing the extension encourage home industry by having the ores transported through the district and probably smelted this side the line. He asked Mr. Vail for an expression of opinion as that gentleman had recently been through the district, and therefore had considerable knowledge of the situation.

In response to the chairman's request Mr. Vail said from his knowledge of the matter he did not think it advantageous to the district that the request for an extension should be granted. He explained that the ores of Trail Creek were of a low grade which would not bear shipment for long distances, and to be handled profitably would have to be smelted as near as possible to the place of production. The mines were located 2200 feet above the river and the ore could be brought by a tramway to Trail, where a smelter could be erected. It was a question whether this trade went east or west. It was likely that the C. P. R. would connect from Robson and all ores and material could be brought over Canadian transportation lines. The charter in question was granted upon the 12th of April, 1893, and had two years to run, which the company could have extended for a further period of two years by commencing work, and can still be extended if work is commenced before the 12th of April, 1895. Therefore he could see no good reason why the company did not extend the time themselves, when it was entirely within their power to do so. It looked considerably like a speculation, because the company could as yet only build to the boundary line and could not get to their destination before the Colville reservation was opened. The promoters were the same people who controlled the Spokane & Northern railway, which road had shown an inclination to embarrass the trade of the Trail Creek district to the advantage of their own interests on the other side of the line. For those reasons he was opposed to granting the request for an extension.

Mr. H. A. Brown wanted to know if the best interests of the miners in the district would be served by obstructing the extension of this charter. They were in a much better position to judge, and the matter should be left to them to decide. This charter carried with it no exclusive rights, and therefore it was open to any corporation or individual to build a railroad there if they so desired. The company, he considered, were acting in good faith, and it appeared to be a business-like method not to start construction on one section of the road until a right of way could be secured over the Colville reservation. All Americans who come here with capital meant business. It was much better that the miners at Trail be afforded an opportunity to ship their ores by the shortest route to the smelters of the present than that they should be compelled to take the more circuitous route to the same smelters or the smelters of the future. Therefore he would not be a party to attempt to block a proposition which meant the investment of capital in the country.

Mr. T. L. Haig was doubtful if the company really ment business. They might let another two years elapse before starting construction. If the charter was extended the conditions should be made much more stringent. It appeared to him like an attempt to monopolize the means of communication to the mines.

Mr. Brown again pointed out that the granting of this request did not exclude anybody else from the district. The more railways the better it would be for the camp.

Mr. Vail said he did not oppose the building of the railway, but the company had it in their power to extend the time themselves. They might turn a hundred shovelsful of dirt and thereby secure the desired extension. He thought they should be held to the original conditions of their charter.

Mr. F. Fraser considered that the matter might safely be left to the discretion of Mr. Kellie, who, no doubt, was in possession of all the facts. It was no new thing to extend charters of this nature, and as the product of those mines must be shipped to foreign smelters it particularly affected the mine operators, and they should not be interfered with in their choice of routes. He did not consider that Mr. Corbin, who already had a large amount invested in the country, could be fairly called a mere townsite boomer. If the company wanted an extension they should be allowed to have it.

Mr. A. H. Holdich, being asked by the Chairman for his opinion, said that he thought it was better to have the ores smelted somewhere than nowhere—even if it meant the construction of a smelter at Northport.

Mr. Ed. Adair said if the company did not want a bonus or any special privilege they should be given the extension asked for.

Mr. O. H. Allen considered it was a question which should be left to the men at Trail Creek. Personally he did not feel like placing any obstruction in the way of outside capital, no matter where it came from.

Mr. Brown said the men interested in the district were shrewd business men who would smelt their ores on the spot if it was profitable to do so. The trade of that district would be of little benefit to Revelstoke. At most, it would only mean the switching of a few cars here.

Mr. Haig said there appeared to be an impression that the renewal of the charter meant the building of the road, but it did not follow that such would be the case.

After some further discussion of a desultory character, Mr. Haig moved, seconded by Mr. F. Fraser, "that the meeting here assembled to discuss the renewal of the charter of the Red Mountain Railway feels that it has not sufficient information in its possession to enable it to decide, either for or against the proposed renewal and therefore leaves the matter entirely to the discretion of our member, and at the same time thanking him for the compliment paid in consulting us in the matter."

This was carried unanimously.

THE SILVER BOW MINE.

SIR,—Your mining readers, of whom there many, will be interested to hear the result obtained from a shipment of about two carloads of copper ore from the Silver Bow mine near Illecillewaet, this last summer.

