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

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THE PRICE OF SILVER.

London *Financial Times*: The present price of silver is almost the lowest on record. The lowest point ever yet touched was in March last year, when the price at one time stood at 27d. (55c.), or only ¼d. below the present quotation. Whether the value of the metal is likely to recede still further or whether we may expect an appreciation within a reasonable time is a matter of the utmost importance to the market and to the public generally—not only to that section of it which holds investments in securities based on silver, but also to that which is interested in trade with silver using countries. More or less, indeed, the whole community is concerned in this vital question.

Before discussing the prospects of the white metal it will be, perhaps, as well to refresh our memory by a glance at the past. It seems almost incredible nowadays to recall that silver was at one time quoted at 60d. or 5s. ($1.22) per oz., that is to say, only ¼d. below the nominal parity. Yet that was the case no further back than February, 1873, and must be well within the recollection of many who are to-day scarcely more than middle-aged. For a year or more subsequently the course of silver was consistently towards lower values, and in July, 1876, the price dipped to 49½d. ($1)—an unheard-of quotation at that period. Early in the following year it recovered to 57½d. ($1.17), and then for several years the figures went zigzagging downwards. The twelve months ending December, 1890, were in particular a period of wide fluctuations, the quotations varying from 44d. (90c.) to 54½d. ($1.11) per oz. Thenceforward the trend of prices was again steadily downward, the lowest level in 1892 being 37¾d., or about 70c.

Without entering into bimetallic controversy, it is pretty safe to say that the chief factor in bringing about the depreciation was over-production, which was caused partly by the Sherman Act, as it most unwisely fostered the silver industry in the United States, and partly by the development of silver mining in Australia, Mexico and other parts of the world.

The question naturally arises—What reason is there to suppose that this downward movement, extended now over so many years, will not be continued? Is there any rock-bottom to the silver quotation? Anything, in short, to prevent it going to 20d. (40c.) or lower? From 5s. ($1.22) to 2s. 3d. (55c.) is a big drop, and may not a similar development await us in the future? The lowest cost of production with our present methods seems to be, under the most favorable circumstances, about 14d. (28c.) an ounce, and between this and even 27d. there is a wide margin. But the average cost is considerably above this figure, and among the safeguards against a further excessive depreciation in price must be reckoned the limitation of production and the increasing use of the metal in the arts and in coinage.

It is, however, almost idle to speculate about the ultimate fate of silver; even the prospects of the immediate future are extremely uncertain. One of the causes of the recent fall in price is traceable to the lessened demand from China, where trade is interfered with by the war. Indian trade is also, for the moment, rather dull, not with the commencement of the export season, and this has affected adversely the sale of Consols bills. The Japanese demand for silver has also declined of late for similar reasons. For the next two or three weeks silver will probably fluctuate between 27d and 28d, but with the settlement of the war between China and Japan we may look for fresh developments.

It is the general belief that peace will be proclaimed between the belligerents within the next three months at the latest. After that one of two events affecting silver must happen, and opinion is pretty evenly divided in the city as to which is the more likely. One is that Japan may, after exacting a large war indemnity in gold from China, set up a gold standard for herself, in which event a further fall is inevitable. The other is, that she may take her indemnity in part, at least, in silver, and maintain her adherence to her present standard. Should this latter turn out to be correct, a rise in the quotation for the metal may fairly be counted upon. Those people who fancy a gold standard is likely to be adopted argue that the Japanese are an imitative people, and that a leaning towards a gold standard has long been observable, both in the press and in the legislature. Their opponents say that if the country alters its standard it will place itself at a commercial disadvantage as regards China, with which a large proportion of the foreign trade is transacted, and they add that the Japanese are well aware of their own interests in the matter. The probabilities are about evenly balanced, and the only thing certain is that the course of the silver quotation will largely depend upon the action taken by Japan after the war.

A more remote contingency bearing upon the future of the metal is the possibility of the United States going to a silver basis. Should that not altogether improbable event occur, a large appreciation in the price would almost immediately follow. As regards Mexican dollars, in addition to their being compelled to follow the fortunes of silver, they have an added difficulty of their own to contend with in the circulation of the new British trade dollar in the East. This coin is likely to grow rapidly into favor, and the demand for the Mexican dollar must necessarily be curtailed.

Good for Wage Earners.

Mr. Kellie's bill relating to the payment of wages will be of great importance in Southern West Kootenay, where mine-owners and contractors, being mostly from the other side of the boundary line, are paying their workmen with paper on Spokane banks. This paper is passed on to the merchants, who in turn have to forward it to Spokane for redemption at a discount, which, of course, comes out of the workmen. As will be seen below, Mr. Kellie's bill provides that all wages shall be paid in Canadian money, or what has been declared to be legal tender by Dominion Statute, and shall be paid at the place where such labor is employed or at the nearest practicable point in the province. The bill is a small one of three sections, as follows:

Sec. 1.—This Act may be cited as the "Payment of Wages Act, 1895," and shall not take effect until after the first day of July, 1895.

Sec. 2.—All wages due or accruing for labor performed within the Province of British Columbia shall be paid in the lawful money of Canada, or that declared to be legal tender by a statute of the Dominion of Canada defining the same, and no other, and shall be paid at the place where such labor is employed, or at the nearest practicable point within the said Province of British Columbia.

Sec. 3.—Every violation of this Act shall be punished, upon summary conviction, on information or complaint before any Justice of the Peace, with costs, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each separate violation, to be levied by distress, or, in default of payment, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Fight For The Oriental Trade.

It is stated that a determined fight between the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail and Occidental lines for the Oriental trade is about to be inaugurated. The Canadian Pacific agency announces that hereafter their steamers will arrive and depart at Vancouver from Yokohama every 14 days, instead of every 21 days as at present. The arrangement is also being made to have connection by the Canadian Pacific with Hawaii. The Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental lines have made a combination interchanging tickets between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Fast Living.

The most remarkable instance of rapid growth is said to be recorded by the French Academy in 1729. It was a boy six years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height. At the age of five his voice changed, at six his beard had grown and he appeared a man of thirty. He possessed great physical strength, and could easily lift to his shoulders and carry bags of grain weighing 200 lbs. His decline was as rapid as his growth. At eight his hair and beard were gray; at ten he tottered in his walk, his teeth fell out, and his hands became palsied. At twelve he died with every outward sign of extreme old age.

Lucas Resigns His Seat.

A. Lucas has resigned the seat for West Calgary district. Both he and A. Sifton will be candidates at the new election. Mr. Lucas' action arises from the judge's decision calling for a new poll at Rosebud.

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TRAIL CREEK LETTER.

TRAIL, Feb. 4, 1895.

The War Eagle shares that were sold the other day were snapped up eagerly, and the same parties have offered to take 50,000 at the same price. The mine was bonded last year for $17,500, and when the bond was taken up the owners placed the shares at $1 each. The mine is shipping between 20 and 30 tons a day, at a profit of something like $30 a ton after paying all expenses. Underground the mine is a mammoth cave, and, as a mining man said the other day, "No property in Leadville or anywhere else on this continent excels it, so far as developed. It is at least a million dollar mine and is probably worth more than twice that amount."

A strike has been made on the O. K. mine, about a mile and a-half from Le Roi, being a 14-inch vein of copper pyrites and seven feet of free-milling ore, at a depth of 146 feet.

Another mine adjoining the Le Roi is to be extensively worked. This is the Centre Star, which has about 500 feet of tunneling and a 50-ft. shaft. The tunnel has been in ore all the way and several hundred tons are ready for shipment. The owners will shortly let a contract for cutting 500 feet more of tunnels.

A big rush of prospectors is expected as soon as the snow is off the hills, as there is a vast extent of this district not yet explored, and there is every probability that some rich finds will be reported in the spring.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

An Increase of 25 per cent. Last Month.

The Montreal *Star's* special correspondent in London cables: "The new year began well for emigration. The total for January shows an increase of 2,500 over January, 1894. The emigration to the United States was nearly doubled, and the emigration to Canada increased 25 per cent."

Gold Mining in the Isle of Man.

The Douglas (I. of M.) correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, telegraphs: It transpires that gold in paying quantities has been discovered close to to the Douglas foreshore. Workmen sinking and driving for plumbago discovered a vein of gold-bearing quartz. The syndicate promoting the operations submitted specimens to Mr. Spargo, of London, a well-known expert, and his report was so favorable that a company was at once formed with the object of developing the vein. The directorate of the company is composed of influential Douglas gentlemen. A gang of men is at present employed in developing the shaft, commencing on the beach just below Derby Castle.

After the Battle.

Over 300 of the Brooklyn strikers and their sympathizers have been arrested on charges of assaulting the cars and non-union men, or with obstructing the tracks. Among the twelve indicted was Mary Macdonald. She threw a brick at a car on January 5th. This offence is a felony, punishable by ten years' imprisonment.

Mexican Tin for New York.

A car load of pig tin, amounting to 322 bars, consigned to New York, was shipped from Mines near Durango, Mexico, last week. This is said to be the second shipment of tin ore ever mined on the American continent.

An Improved Ore Crusher.

Mr. August H. Schierholz, of San Francisco, has patented an ore crusher which, it is claimed, can be operated with much less power than is required to run the ordinary forms of such machines. The patent provides for a circular pan for holding the ore, supplied with a feed spout. The sides of the pan are inclined, and these are provided with wire screens which allow the crushed ore to pass out into a discharge spout. At the bottom of this pan a circular die is arranged on which the crushing rollers travel. These rollers, two in number, extend on opposite sides of a central driving shaft and are connected with this shaft by a simple and powerful system of gear wheels. Power is applied to a horizontal shaft and this shaft transmits its motion to the vertical drive shaft carrying the rollers, so that the crushing rollers are made to revolve both on their own axles and about the vertical shaft. It will be seen that they will move regularly about the circular die, thus crushing the ore. The frame of the rollers is provided with a common form of scrapers which move over the face of the circular die, thus keeping it free from clogging materials. At the upper end of the central vertical driving shaft a reservoir is arranged, and connected with this is a water pipe supported at the upper end of the driving shaft. The nozzle of this pipe revolves with the shaft and is carried around and delivers a steady stream of water on the screens over the openings in the side of the pan. This serves to wash the material through the screens into the circular discharge spout, and keeps the screens free from clogging matter.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

28th December, 1894.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint ERNEST H. S. McLEAN, of the Town of Revelstoke, Esquire, M.D., to be a Coroner within and for that portion of the West Kootenay District situated to the north of the settlement of Nakusp.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

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

Dated at Vancouver, this 11th day of January, A.D. 1895.

DAVIS, MARSHALL,
MACNEILL & ABBOTT.
Solicitors for Applicants.

More British Money For American Mines

News has been received from London announcing the sale of the Poorman and Tiger mines on Canyon Creek, in the Cœur d'Alenes, to an English syndicate of great wealth and resources. Butte men interested in the Poorman admit that this is correct.

The *Spokesman-Review*, commenting on this, says: "It is hoped that the news of the reported sale of the Poorman and Tiger mines will be verified. The enlistment of so much English capital in these times would greatly strengthen foreign confidence in the mining properties of the Pacific northwest. Then if the trust were honestly conducted, and the mines worked with good management, the profits they would return to the foreign buyers of the shares would bring over buyers for other mines. This is what the country most needs to-day. It has hundreds of keen prospectors, and scores of experienced, efficient mining men, but these need the co-operation of capital."

Sale of the Josie Mine.

The Josie mine, Trail Creek, has just changed hands for a considerable sum, the purchaser being Frank C. Loring, who has bought out the entire interests of G. A. and A. H. Sonnemann. The Josie adjoins the War Eagle and Le Roi and stands in the front rank as an ore producer. There are ten men now working on the mine, and the new owner intends increasing the force. To a reporter Mr. Loring said: "Trail Creek is a wonderfully rich district. One hundred and fifty miners are now at work for good wages, besides those employed in various other capacities. This makes a lively camp, but it will be livelier next summer."

The First Time in 75 Years.

A telegram from Rutland, Vermont, states that for the first time in 75 years Lake Champlain is frozen over its entire length.

In the Teeth of the Storm.

The advantages of the Canadian route over the New York route in winter is shown by the fact that the Dominion Line steamship Labrador arrived at Halifax last Saturday afternoon, making the quickest passage ever made to that port. She left Liverpool on Thursday of last week, and on the morning of Friday arrived off this harbor. The snowstorm obliged her to lay to until the afternoon.

Dance With a Corpse.

A scandalous scene at a wake is reported from Galway. An old rag-gatherer, known as "Kitty the Rag," died, and a number of men and women assembled at a wake. The place was a sort of concert-room. It was soon proposed to have a dance, and an American meat box was placed in the centre of the floor, bottom upwards, each man in turn dancing on it to the music of a tin whistle. At length two of the men lifted the corpse, held it upright against the wall, swaying it to and fro in time to the music, while another fellow came forward, bowed to the corpse as if to his partner, and then commenced to dance a jig. This outrageous spectacle seemed to amuse all present, from the peals of laughter it provoked.

"Diogenes" on Silver and Mining.

The Price of the Metal—Over-Production the Cause of Low Prices—Japan a Factor in Enhancing Prices—The Parity with Gold at 20 to 1—Slocan Mines—Rawhiding—Cheap Labor—Nakusp as a Smelting Centre—"Picking Out the Eyes" of a Mine.