The name of the company who mined and shipped the ore is the Fish River Copper & Silver Mining Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Chicago Copper & Refining Company is the name of the firm who smelted it. The returns are as follows:

Weight of ore sent, 34,066 pounds.

Yield: Gold, 9 363-1000 ounces; silver, 114 97-1000 ounces; copper, 7,566 pounds. This is equal to about 25·8 per cent. of copper, 7 ounces silver per ton, and $11 gold per ton.

The price paid per ounce for the silver is not stated; it was no doubt the market value at that time.

The copper was paid for at about 9 cents per pound for refined copper, which seems to me a very low figure, but still very useful for reference to enable miners to estimate the probable value of their ore.

The main point, however, which I am very glad to impress on your readers is this: that notwithstanding considerable necessary expense incurred in mining and haulage, and the very low price paid for the metal extracted, there was a very handsome profit on the transaction.

Next summer will doubtless see a much stronger development of this particular claim, and most likely a concentrator will be erected close by, which will vastly increase the profits.

Your readers are indebted to the courtesy of W. A. Wood, Esq., Hamilton, Ont., for the details above given, and in times like these, when it is so difficult to ascertain the truth about the value of ores, any reliable information such as this is doubly valuable, and I feel sure that all mining men will wish success to the Fish River Company, who have stuck to their mine through all these non-paying times, and have finally proved it to be a sound and profitable concern.

The next thing must be a smelter in British Columbia, preferably near Revelstoke, and then prosperity will once more shine on our district. "Oh let it be soon!"

A. H. HOLDICH.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The semi-annual public examination of the Revelstoke Public School was was held yesterday afternoon, when a number of the parents and ex-pupils were present. After the ordinary exercises recitations were given by Violet Northey, Florence Fraser, Annie Robertson and Edith Fraser.

Then followed the most pleasant item of the afternoon—a presentation by Essie Hamilton and Florence Fraser, on behalf of the pupils of the school, to Mr. Laing.

In a neat little speech Essie introduced the subject and handed a cuff and collar case (in leather), while Florence followed with a satin lined necktie case.

Mr. Laing was somewhat at a loss to know how to reply, as he had not the slightest hint of what was to take place.

The reports for the month were distributed, and the results of the written examinations held during the past ten days were made known.

The scholars will holiday for two weeks before resuming their studies.

Nabbed and Caged.

Albert Littlejohn, who has been giving the police authorities of the district considerable trouble for some time, through his insatiable desire for fresh air, has been placed where it is not likely he will make any more excursions for a while. He was awaiting trial here on a charge of appropriating some jewellery belonging to Dan Dunn, of Nakusp, and on the 22nd ult., the eve of the day set for his trial, he managed to make good his escape, and succeeded in eluding his pursuers until last Saturday, when he was captured at Burton City, Trout Creek, by a special officer who had been sent down to head him off. Officer Fauquier, of Nakusp, returned him to the "Hotel de Graham" last Sunday. As this was the second time Littlejohn had escaped from the jail here, Officer Graham was not going to take any more chances. Accordingly, the prisoner was arraigned on Monday morning, when he was committed to Kamloops jail upon the charge of jail breaking, and he was taken to that secure retreat the same evening. The Government should take some steps to put the lockup here in a proper condition for the reception of prisoners. The wonder at present is that more of them do not escape, as the facilities for their proper detention are of the crudest.

THE PLACE TO BUY

Miners' Supplies, Groceries, Provisions,

HARDWARE, STOVES

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

IS AT

H. N. COURSIER'S.

Bourne Bros.,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

Revelstoke, New Denver and Nakusp.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE CARLOAD

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR.

GILKER & WELLS,

POST-OFFICE STORE.

Gents' Furnishings, Stationery, Patent Medicines

And TOILET ARTICLES of every description.

FURS BOUGHT & SOLD.

Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

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

YOU SHOULD

Advertise in "The Kootenay Mail."

IF YOU WANT

Job Printing

You can get it done at the "Mail" Office

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

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

MISSING LINKS.

Asphalt is taken from a lake of pitch in the Island of Trinidad.

The best bricks in the world are made by the tribes of Central Asia.

Pneumatic tires have been found very serviceable on hospital ambulances.

In England householders have to pay a tax on each male servant in their employ.

Street bands are not permitted in Germany unless they accompany processions.

The average number of persons to a dwelling house at the last United States census was 5.45.

A recent Berkshire, Pa., funeral was graced by the presence of a mourner on a bicycle.

The Japanese now make tennis racquets.

A Spanish musician has devised a system of musical notation by which the flat and sharp system is done away with.

In China a man who killed his father was executed and along with him his schoolmaster for not having taught him better.

German civil engineers will erect a monument in Berlin to the memory of Dr. Werner von Siemens, the famous electrician and inventor.

Nearly two-thirds of all the letters carried by the postal service of the world are written, sent to and read by English speaking people.

The most easily digested meats are cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloins, sirloins, steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit and chicken.

Scientific cleanliness is to be promoted in French schoolrooms by boiled drinking water, damp cloths instead of dry dusters and brooms, and an antiseptic cleaning once a week.

The Berlin Royal Library has acquired a Semitic manuscript by a Hebrew doctor of the fourteenth century which promises to throw much light on the history of medicine.

The largest death rate of any city in the world, from the use of alcohol, is recorded in Stockholm, the Swedish capital. The number of deaths from this cause is ninety in 1,000.

A jury at Wabash, Ind., acquitted a conductor charged with "knocking dowan" The principal witness against the accused was a "spotter," and the jury refused to believe him.

A drop of oil of vitriol is used by some persons in the water bucket these hot days. Some persons acidulate drinking water with sulphuric acid and others lime juice or oatmeal.

The ramie fiber is tough and wears well. It is said that in China, where it is used for making clothing, it lasts so well that children frequently wear the clothes which their grandparents wore when children.

It is known that trees have attained the following ages: Elm, 335 years; cypress, 350; ivy, 450; larch, 570; chestnut, 600; orange, 630; palm, 650; olive, 700; oriental plane, 720; cedar, 800; lime, 1,100; oak, 1,300; yew, 2,800.

A Kentucky calf, one day old, performed a wonderful feat of jumping from a cliff to a river below, a distance of 500 feet, without rumpling a hair. The calf was taken down the river and hauled home in a wagon, safe and sound.

The consumption of alcohol per inhabitant in the various countries of the world is: Germany, 11 quarts per inhabitant; Austria-Hungary, 6.39; Belgium, 8.80; United States, 5; France, 8.07; Italy, 1.97; Holland, 9; Russia, 6.3; Switzerland, 6; Great Britain, 5.42.

"You may buy everything I have on for $10.75," said a young man in neat outing costume. Then he summed up his apparel as follows: Hat, 75 cents; coat, $2; cotton shirt, $1.50; cotton duck trousers, $1; shoes, $3; necktie, stockings and underwear, $1.75; belt, 75 cents; total, $10.75.

The Russian newspapers recently spread the report that the ministries of agriculture and imperial lands intended to employ women in the work of their departments. The result was a mass of petitions from women, and it took a denial in one of the official papers to convince the ladies that they had disturbed themselves needlessly.

Japan laments the decrease of foreign visitors, who formerly spent so much money in the country. Since the agitation about the treaties has aroused a regular antiforeign feeling, people are afraid to go to that country lest they be molested in traveling. Their absence makes a considerable difference in the profits of curio sellers and dealers in embroideries and all kinds of art objects.

Biddy Sitting on Five Kittens.

An attendant at the Rome State Custodial Asylum a day or two ago found a hen with singular maternal tastes. The hen had shown a great predilection to sit and was finally found on a nest in the barn. The attendant took her out of the nest and was amazed to find that she had been sitting on five wee kittens. The hen evinced so strong an affection for her queer family that it was almost impossible to keep her away from the nest. In spite of the pains taken she was back on the nest again the next day, but all except one of the kittens had been taken away. It is supposed that she came across the kittens in their home and, after driving the mother away, adopted them as her own, and that when she was taken off the nest the old cat carried all but one of her kittens away.—Rome (N.Y.) Sentinel.

Origin of the Word Honeymoon.

It was formerly a custom among Teutonic nations to drink a liquor made from honey, and called hydromel, for a moving age (a month) after the wedding feast, hence the name "honeymoon." The Teutons knew very little about treacle, as we learn that the name Teutoni was given, 230 B.C., to a race of people who had long been settled in the country, and in the provinces which are now known respectively as Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, but which were then known respectively as Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, but which were then known collectively as the Chersonesus Cimbrica. The Teutons may even have brought the custom to England with them when they came over the Kummerian Bosporus about 650 B.C.

PLATINUM AS MONEY.

An Interesting Experiment in Coinage Made by the Russian Government.

"Once upon a time," said Mr. C. O. Baker, jr., of New York, who is connected with the only platinum refining plant in the United States, "Russia concluded to try the experiment of using platinum as a money metal. There is really little of that article found anywhere else on the globe except in the Ural Mountains, in the Czar's dominions, and having a monopoly of the precious stuff, the idea of using it as a coin seemed plausible. But it didn't prove a glittering success, and I have never seen any coin made of platinum by that government dated later than 1844.