The article on the first page of today's issue, "The Price of Silver," does not hold out much hope of the white metal taking a rise in the near future. There is only one condition on which the writer bases the least chance of that greatly desired movement taking place, and that is in the event of Japan adhering to the silver standard when she settles down to commercial activity after the war is over, and this will most likely be the case, as her trade with China—a silver using country—will make the silver standard almost compulsory in both countries. We may then look for a slight rise in the price of silver, as the Orient is probably the best market, and recent lowering of silver prices was due, in a great measure to a falling off in the demand, owing to the war in the East. But should Japan decide to adopt the gold standard, in imitation of the European monometallist countries, we may expect to see the price of silver drop still lower. The only thing that will tend to enhance the price of that metal to any appreciable extent, however, would be an agreement among the European nations to use silver at a fixed parity with gold. Many prominent silver men in this country are urging a parity of 16 to 1. But this is what it was nominally before over-production sent it down with a run, and 20 to 1 would probably be a greater concession than the monometallists would be willing to give. Even at 20 to 1 the loss to the foreign holders of American securities would be considerable, unless such securities were redeemed at gold values. Silver, like every other commodity, is dependent on the law of supply and demand. There is a tremendous accumulation of silver awaiting a demand to be launched into circulation. In the U.S. vaults at Washington are stored five hundred million dollars' worth of silver bullion, and millions of dollars in silver coin securely rusting away in the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco. There are, moreover, numerous silver mines in various Western States which, even without the aid of the Sherman Act, are pouring forth millions of tons annually to further overload an already bloated market. With all this silver ready to flood the world's markets it is not at all wonderful that Uncle Sam is very anxious to have the white metal restored to its former monetary value. But there are other large silver producers besides the United States—Australia, Mexico and South America, to say nothing of our own infant industry in West Kootenay. All these facts must militate against the restoration of silver to its former high position among the precious metals.

The article speaks of the cost of production, and says that with our present methods, and under the most favorable circumstances, silver can be produced for 28 cents an ounce. This may be so in Mexico or South America, but it is well known that the margin of profit, with silver at 60 cents, is so narrow that were the price to drop just 5 cents more the mines in West Kootenay would all shut down. And if this be so in a district where the ore is the richest in the world and the veins the largest, what would be the case where the ore is low grade and the veins small? If the Mexican or South American mines can be worked at a profit with silver at 55 cents, it is only because the cheapest of cheap labor can there be obtained. Here it seems to be taken for granted that the mines would shut down rather than cut the miners' wages to the standard obtained by the Mexican peon or the South American half-breed. If silver goes below 55 cents our mines will shut down and wait for a rise—or the transportation companies cut their freight charges in half—or, better still, smelt the ore on the spot and save the cost of carriage altogether. It would, perhaps, be still possible to mine our silver at a small profit without reducing the miner's wages to the pittance of a serf.

At present hundreds of tons of high-grade silver ore—and only ore of very high grade would bear the expense of so much handling and such a long haul—are being shipped from the Slocan every week to smelters over a thousand miles away, and the profits are said to be fairly remunerative, after paying for first cost of purchasing the property, wages for developing the mine and getting out the ore. But how much greater would be the profits were there a smelter in Kootenay to treat the ore on the spot, low as the present freight charges are, considering the distance. If our silver mines are to be worked with silver below 60 cents a smelter at the mines is a vital necessity. Probably the best point for a large smelter to treat Slocan ore is at Nakusp, the finest shipping port in the interior. It is connected with the mines by a short railway, it has ample room, magnificent water power and facilities for shipping that no other town in the district possesses. Its supply of timber for making charcoal is practically inexhaustible. There is one drawback, it is true—the cost of coal. But Nakusp is better placed in that respect than any other town in West Kootenay not on the C.P.R. main line. The coal mines of Canmore are only 196 miles east of Revelstoke, and Nakusp is 60 miles south of Revelstoke, a journey of five hours by steamer, which will be reduced to two hours when the extension of the R. & A.-L. Railway joins the N. & S. It is stated that a Montreal company is being formed with a capital of $200,000 to erect a smelter at Nakusp. A better position could not be found. Some citizens of Nelson are offering a guarantee of $100,000 in land and money for the erection of smelting works in their town. But how would they get Slocan ore to Nelson? They might take it to Nakusp by rail, then ship it by steamer to Robson, where it would have to be again transferred to the cars and hauled to Nelson. The Kaslo and Kootenay Lake route would necessitate a haul of forty-five miles over a rough wagon road before the ore could be put on board the steamer. A third route from the Slocan mines to Nelson is a pack trail along the course of the Slocan River. As a smelting centre for the Slocan mines Nelson is not in it. But no doubt the vast output expected from the Silver King and other Toad Mountain properties will some day keep a smelter at Nelson in full blast from "early morn to dewy eve."

The winter time offers a means of cheap locomotion, which is largely taken advantage of. The term "rawhiding" means the use of raw or green hides on which the ore is hauled over the snow down from the mines on the mountain sides to the N. & S. Railway station at Three Forks. The present is a momentous time in the history of these mines. Ore is being sent out with astonishing rapidity and regularity, considering the small number of men employed. There seems to be a feverish haste on the part of the mine-owners to get their ore to the smelter before the price of silver takes another drop. Of course, this was to be expected. But I would like to ask—and I may be blamed for asking—are these mines being worked legitimately? Are they merely having their "eyes picked out?" This term may be new to some of my readers, but it means that only the ore is being taken out of the mine; that the property is not being developed consistently with the amount of ore brought out; that the "adille" or waste ground is being left in the mine untouched; that when the "ore in sight" is all used up it will cost thousands of dollars to remove waste ground so as to get at the ore not in sight. Is it that the Slocan mine owners are so eager to make all they can while silver is hovering round the 60c. mark that they are neglecting the true mining method of "making good as they go?" If this be the true explanation of so much ore being shipped by mines only a few months old, then it is safe to say that the Slocan mines will be unsaleable when the present owners get through with them. I have, however, come to the conclusion, which I believe to be a true one, that the ore bodies are so large in the Slocan mines that it is simply a matter of quarrying it out and hoisting it to surface—there is no waste ground.

DIOGENES.

HE HAD LOTS OF BRASS

And Made a Good Trade on it.

He came down the street one day this week with a glad-to-reach-civilization-again expression on his face, but it was not noticed, whether he had come down the trail or over the railway bridge. He carried the regulation prospector's pack; his hair and beard luxuriated with the rankness of a six months' residence in the wilderness, and his clothes bore traces of work in placer gravel and sandy bar. That he was a gold miner the veriest tenderfoot could distinguish at a glance, but no one knew him, or whence he came. Entering the largest store on the street he quietly asked the proprietor if he bought "dust." Being answered in the affirmative, he produced a well-filled chamois leather bag and said he had seven or eight pounds to dispose of. It was weighed, and found to be 7 lbs. 3 ozs. This was more than the storekeeper could manage just then, money being so tight. But the miner said he was willing to take $17.50 per oz., this being 50c an ounce less than is usually paid for local gold. The bag was emptied on a piece of paper and the contents handled over by the prospective purchaser. The nuggets were mostly small, flattened, and somewhat rusty, just as placer gold usually is, and the deal would have been consummated but for one trifling drawback—the storekeeper had not money enough in hand ($1,522.50), and the miner declined to take a cheque, as being of no use to him. Eventually he consented to sell 15 ozs. at the same price, and the storekeepers rustled up the amount—$262.50. The long-haired gold digger then departed with the money and the balance of the "dust." Of course, there was nothing unusual in this transaction, as all the storekeepers in town buy gold; but on a subsequent examination by an expert the "nuggets" were found to be—not gold at all! but small pieces of brass, artfully beaten out with a hammer and indented with small pits and cavities into which sand had been rubbed, while the rust had been put on with some sort of composition! The buyer had been cleverly sold. But where did the lucky seller go? He had disappeared and none of the barbers in town had clipped the hair of any long-haired stranger. It is believed that the hair and beard were false and the clothes donned for the occasion.