"Here is one of the samples of the Russian experiment," said Mr. Baker, taking from his pocket a piece about the size of a silver quarter. It bore the date 1830 and had some Russian characters on it signifying it to be of the value of six rubles, or about $4.75 in American money.

"I gave $11 for it, however," said Mr. Baker, "and its intrinsic value is worth nearly that amount. Of course, no other nation would go in with Russia and take platinum for money, seeing that no other country produced any of it to speak of, which may be up to some of our silver friends. Platinum is lower than it was two years ago, being worth now $16.50 an ounce, though a while back it was worth $17 an ounce. At its present price it is just about half as valuable as gold. It is the heaviest of metals, its specific gravity exceeding that of gold, about 5 per cent, and so ductile that it can be drawn into a thread 1/1000 of an inch in diameter."—Washington Post.

DEADLIEST OF KNOWN POISONS.

Shophanthidin, From an African Plant, an Atom of Which is Dangerous.

To the best of our knowledge, says the Brooklyn Eagle, the most deadly poison is that which was discovered by Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and known as shophanthidin. He separated it from the African poison plant, shophanthus hispidus, by means of ether and alcohol. As little as one-thousand-millionth part of an ounce of crystallized shophanthidin produces a distinctly injurious effect upon the heart, and a very small quantity is fatal. Another deadly poison is cyanogen gas, the principal ingredients of hydrocyanic or prussic acid. At ordinary temperatures it is simply a gas, but can be condensed by cold and pressure into a thin, colorless liquid and becomes a solid at 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The inhalation in its gaseous state of a most minute quantity would cause instant death. One of the most deadly poisons is arseniuretted hydrogen, or arsenic, which is formed by decomposing an alloy of arsenic and zinc with sulphuric acid. It is a colorless gas, possessing a fetid odor of garlic, and acts as a most deadly poison. Adolph Ferdinand Gehlen, a chemist born about 1775 at Butow, in Pomerania, was the discoverer of it. While experimenting with it at Munich, on July 15, he inhales a single bubble of the pure gas and died in eight days from the effects. The accident occurred through his smelling at the joints of his apparatus to discover a flaw. Others engaged in chemical operations have died from the effects of this poison in three days.

Meerschaum.

"A great many people are under the impression that the substance of which a meerschaum is made is washed up by the sea," said C. E. Carter, of Terre Haute. "I suppose they get that idea from the word, which signifies sea froth, but really the name originated from the fact that the clay, when dry, will float on the surface of the water, and then appears like white, foaming bubbles. The clay is taken from beds in the solid earth. In its primitive state it is white and soft, and you can cut it like cheese. It is found largely in Turkey and Hungary. When the beds of these pipes are new they look very much like ivory, but in using they gradually change to a mellow brown color, on account of the oil of tobacco being absorbed by them in the process of burning.—Kansas City Journal.

Memory is Enhanced by Tobacco.

Those unpleasant and unaccountable lapses of memory experienced when one is unable to recollect some well-known word or the name of some perfectly familiar friend are attributed by a French physiologist to the excessive use of tobacco. This gentleman has observed that persons and animals are at present in a state of unknown origin, regardless of sex. On the other hand, he nearly invariably found these effects common in men who are habitually heavy smokers, while in cases where they are only of rare occurrence he has frequently known the very ordinary habit to have been recently interrupted for the first well day. It is comforting, however, to be assured by the same authority that a moderate use of pipe or cigar is in no way harmful to the memory.—Westminster Gazette.

Latest in Photography.

If only the fertile brain of the Scotchman who has recently brought out a bullet that photographs its quarry were directed aright, the world might be startled by a really social invention. The bullet photographer is a nicely magnetized piece of steel containing a piece of sensitized paper and placed in the front with four minute holes. When within a few yards of its victim the film is removed from the perforation, and an exact reproduction of the object impressed on the sensitized paper.

Live-Stock Notes.

Plenty of eggs are better than running a grocery bill.

A stalled feat for a gelled shoulder on a horse is an old sleeve stuffed with hay. It dry does not become hard and lumpy like cotton, wool or rags, but remains springy.

THE DEARMAN MYSTERY.

A Story of Mistaken Identity Involving the Dead and the Living.

"I have heard of a great many cases of mistaken identity," said an Ulster county lawyer, "but never of one quite as remarkable as that of a man living near of Old Hurley, in my county. Ten years ago John Dearman married Katie Crispe, a well-to-do farmer's daughter. Soon afterward he took to drink, and in time abused his wife shamefully. Five years ago she determined to have him arrested for ill treating her, but he disappeared before she carried out her intention.

"Mrs. Dearman heard nothing of her husband after he went away, but a year or so later she read an account of the discovery of the body of a man in the Hudson river, near Newburgh. The description of the drowned man was so much like that of her missing husband that she went to Newburgh to see if the body was his. She showed to the coroner, the physicians who had held the post mortem, and to others who had seen the body a photograph of her husband, and every one at once pronounced it that of the dead man.

"Mrs. Dearman had the body disinterred in order that she might herself see the face and make sure that it was her husband. She recognized the body at once, and the further fact that the dead man had two front teeth missing, just as her husband had, made the identification the more positive. She removed the body to her home and had it interred.

"A year or so ago Mrs. Dearman married John Brauthover and removed with him to Albany, where they now live, prosperous and happy. One day last week, to the amazement of everybody who had known him, John Dearman, long supposed dead and buried, returned to Old Hurley. There could be no mistake as to his identity. Too many circumstances proved that he was the true John Dearman. The story of his supposed drowning was told to him and the grave where it was believed he had been lying these four years was shown to him. He also learned that his wife had remarried and had moved away and he said:

"'It's all right. I deserve it.'

"Then he walked away and hasn't been seen since. But who was the man who was drowned, identified, and buried as John Dearman?—New York Sun.

Naming the Baby.

They talked of Medora, Aurora and Flora,
Of Mabel and Marcia and Mildred and Mary
Decanting the question of Helen Honora,
Clarissa, Camilla and Phyllis and Fay.

They thought of Marcella, Estella and Bella;
Considered Cecilia, Jeanette and Pauline;
Alicia, Adelaide, Annette, Arabella,
And Ethel and Eunice, Hortense and Irene.

One liked Theodore, another Leonora;
Some argued for Edith, and some for Elaine;
For Imogene, Angeline, Lily and Lora
And then, after all, they decided on Jane.

—E. L. Sylvester, in Judge.

THE KIND-HEARTED MAN.

He Was Deluded by His Sympathy for Beauty in Distress.

A man had occasion to go to the Union depot yesterday afternoon to meet his wife, who had been out in the country for a time. When he got to the station he found his train was half an hour late, and he bought a paper and sat down on one of the benches.

Not long after he had seated himself a rather pretty girl, who wore a pink waist and had nice red cheeks and clear blue eyes and who looked to be not over seventeen, came and sat down next to him. The man who was waiting for his wife took a casual look at the girl and went back to his paper.

Pretty soon another pretty young girl, who also wore a pink waist and had blue eyes and a fresh complexion and all in short of thing, came along and stopped in front of the first girl. The second pretty girl looked as if she wanted to cry. She said with tremulous voice: "Why, Nettie, what do you think? The fare's a dollar."

"A what?" gasped Nettie.

"A dollar! And, she told us it was only 50 cents, and I haven't got enough to get the tickets, and, oh! dear, I don't know what we will do."

She sank down beside Nettie and the two looked at the tiled floor with very solemn faces. Presently Nettie looked around and said: "I'll take a walk around the room. Perhaps there is some lady here I know." She made the tour of the room and came back with her face brighter than ever. "Nobody here I recognize," she said, brokenly. The girl sat down to her feet. "I'm going to tell the first man just how it is," she said. "Perhaps he will pay what we've got and let us see him the rest." She ended back with tears in her eyes. "He won't," she said, sadly.

The man who was waiting for his wife heard all of this. The tears rushed to his own eyes. He leaned over and said in a husky voice, but, ladies, I—I'm well to do, and I can go home on a lump roll in your hour of trouble."

The pretty young girls started and looked at him along with the tears. The man handed to them some bills, and after many protests and arguments for and against the exchange of money and all that, he gave the pretty girls a lift, and they thanked him prettily and went to the train.

It so happened that the man's wife did not come on the train and he went down to meet her again in the evening. While he was sitting on a bench waiting he felt a tap on his shoulder and looking up he saw a pretty girl with a pink waist sat down beside him. Pretty soon another girl looking all worn and tired came along and said: "Why, Nettie, what shall we do? The fare's a dollar."

The man who was waiting for his wife got up and walked briskly out the door. He had been a great fool. They were the same girls.

DANGERS OF CHICKEN-RAISING.

Narrow Escape of a Guileless Youth About to Embark in the Enterprise.