A REPRESENTATIVE, NOT A PUPPET.

The Nelson *Miner* evidently thinks it has scored a hit at the Houston clique, which promoted the candidacy of J. Fred Hume, when it designates Mr. Hume as "a little tin god," but in reality it publishes its own narrow mindedness by its childish attempt to "get even" with the Houstonites by a silly attack on South Kootenay's straightforward and independent member. Those who are even remotely acquainted with Mr. Hume will be able to take the *Miner's* idiotic "rake-over" at its true worth. It endeavors to hold him up to ridicule for voting against the extension of the Red Mountain Railway charter, bestowing upon him such epithets as "the man of known capacity," "poor Jonah," and "the little tin god." Now all discerning people will be able to perceive that Mr. Hume has proved himself a man of capacity by his vote. Had the charter been extended the company would have been enabled to carry on their policy of inactivity for two years more; and not only that, but no other company could build until the charter had lapsed. The company obtained their charter two years ago, and Mr. Hume, with other men of "known capacity," rightly considered that two years was quite long enough for the company to gather energy enough to make a start. Had the extension been granted there would have been no inclination on the company's part to commence operations for two years longer. Before the 16th of April the company will have to send out men to turn a few shovelsful of earth or lose their charter. And this is as it should be. We believe that Mr. Hume's action will be upheld by a majority of his constituents, and we also believe that his being thrown overboad by the *Tribune*, instead of being a calamity (as the *Miner* seems to think, and chuckles thereat) will be of the utmost benefit to Mr. Hume in his future political career. That he has made a promising beginning is evident to anyone who has visited Victoria during the sitting of the Legislature. Mr. Hume has won golden opinions from members on both sides of the House, not only for his genial and obliging disposition, but also for his aptitude in grasping and understanding questions discussed in the House. The *Miner's* silly rigmarole will do Mr. Hume no harm, and his being "cast over" by the *Tribune* will do him a power of good.

THE TROUT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.

The First Round Trip.

Fred Allen, who carries the mail between Revelstoke and Trout Lake, returned here from his first round trip last Tuesday. He left with a team of four dogs on the previous Thursday and passed the first night at the Wigwam. Next day he started early over the sleigh road for the head of the lake, and found the travelling excellent. The mouth of the river is open and he crossed to the Arm by boat. The dogs made excellent time along the Arm and trotted along with about 100 lbs. on the sled quite easily. At Thomson's Landing and Lardeau he found things lively and everybody delighted to get their mail—the first for several weeks. Six men are working on the new bridge over Fish Creek, under the foremanship of Sandy McRae. They had got out nearly all the ties needed, and expected to have the work completed by the time navigation on the Arm was open. It is on the site of the former structure. The snow was deeper and softer between Thomson's and Trout Lake, and Allen borrowed a toboggan for the last five miles, which made it much easier for the dogs, as the runners of the sled sank too deep. He is loud in his praises of the hospitality tendered to him by Harry Langrill, of the Halfway House, at the Lardeau Pass, about five miles from Trout Lake. Mr. Langrill has a well-finished house and outbuildings, with stabling for 50 horses, and several tons of first-class hay. At Trout Lake City Messrs. Noah and Andrew Arrabanson were fitting up their hotel in an elaborate manner. The barroom especially being prettily and tastefully embellished with native woods, and the whole interior will compare favorably with any hotel in much larger cities than that on Trout Lake. There was great activity up Lardeau Creek, where a large number of men were engaged working the placer diggings, and most of them taking out good pay. The advent of the first mail from the outside for a long time was a great event in Trout Lake City, and nothing was too good for the carrier to be treated to. Great are the expectations and desires of the Trout Lakers when the wagon road is completed from the Notingcast Arm, and as there are only about three miles left unfinished wagons will be passing between the two points early in June, as the Government will recommence work on the road as soon as the snow disappears. On the return journey good time was made, the toboggan proving far superior to the sleigh and easier for the dogs. Mr. Allen will start on his next trip on the 1st of March. The postal subsidy is only $10 a month for this route, and it is to be hoped that the Trout Lake and Northeast Arm people will contribute enough to make it remunerative to the carrier, who is one of the best fellows going.

Work on the River Bank Begun.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Day.

The Dominion Government engineer, F. C. Gamble, arrived here on Wednesday for the purpose of starting the $10,000 job of protecting the river bank from the bridge down towards the smelter as far as the money will go. We gave a description of the proposed plan of operations last week, which includes cribwork in the deep water under the bridge and mattresses along the bank. Notices were posted calling for contracts for getting out rock, of which there are 500 cubic yards required. Mr. Hall Donnelly secured the contract at $1.50 per cubic yard, at which price Mr. Donnelly will have to hustle if he doesn't want to lose on it. Men applying to Foreman Smith for a job were flabbergasted on being told that the wages to be paid were $1.50 a day, as the Government intended to make the money go as far as possible. Some of the men were compelled by dire necessity to accept such a paltry remuneration, but others refused to work at Chinamen's wages. This is the biggest cut ever known in this district outside of C.P.R. work, and the precedent makes the outlook a gloomy one for wage earners. If this rate of wages is to continue and the cost of living remain where it is, then this whole district will soon be depopulated, as it will not be possible to buy the actual necessaries of life—or at least to pay for them. There are less than twenty men at work, and double that number are wanted. It is a pity Mr. Gamble didn't bring a hundred Chinamen from Victoria, but this will probably be the general usage a few years hence. Mr. Mara has an excellent chance to win a few laurels for himself by showing Mr. Gamble that he has made a mistake.

The unemployed men to the number of about eighty met in Peterson's Hall yesterday to discuss the question of wages ($1.50 a day) being paid on the Government protection work.—Mr. L. Fretz, who was called to the chair, explained the objects of the meeting and said the rights of workingmen must be guarded.—Mr. W. M. Brown asked that any of those who had seen Mr. Gamble or Mr. Smith (foreman) should state what they had heard from those gentlemen.—Mr. W. Glenn said Mr. Smith informed him that the rate of wages might be raised.—The Chairman suggested that a committee be appointed to see Mr. Smith on the subject and report the result to the meeting.—Messrs. McKay, Gandell and Dickie were chosen for this purpose, and went out to see Mr. Smith.

On their return Mr. McKay stated that the foreman said the rate of wages was fixed at $1.50 a day, and he had no authority to make any alteration, although a little more might be paid for special work. He also said that if the business men of the town did not see their way to reduce prices to meet these wages a boarding-house would be started and supplies brought in from outside.—Mr. Brown moved that a resolution embodying the facts be drawn up and transmitted both to the Premier and the leader of the Opposition at Victoria.—This was agreed to, and a committee was chosen to carry it out.

Mr. Dickie said: According to Mr. Smith, the Dominion Government had control over both appropriations.—As the Dominion House was not in session it was considered advisable to send the resolution to Victoria.—On the motion of Mr. H. Needham, the secretary was instructed to send a report of the meeting to the *News-Advertiser* and *Columbian*.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and secretary, and to Mr. Peterson for the free use of the hall, brought the proceedings to a close.