An elderly man and a young man were sitting on the veranda conversing.

"Yes," said the young man, "I am going into chicken-farming. I am convinced that there is no business in the world in which there is more money to be made. I have figured on it, and I think I know what I can do. Why, look at the way they increase. In four or five years I"——

"My friend," said the old man, "I have had experience in the business. Be warned; do not embark in it. You know not what you do."

"What!" said the young man, "have you tried it and failed?"

"I mean to tell you that I tried it and gave it up," answered the other. "I got ten hens, intending to get rich, as you propose doing. I installed them in a coop and awaited returns. But before they had laid an egg I happened to pick up a pencil and a bit of paper and do some calculating. At a low estimate I saw that each of my hens could raise three broods the first summer.

"Allowing for one bad egg in each sitting, there would be twelve chicks to each brood. Calling half of them pullets, this would give six to each brood, or eighteen to each hen for the season, or 180 for the entire flock. Adding my original ten, I would have 190 hens at the end of the first summer. Figuring at the same rate, I saw that I would have 3,610 at the end of the second summer.

"I was encouraged, and went on to find that I would have 68,509 when the third summer closed. I sharpened my pencil, and bent over my paper with feverish interest. The fourth summer I discovered would leave me with 1,300,210 likely hens.

"When the autumn leaves of the fifth dying summer whould swirl about me I would have 24,760,000 cacklers. Another year of joys and sorrows—my sixth—would find me surrounded by 470,458,810 live and enterprising hens. Once again, when the seventh summer should fade into glorious autumn, I found that a matter of 8,933,717,390 distinct hens and a rooster or two would be with me in the gallinaceous flesh. The inspiring figures for the eighth year I have forgotten, as, likewise, I have those of the ninth.

"I only know I found that at the end of ten years I would have more prime hens than there was space for on the surface of the globe, counting the Arctic regions and supposing roosts across all rivers and twenty fowls in each tree. I was dumfounded.

"But I did not hesitate. I saw what I owed to the human race. I seized an axe and hurried to the coop. My boy, I loved those hens, but I loved humanity more, and I led them to the block like a Spartan, and chopped off their heads. I breathed more freely when it was all over, and the horrible vision was gone of the whole earth four feet deep in hens, and every blessed one of them cackling. Young man, do not go into the chicken business, it leads to awful things."

The young man started up. "Great Caesar!" he exclaimed. "I won't. I did not realize what I was doing.—Harper's Magazine.

A Crow That Dreams.

Wes Hearn has a crow, and he is the gawkiest, oldest, ugliest, but withal, the smartest bird one ever saw. He has learned the accomplishments of man so well that he now dreams—actually has nightmares.

The crow, during his odd hours of idling and luxurious captivity, has dug a hole in the wall, in which he deposits dainty morsels for the future when his appetite is not satiated.

Yesterday, in his hole in the wall he carefully placed two pieces of cheese and three bits of meat, all the while casting furtive eye to windward to see that no one learned the secret of his hiding place.

This done, he ruffled his feathers, drew his neck down into them and, standing on one foot, went fast asleep. Perhaps the immense quantity of cheese which he had gorged himself with half an hour before gave him indigestion, for he had a nightmare right on the spot.

Suddenly he woke up and the air was rent with "Squawk! squawk! squawk!" in quick succession. He danced over in a flurry of excitement to his hole in the wall and jammed his bill in it three times. Everything was there. Nothing had been stolen. He sidled over to his perch, scratched his bill with his foot in a meditative way, as much as to say: "Well, I'll be——," and, ruffling his feathers into a muff, drew himself into them, supported the whole on one leg and was soon again in the land of nod.—Florida Times-Union.

Transparent Bricks for Hothouses.

Experiments with glass building bricks were begun in 1851, by M. Falconde, an architect of Lyons. These bricks are hollow, being blown like bottles, and are given forms—such as cones, hexagons, etc.—that permit of ready laying. A luminous cement, with a base of asphalt, is used with them. The bricks serve as double windows, giving protection against both cold and heat; they are good insulators of humidity and noise, and they lend themselves readily to the decoration of buildings, either by their form or color. Many applications are foreseen. The bricks are neater than mortar, do in most markets, and especially adapted for bath halls, hothouses, hospitals, refrigerating establishments, and buildings in which absence of windows would be an advantage. A hothouse of glass bricks is, of course, ordinary cost, saves fuel and resists hail.—Ashton (England) Reporter.

Suez Canal Trade.