Letters were sent to Mr. Mara, Mr. Semlin and Hon. Theo. Davie, and a telegram dispatched to the Premier last night elicited the following reply:

Nothing can possibly change rate of wages. Appropriation is small and work has to be done within limits of same. 'Tis a question either of keeping protection work done cheaply or not at all. Times are hard and everything has to come down proportionately.

THEO. DAVIE.

Been up the Saskatchewan.

J. D. McDonald, "Lardeau Jack," who left Revelstoke seven months ago for the Peace River district, arrived back here this week. He has put in most of the time at South Edmonton, which he says is a thriving town. He spent some time gold hunting on the big Saskatchewan River and went about 100 above Edmonton and 100 miles below, but did not meet with phenomenal success. He took out about $2 worth of gold and then retired from the field. He says there are several men working the bars of the river, but the returns did not average very high—$1.50 to $3 a day. The gold is very fine and the appliance mostly in use is what is called a "grizzly." It is a sort of box where the sand is dumped and water poured on it with a long-handled dipper, very similar to the "cradles" or "rockers" in use on the Columbia. Jack speaks very highly of the hospitality and good heartedness of the South Edmontonians, but he says money is very scarce up there and he was glad to get home again. He brought some specimens of Jasper House rock, which carries about $7 worth of gold to the ton. He is part owner of the "Sir John" and other rich claims in the Lardeau, and also has a mining claim at Bear Lake, whither he is gone to do some assessment work. He says they will ship ore from the Lardeau claims this summer. He left for Bear Lake Thursday morning.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR ONE MONTH
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

WE ARE OFFERING A
Discount of 15 per cent.
ON THE FOLLOWING LINES:—

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THIS DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

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

CASH Rules the World!
To contribute your mite in ruling it
BUY FOR CASH.
Save 5 per cent. on your Flour and Feed.
" 10 " " General Groceries.
" 15 " " Clothing.
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On all purchases over ONE DOLLAR.
GO TO
John D. Sibbald's
AND DO THIS.

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.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Bar silver 59¾c. an ounce.

Sheriff Redgrave was in town on Wednesday.

Billy Cleveland is back from the Lardeau.

Mr. and Mrs. F. McCarty left this week on a visit to friends in Tacoma.

Wilson and Yorke, the tramp journalists, arrived in Vancouver on Wednesday.

LOST.—Folding key; nickle plated. Finder will oblige by leaving same at KOOTENAY MAIL office.

We are obliged to withhold some appropriate poetry on the late carnival on account of want of space.

Owing to a snowslide at Clanwilliam the Atlantic express, due here at 9.15 a.m. to-day, did not arrive till 5 p.m.

Rev. E. Smith will conduct service in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening at 7.30. Sunday-school at 2.30.

Services at the Methodist church to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. C. A. Procunier pastor. Sunday school at 2.30.

Alberta Tribune: R. Secord, fur buyer of Edmonton, has secured considerable fur at Revelstoke and other western points.

Nelson *Tribune*: Billy Perdue was nine days in getting two carloads of beef cattle from Sicamous to Three Forks.

The death is announced of Gen. Sir John Hawkins, Royal Engineers, who was identified with the Canadian Northwest Boundary Commission.

Johnny Neilson and Ed. Kinman returned last night from Big Bend, after a good trip. The going was capital, 80 miles being covered in one day. They report everybody well.

Arthur C. Dick is once more to be seen in town. He has been in the Slocan district since last fall, and intends spending the summer in the Big Bend country.

There will be a "Badge Social" in connection with the Y. P. S. C. E. on Monday evening. A short programme will be presented. Admission—adults, 25c; children, 15c. All are invited.

The race between Alex. Cummings and Morgan David has been postponed till more favorable weather. Morgan is in good trim, but Alex. is a favorite at 2 to 1.

A masquerade ball will be held at Bourne's Hall on Friday evening next. Tickets $1. This is instead of the ice carnival which cannot be held to-night because of the depth of snow on the ice.

St. Valentine's day was uneventful to most of us, but Mr. Thos. Steed was the recipient of a very pretty valentine, a present from his wife. It was a fine girl, and Tom does not touch the ground in walking now.

Thos. Lewis is hauling hay from across the Illecillewaet which he purchased from R. Tapping. Although cut two years ago it is said to be in fine condition, and Tom's smile is an unusually broad one.

It is stated that the Kaslo & Slocan Railway will be built this summer, the Great Northern undertaking the work, and that the grading will be let in small sections, to allow local contractors a chance.

The Calgary *Tribune* has just changed hands for the third time, Mr. John Creagh, of that city, being the proprietor. The name of the paper has been changed to the *Alberta Tribune*.

Mrs. Northey returned here on Wednesday, having been an inmate of Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, since December 6th, where she underwent an operation which was partially successful.

It is stated that our respected townsman, Mr. Holdich, has the contract for blasting the rock required for the river bank. Now we'll see the dirt fly. The process is well known to all.—[Communicated.]

Sol Holden, the oldest Big Bend miner, arrived in town this week from a two months visit to Ontario. He is in partnership with Charley Norleins on a promising placer claim on Gold Stream, and will go up in a day or two.

Someone has stolen M. David's favorite retriever—not the "nondescript," it is to be hoped—and now, like David of old, he mourneth much. It would not be wise, however, for the thief to come within hailing distance just yet.

Mr. Thos. Hatherly, for several years chief engineer in the service of the C. & K. Nav. Co., has been in town during the greater part of the week. Mr. Hatherly, who is residing on his ranch near Salmon Arm, is building a good sized steamer for service on Shuswap Lake.

Last Friday Constable Beattie went to New Westminster from Kamloops with eight long term prisoners from the provincial jail there to place them under the charge of Governor Moresby, as the Kamloops jail is too full for comfort. These prisoners will complete their terms at New Westminster.

Mr. Gamble, Dominion Government engineer, arrived in town from Victoria on Wednesday morning. He spent a couple of days in town, being occupied with letting contracts for getting rock and instructing Foreman Smith regarding the protective works on the river bank, and left again on Thursday night.

Notice to Correspondents.

The following letter has been received at this office and we have a motive for publishing it:

Editor of the KOOTENAY MAIL—

DEAR SIR,—"The Revelstoke Observer" would like to correspond with "The Revelstoke Porcupine" with a view to comparing notes on the subject of his remarks in last week's MAIL. Could you kindly put me in connection with him?

[Neither "Porcupine" nor "Observer" have complied with a standing rule of this office—that the name of the writer must accompany all communications intended for anonymous publication. We do not know who the "Porcupine" is, and therefore would not have published his letter any way. We do not know who "Observer" is, but we publish his letter, so as to better call attention to the following: "All communications with no other signature than a *nom-de-plume* will be consigned to the waste paper basket."—ED.]

ORE SHIPMENTS VIA REVELSTOKE.

Feb. 9.—Slocan Star	1	car	36,000 pounds
" 9.—Noble Five	1	"	30,000 "
" 11.—	4	"	129,000 "
" 11.—Idaho	1	"	40,000 "
" 11.—Slocan Star	1	"	34,000 "
" 12.—Noble Five	1	"	40,000 "
" 12.—Slocan Star	2	"	80,000 "
" 12.—Idaho	1	"	40,000 "
" 13.—Slocan Star	4	"	146,000 "
" 14.—Reco	1	"	30,000 "
" 14.—Noble Five	1	"	30,000 "
" 14.—Idaho	1	"	40,000 "
" 15.—Slocan Star	2	"	74,000 "
" 15.—Reco	1	"	40,000 "
" 15.—Noble Five	1	"	40,000 "

The whole of the above was shipped to Omaha, Nebraska.

The ice which formed in the lake in the early part of the week caused some delay to the boats yesterday, but they reached Bannock Point all right and are making their regular trips to-day. No further trouble is expected from ice in the lake, and no delay is likely to occur.

REVELSTOKE POLICE COURT.

[BEFORE F. FRASER, J.P.]

As the result of a row which occurred last Saturday between Paul 2 a.m., N. Riopelle, S. Hutchinson, W. McCulloch and others were each charged at the Police Court on Monday morning with being, in the words of the statute, "a loose, idle an disorderly person."

Jay Norton was the first witness, and the charge against S. Hutchinson proceeded with. Norton deposed that he was playing pool in the barroom of the Columbia House on the morning in question, when he was asked by Hutchinson if he had made certain remarks attributed to him by one Devlin, who had been talking to Hutchinson. Witness took Devlin and Hutchinson into a room off the bar and there satisfied them that it was a mistake. Emerging from the room witness met Riopelle who accused him of being a "knocker" (the witness failed to explain the meaning of the term) and advanced towards him, with the result that he found himself on the floor, but did not know exactly how he got there. Witness had but a hazy recollection of what followed, but he remembered Mr. Brown interfering to stop the row. He admitted he was not entirely sober when the fracas occurred. Under cross-examination witness said Hutchinson had been told that he (witness) was responsible for the insertion of a paragraph in the MAIL warning unionists to leave town, but he had satisfied accused that he had not inspired the paragraph in question.

Emma Lee said she was out for an early walk on Saturday morning, and hearing a noise when passing the Columbia House, she looked in. Going in by the back door she saw Riopelle grab Norton by the collar and throw him down, and then, said she, "I jumped in between them and grabbed Riopelle by the mouth with my left hand and tried to keep him off Norton." She saw the "gunner from Galway" (Devlin) take off his coat as if to wade in, but Mr. Brown ordered him to put it on again. The row lasted about three minutes.

W. M. Brown said he heard some loud talk but paid no attention to it—he was dozing in a chair, but when Riopelle and Norton clenched he interfered and separated them.

This being all the evidence the charge against Hutchinson was dismissed. Riopelle being out of town, his case could not be gone on with. A remand of three days was asked for by the Crown in the case of McCulloch, and when it was called for hearing Thursday morning the information was withdrawn.

Archie Currie returned to town this week after several months absence, and had an old warrant served on him, in which he is charged with threatening Ellen Swift with bodily harm. The case came up on Thursday morning, and was adjourned until Monday to permit plaintiff to secure counsel.

Mr. Kellie's Wages Bill.

After our first page was printed we received notice that Mr. Kellie's "Payment of Wages Bill" had been withdrawn and a new bill substituted therefor. The new bill is substantially the same as the one withdrawn, with the substitution of the following:

Sec. 2.—No payment of wages (except goods or merchandise agreed upon between employee and employer) shall be made or offered by any person for labor performed within the Province of British Columbia by any cheque, order, time check, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than gold or silver currency, or bank notes or bills drawn upon or payable at, or within any locality not within the Province of British Columbia.

Sec. 4.—No payment to be made, or offered to be made, in violation of Sec. 2 of this Act, shall be allowed as a defence in any action or proceeding for the recovery of wages, or be given or received in evidence thereon, nor shall any such payment in any way affect any claim or lien for labor; but in case of the payment of whole or in part, or sale or transfer of such paper, writing, or instrument by the payee, the sums received by him shall be held and treated as payment or payments on account.

TWICE CROWNED AS A VICTOR.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder Wins at the World's and Midwinter Fairs.

Another signal triumph has been achieved by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. At the California Midwinter Fair of 1894 as at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, it surpassed all competitors. An expert jury, after careful analysis and exhaustive comparison, awarded it highest honors and a special gold medal. The award was for highest leavening power, perfect purity and general excellence. It was sustained by the unanimous vote of the judges. Coupled with the victory at Chicago, the achievement at San Francisco confirms Dr. Price's as "The Foremost Baking Powder in the World." It now stands supreme.

Bill Cook Gets 50 Years.

In the United States District Court at Fort Smith, Ark., last Tuesday, Bill Cook, the notorious outlaw, was found guilty on half a dozen counts and sentenced to 50 years' imprisonment in the New York State Penitentiary at Albany. He took his sentence unflinchingly.

The Skating Carnival.

The ice carnival last Saturday night was a distinct success, rendered so not only by the number and variety of masked and costumed skaters, but the clerk of the weather was very gracious and favored the crowds which covered the ice with exactly the sort of weather needed to ensure enjoyment. The full moon, sailing grandly over the snow-clad peaks, illuminated the scene with a power little less than daylight, and the slight fog which rose from the river soon dissipated into the ether when it found itself *de trop*. The spectators seemed to enjoy the brilliant scene in spite of the cold—and it was cold standing still—as the grotesque procession of skaters passed before them. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the names of all who were in costume we must refrain from publishing any, lest those who are not mentioned take offence. Among the really good representations we noticed a fairy, snow queen, Old Mother Hubbard, America, Lucy Gray, THE KOOTENAY MAIL, a Big Bend prospector, a sandwich man, Royal Engineer, Northwest Mounted Police, blue hussar, naval officer, a monk, nigger gal, Jack of Hearts, two 17th century pages, Morpheus, several clowns, drummers, a sister of mercy, and other excellent representations whose meaning could only be guessed at. The following were awarded prizes either for skating or costume: Messrs. Guy Barber, Albert Stone, Clarence Marsh, W. F. Crage, O. H. Allen and Bert Temple; Mrs. Coursier, Mrs. W. Crage, Misses May Adair, Alice Northey, and Lyda Edwards. Music was provided by the orchestral band, and Mr. P. Arena dispensed refreshments in a large tent erected on the ice in the centre of the rink. There was to have been another carnival to-night; but the advent of warmer weather and two days' snow have put an end to skating for the present. A masquerade soiree in Bourne's Hall next Friday night has been substituted.

Increased Railway Fares to the East.

A new tariff of passenger rates on the C. P. R., from Vancouver to the East, came into effect yesterday. The fare from Revelstoke is the same as from Vancouver, and the increase will affect both places similarly.

The following schedule shows the changes to the principal points:

	NEW—RATES—OLD	
Montreal—1st class	$67 70	$57 20
" 2nd "	60 50	55 25
Toronto—1st "	61 80	51 30
" 2nd "	55 80	49 65

To Winnipeg the 1st class fare is increased by $5, and the fares to other points on the line show a corresponding rate of increase.