Three thousand three hundred and forty-one ships, of 7,659,000 tons, passed through the Suez canal in 1893, yielding $64,000,000 in dues. Three thousand and eighty-two of the ships, or 92½ per cent, passed through by night. As to the flags of the vessels, the English were 2,440; German, 272; French, 196; Dutch, 124; Austro-Hungarian, 71; Italian, 67; Norwegian, 57; Russian, 23; Portuguese, 19; Danish, 13; American, 9; Belgian, 1; Brazilian, 1; Japanese, 1.

EARLY CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

The Popular Institution Has Been in Existence for Hundreds of Years.

From time immemorial, says All the Year Round, booksellers' shops have been the favorite resort of all touched with the love of letters, and in the days gone by, when the art of advertising was practically unknown, it was only by frequenting the shops where books were sold that possible purchasers were able to learn what was going on in the publishing world, to know what new books were in course of publication and to hear and exchange the latest literary gossip. These early book lovers, one may be quite sure, would be certain to while away many a leisure hour by "sampling" the wares on their hosts' counters, and would read, or at least dip into, many volumes besides those they actually purchased for more leisurely consumption at home. And hence might arise, very naturally, the custom of formally lending out books to read for a monetary consideration. Thus, at the end of Kirkman's "Tinician Wonder," published in 1661, the bookseller makes the following announcement: "If any gentleman please to repair to my house aforesaid they may be furnished with all manner of English or French histories, romances or poetry, which are to be sold or read for reasonable consideration." It is not quite clear from the last few words whether the books might be taken away to be read, or whether the reading was to be done in the bookseller's shop. But that books might be taken home is evident from the remark of a character in Neville's "Poor Scholar," printed in 1662. "Step to a bookseller's," he says, "and give him this angel, which I'll lend you, for the use of the many-languaged Bibles lately publish't for a week. Their price is twelve pound. When you have got them to your study, invite your father to your chamber, show him your library, and tell him you are twelve pounds out of purse for those large volumes." This was an ingenious way of getting around the "relieving officer," but it is doubtful, after all, whether the lending system was put into practice to any great extent.

Kicking Cows.

If the animal is handled kindly from calfhood and the proper kind of person milks her—one who has sense enough to control his temper—there will be very little probability of the animal developing the kicking habit, says the American Agriculturist. If the cow's udder is sore, or if one handles tender teats too roughly the cow is liable to kick. If she does it will be wise to handle her more kindly, and gently, lest she repeat the kicking so many times that it becomes a habit, for if it develops into a habit nothing may serve to cure her. Young heifers which have just dropped their calves may kick occasionally at the beginning, but if the milker kicks her back or strikes her roughly the chances are that the evil will be aggravated, and the cow ruined. Gentleness and kindness with dairy cows is the best plan to avoid having kicking cows. But there are frequent instances where the kicking propensity seems to be transmitted in the breeding from dam to offspring, and in such cases it will be a hard matter to effect a cure. As a rule, however, kicking cows are the result of ignorant and brutal treatment by those having them in charge, and intrusted with their training.

Clover and Ground Bone for Swine.

Clover and ground bone are excellent foods to be fed together, the one supplying vegetable, the other animal, matter in the best possible shape for both poultry and swine. The combination is not one especially adapted to either summer or winter feeding, but is right for the entire year, and should forms a prominent part of every day's rations.

Clover is, of course, very abundant in summer, and can then be freshly cut daily and fed according to the soiling method, or it may be pastured, the fowls and hogs gathering it themselves. In winter the feeder must depend upon clover hay or rowen, as the value of the hay depends very much upon the manner in which it is cured. To prepare the hay most perfectly for feeding, cut it finely and steam several hours by pouring boiling water upon it and covering tightly with old coats or blankets. Then when just blood warm it may be mixed with meal and bran, and will form a most appetizing mess for feathered and porcine friends.

Ground bone, fresh and juicy, is plainly a very desirable food.—Country Gentleman.

To Repair Mirrors.

For repairing mirrors accidentally scratched clean the bare portion of the glass by rubbing it gently with fine cotton, taking care to remove any traces of dust and grease. If this cleaning is not done very carefully, defects will appear around the place repaired. With a point of a knife cut upon the back of another looking-glass a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little larger. Upon it place a drop of mercury—a drop the size of a pin's head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of a nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the amalgam to where it was cut off with the knife, and the required piece may now be lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portions with cotton and the glass presents the same appearance as when new.

Lining for Hen's Nests.