The increased tariff is supposed to be in consequence of the recent meetings of the Passenger Association at Chicago.

No. 141.

Certificate of the Registration of a Foreign Company.

"COMPANIES' ACT," PART IV.

Bellingham Bay Hydraulic Mining Co. (Foreign).

Registered the 11th day of January, 1895.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the BELLINGHAM BAY HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY (FOREIGN), under the "Companies Act, Part IV., Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1892."

The Head Office of the said Company is situated at the City of Fairhaven, Whatcom County, Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the said Company is established are: To conduct a general mining business in the State of Washington and in the Province of British Columbia; to buy, sell, lease and own mining claims and mines in the State of Wasaington and in the Province of British Columbia; to buy, sell, lease and own all machinery necessary and proper for operating and working said mining property; to buy, sell and own all necessary supplies and equipment necessary and proper to conduct a general mining business; to buy, sell, own and operate wagons, teams, and all necessary means for transporting its supplies and equipment to and from said mining property wherever the same may be situate; to buy, sell, own and operate an electric plant for the purpose of lighting or operating the machinery of said mines; to erect buildings, and to carry on a general merchandising business in connection with said mines; to own and conduct a boarding-house in connection with the said mines; to mortgage its property and raise money thereon for the purposes of facilitating the operation of said property; to borrow money for the same purpose and to do any and all things requisite, necessary and proper for conducting a general mining business, and to facilitate the general objects and purposes of said Company.

The Capital Stock of the said Company is thirty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of fifty dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Illustrated Book free. CHARLES CUTLER, 156 King St. W., Toronto.

THE PLACE TO BUY

Miners' Supplies,
Groceries,
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HARDWARE, STOVES
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IS AT
H. N. COURSIER'S.
Revelstoke,
New Denver
and Nakusp.

Bourne Bros.,
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ONE CARLOAD COAL OIL
EOCENE IN BARRELS AND CASES.
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL IN CASES.
Revelstoke,
New Denver
and Nakusp.

GILKER & WELLS,
POST-OFFICE STORE.
Gents' Furnishings,
Stationery,
Patent Medicines
And TOILET ARTICLES of every description.
FURS BOUGHT & SOLD.
Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

If you want to reach the People in the North Riding of West Kootenay
YOU SHOULD
Advertise in "The Kootenay Mail."

IF YOU WANT
Job Printing
You can get it done at the "Mail" Office
EQUAL IN STYLE AND AS LOW IN PRICE AS IN ANY OFFICE IN THE PROVINCE.

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

SOLID BITS OF AIR.

FROZEN IN INTENSE COLD AND LOOKING LIKE ICE OR GLASS.

Prof. Dewar's Search for the Absolute Zero—Solidified Nitrogen and Liquified Oxygen—How the Little Snowstorms in His Laboratory Are Produced.

The search for the zero of absolute temperature is being steadily pushed forward in London, England. In the laboratory of the Royal Institution oxygen has been liquified, nitrogen solidified and air reduced to a solid clear glass at a temperature of 346 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. And now the world of science is looking to Prof. Dewar as the foremost explorer of the unfraversed domains of extremest cold.

To illustrate the strange mystery of heat, let the reader imagine himself for a time in the laboratory of Prof. Dewar, viewing one of the simplest yet strangest examples of the work that is being carried on. The amount of heat that is required to produce great cold is the first paradox that strikes him. Instead of ice and freezing mixtures, he is confronted with two steam engines, one gas engine, four big steel compressors, two large and powerful air pumps, and all the wheels, shafts and gearing which unite these powerful mechanical agencies.

The whole idea is pressure. Compression forces certain gases to become liquids, and when the pressure is removed and they are permitted to return to the gaseous state, they absorb from their immediate surroundings as much heat, generally speaking, as was lost in liquifying them.

Nitrous oxide gas is liquified by a pressure of 1,400 pounds to the square inch. When it gasifies again, it creates a cold of 130 below zero. Within its chamber is a chamber of ethylene gas under a pressure of 1,500 pounds to the square inch, and the cold from the evaporation of the nitrous oxide liquifies the ethylene at this pressure. Within the ethylene chamber is the pipe from the oxygen compressor, the oxygen being compressed to 750 pounds to the square inch. When the ethylene gasifies or evaporates, it reduces the temperature to 229 below zero, and at this point the compressed oxygen liquifies freely and is drawn off in quantity at a cost, including the waste, which is inevitably about 90 per cent., of perhaps $500 a gallon. This is only a rough estimate, to be sure, but there is no doubt, all things considered, that $500 a gallon as a selling price would have left no margin or profit if every quart of the beautiful pale blue liquid thus far obtained had been sold at this price.

This much is preliminary, and may not be new. Now, however, comes the simple but inconceivable strangeness of heat. A globular glass oxygen vessel, as round as a ball, is filled with the liquid. The narrow neck is open to the air, to prevent the explosion which would follow if it was confined and which would be similar to the explosion of a steam boiler with no valve. The oxygen simmers quietly, protected from the heat of the room by the glass compartment about it, an outer glass chamber which is a perfect vacuum and conducts no heat. The liquid touches the air only at the neck, and the cold belt of extremely cold oxygen vapor at this point prevents any rapid evaporation.

A powerful electric light is now set in action beside the vessel, and the tremendous heat and light which it is giving off are sent through a lens, which blends the light and heat rays into parallel lines, and these are then sent through the oxygen. Their heat at the point of passage is great, far above the boiling point of water, say 300 degrees. The heat is so powerful that it is focussed by a burning glass, it will instantly set fire to wood or paper. This heat is sent through oxygen so cold that it will freeze mercury, alcohol, or any known liquid, a cold of 280 degrees below zero. In the presence of a heat which it would seem should instantly burst it, the oxygen shows no sign. It does not increase its ebullition in the slightest degree.

The oxygen simmers quietly as before, though the heat that is in it and is passing through it are great and undeniable. It is impossible to believe that these heat rays, after passing through it, have any warmth or vitality left in them, but the absolute contrary instantly appears. The shape of the oxygen vessel is that of a burning glass, and it focusses the heat rays a short distance on the other side. A piece of paper placed in the focus instantly bursts into flame, and the heat, impervious to the coldest cold obtainable and after passing a barrier that is ten times as cold as ice, shows no diminution whatever in its flaming energy.

Tyndall varied this experiment somewhat and showed the wide difference between the heat and the light rays. He stopped the rays of light altogether by using a liquid which was impervious to them. No light came out of the other side, but the invisible heat rays passed through as rapidly as before, without in the least affecting the liquid, and silently and invisibly were in flaming activity at the focus when concentrated.

These elusive and magical properties of heat cause some scientists to hesitate over classifying it, and make them loth to admit the probability of the absolute zero. This point, however, which is 491.2 degrees below the Fahrenheit zero, is so clearly indicated as a finality by the action of gases and metals subjected to lower and lower temperatures, that it is certainly a point in nature of very great importance. By many it is believed to be the extreme point of cold, possible in the universe, the absolute starting point of the force we call heat. The result of the diminution of bulk by contraction in gases is of diminishing continuity in bulk, yet it is out almost as eloquently as the thermometer indicates the whereabouts of the North Pole.