The outside peel of onions makes a good lining for hen's nests, as the odor from this vegetable drives away the lice, which are sure to be worse on the hen that is sitting if there are any in the henhouse. It is well to rub a little grease on the necks of sitting hens to destroy the lice, but it should not be used plentifully or put on their breasts. Grease of any kind closes the pores of the eggs, and when its supply of air is cut off the chick is sure to die in the shell.

HER CONFUSION PLEASED HIM.

A Grand Stand Incident at the Great County Fair.

At the Fair, the other day a pretty young woman accompanied by a little girl seated herself in the grand stand an hour before the first trotting match and took a little luncheon of sandwiches and cold tea. That she had come only to see the horses was evident, as she looked neither to right nor left at the fifty distractions in progress, but fixed her gaze in expectation on the ring which was being watered.

When the grand stand began to fill a good-looking young man, laying down his race-card, catalogue and umbrella, took his seat beside her.

The woman chattered away to the little girl about the forthcoming races, referring eagerly to her own card and catalogue as she did so, and quite unconsciously interesting the young man. He took more than one good long look at her when he got the chance, and seemed entirely pleased with his survey.

As soon as the first race began she grew unconscious of everything but the track before her. She stood on her tiptoes, called out loudly her remarks, dropped her own catalogue and umbrella without seeing them, and in turn laid hold of those of the young man.

She used his umbrella freely, describing the racecourse with many a sweeping gesture. When her favorite won she pounded valiantly with the umbrella and fanned her face with the man's catalogue after the exertion.

Then she sat down and pencilled little bits of enthusiasm after the winner's name, still in the young man's catalogue, her own having been trampled under foot in the excitement.

She was tremendously at home with the umbrella, and more than once had to apologize for poking the young man's toes with his own property. He smiled in return, and seeming to enjoy it all hugely, stopped looking at the racecourse and looked, instead, at her. And she was a good enough picture to look at.

At last she pulled out her watch, and in a flurry of excitement was preparing to go, when she noticed the umbrella. She picked up her own, with flushes and apologies restored the other to its owner, and with the catalogue rolled tightly in her hand, was making her escape.

"Won't you give me the catalogue too?" asked the young man. "It's also mine."

In hurried embarrassment the young woman restored it. The young man laid down the umbrella as a thing of small importance and quickly opened the catalogue. He scanned the little pencillings over and over, and then, with a smile, tore out the pages and tucked them away, neatly folded, in an inner pocket.

VERY FEW OF THEM LEFT.

Old-Time Plantation Darkies Almost as Rare as Black Swans.

One sees but little of the old-time southern plantation darkies nowadays. The reason is a good one—there are but few to be seen. The passing of the old southern body servant might serve as a theme for an interesting volume, so mysterious and so silent the march of the great throng of them to that bourne from whence no traveler ever returns. Nothing is said of them. They are not creatures of importance one would think, and their obituaries are never left after them in the public prints to tell people of the great work-a-day world that the poor old slaves of the past are dead and gone. Thus for more than twenty-five years the race of genuine old-fashioned plantation darkies has been playing out in Dixie, and they have been "layin' down de shovel and de hoe" in very truth.

Few of them are left—just a few—and they are to be found only on the large wilderness plantations of the extreme south. Here and there throughout the State of Georgia they can be found—right where they were left after the storm of civil war had spent itself, and they had stood there around the "big house" like sentinels on the watch tower to guard the mother and little one while the father slept far away on some battle field. The fidelity displayed in this entitles the darkies of the '60s to endless praise. There was a war going on involving their freedom, and yet they stood, like a firm phalanx around the homes of the southern soldiers while they were out at war, and these black-faced knights braved death at the hands of northern hosts to save the families of the men who had gone to the front to fight for a result contrary to the darky's emancipation.

It was simply because the old fellows knew their masters were really their best friends and that they ought to stand by them. It was simply because they loved their life on the great plantations of the south, protected and upheld by their white friends and owners.

Renovating Soiled Candy.

A machine has been patented "to clean and put in eatable shape" any kind of confectionery. It is doubtful if anything could have been devised which would be more appreciated by the patrons of old confectionery women on the corners. Take your antique gumdrops, for instance, and throw them into the vibrating sieve of the machine. This sieve is concave and lined with a brush that is something between a carpet sweeper and a squirrel's tail. Running lengthwise of the sieve and having a sweeping motion is a long brush made of the finest bristles. The body of this brush is hollow, and, by means of a blow fan on top, a blast of air is forced between the bristles on the goods. There is no reason why candy should not be renovated like feather beds.—Boston Transcript.

Contains No Poison.

According to Gray, Mitchelet and Dobby, three eminent botanists, there is not a single known species of marine plant containing vegetable poisons.