Prof. Dewar, who has carried working temperatures 150 degrees farther downward than anybody before him, is still 175 degrees distant from the great and ultimate end of his endeavors. He has gone as far as the appliances he has been able to devise, and knows it. To other appliances, perhaps of his or other hands, other degrees may perhaps be his study. Oxygen has yet to be solidified. Hydrogen has yet to be liquified at a calculated temperature of 400, its boiling point being 418 below. Once hydrogen is liquified the end is near.

The primal conditions of matter at the absolute zero can only be forecasted by the conditions of matter at the lowest point reached, and so the professor is tracing each metal downward to its death. There are six forces in nature, according to a simple elementary classification, this being gravity, molecular or cohesive force, chemical affinity, light and heat, electricity and vital force.

How far these are related and interchangeable is not of moment here. One of these Prof. Dewar has already cut out of the problem. This is chemical finity. He has reached a point at which it ceases entirely, and his bit of pure phosphorus floats about in pure oxygen without a sign of chemical action. Light is still unaffected, as it still changes a sensitized photographic plate, even though the plate be cooled to 279 below zero. Heat, as we have seen, is superior to the cold, and electricity only finds a freer and less disturbed play through the metals the colder they become. Molecular or cohesive force also increases, while gravity, of course, remains unaffected. Above and beyond all the vital force of seeds passes triumphantly through the greatest cold yet reached and germinates afterward.

Prof. Dewar's first field of investigation when his liquid oxygen gave him a working temperature of 280 below zero at will, was the alteration at lower and lower temperatures of the power of metals to conduct electricity. He found that all converged to a common point in this respect, and that at the temperature named they became nearly equal. These experiments led to the belief that the molecular force or cohesion of metals also increased with lower and lower temperatures. Experiments proved this.

The increase in cohesive force at low temperatures has an interesting bearing astronomically. Cosmic dust and other theories of world formation which have at times been advanced, have been based to some extent upon the idea that when a planet died it underwent slowly disintegration.

Such an idea is entirely untenable, however, in view of the results of Prof. Dewar's experiments upon the action of matter as it grows colder. The increase of cohesive force which he has made evident shows that the colder a planet grows the more tenaciously its particles must be held together, and the harder and more enduring it must become. Nature, in fact, appears to embalm her dead planetary bodies throughout the universe very much more perfectly than the old Egyptians, so perfectly, in fact, that the great tomb of space must and will be filled with them forever, perfectly preserved unless some wagrant comet or eccentric star chances to knock them to pieces.

Solid nitrogen is a white crystalline substance, and in both its liquid and solid state shows no variation from the inert properties which it displays in nature. Solid air is a transparent gas in which the nitrogen is solid, and the liquid oxygen is held mechanically. It is obtained in test tubes, each tube consisting of three compartments. The outer is the vacuum chamber. The second contains liquid oxygen, which is boiled off rapidly by exhausting the air. This produces such intense cold in the third tube, which is inserted in the liquid oxygen and is open to the air, that the air from without first liquifies and runs rapidly down the sides of the innermost tube, forming a clear liquid like water at the bottom. As the cold is increased the liquid grows thicker and thicker, and in a few minutes is a solid, looking exactly like ice or glass. When the tube containing it is taken out it liquifies and vaporizes rapidly and more fog from the atmosphere liquifies on the outside of the tube and drops freely from the bottom, passing into vapor, however, before it reaches the air.

Oxygen has not yet been reduced to a solid, and this achievement will be the next step downward. The present belief is that it will not solidify in crystalline form. The solidification of hydrogen, whenever in the future it takes place, will throw light on one of the most interesting problems in chemistry. Hydrogen, which we only know as the lightest and most subtle of all gases, is believed, and on good reasons, to be actually the vapor of a metal and a true metal in all respects. It forms alloys with metals precisely as if it were a metal, and under condensation it shows an increased power of conducting heat and electricity, the increase accurately following the metallic law.

So the voyage toward the absolute zero is progressing. Details are curious and often beautiful. Soap bubbles destroyed in oxygen vapor and rest, little iridescent globes of the finest ice, upon the gently simmering liquid below. Ice, our ordinary freezing medium, is often frozen in its turn, and as a solid shrinks, cracks, splits up and goes to pieces at sudden cooling exactly like hot glass in cold water. Liquid ozone, that eccentric indigo blue twin sister of oxygen, is being observed and studied in all its moods. With Dewar working at 346 degrees of cold and Moissan in Paris investigating nature at 6,300 degrees above the Fahrenheit zero, the world can scarcely fail before many years to gain new and perhaps startling knowledge. Every time oxygen is drawn off from the condenser, a profuse cloud of snow flakes appears sparkling in all directions. Nine tenths of the oxygen under its heavy pressure, vaporizes and scatters instantly upon reaching the air, and every molecule of it is so cold that snow, from the freezing of the moisture in the atmosphere, follows and marks its flying course. In the same way every open oxygen vessel has its own little snowstorm in corresponding progress, the white banks rising higher and higher about the edges of jars and settling upon any instruments or objects which have been cooled.—H. J. Dam in Buffalo Express.

Implying a Doubt.

Debtor—I'd like for you to give me more time on that bill I owe you.

Creditor—But, my dear sir, I have no time to waste.

SHIPS PASSING AT SEA.

HOW THEY TALK TO EACH OTHER ACROSS THE WATER.

Age of Marine Signaling—How It Was Done Centuries Ago—Its Progress Through the Ages—The "Wig Wag" System—An International Code.

Marine signaling is at least 25 centuries old. Among the Greeks and Romans the polished surfaces of the shields were used as mirrors to reflect the sunlight from one extreme to another. As they used no firearms there was no smoke to interfere, and the flashes of sunlight could be easily read. In this day it could not be done, for whole squadrons of warships are sometimes enveloped in smoke. However, smokeless powder may in a few years so alter conditions as to make some similar system possible in battle.

The use of firearms introduced a new mode of signaling, only as regards signals of distress and as a manner of salutes for other nations. In actual battle the cannon are useless as signals, because each faction is firing indiscriminately, and the number of guns to be fired as signals lose their identity. Any foreign vessel of war entering a harbor of another country with which it is at peace hoists the flag of that country at the fore truck, and fires a salute of 21 guns, which salute is returned with the same number of guns. A vessel in distress, if in daytime, fires a gun continuously until some answer is had from shore or some other vessel, if there is one in hearing distance.

The semaphore has been very successful for short distances. This is an oblong ball, about 2 feet in diameter, which is manipulated on a flagstaff or hoisted by a line. It is used almost exclusively on vessels acting in squadrons. If the flagship wishes to pass an order the balls are raised to certain elevations on the staff, which carry certain meanings. Suppose the order is "up anchor," hoist one ball at half mast, and let it remain until all the other vessels answer "all right," or, perhaps, one ball at the masthead and one half mast might mean "up anchor," and so on three, four or five balls could be manipulated in certain combinations to mean any general order in the tactics of field maneuvering. For short distances the semaphore is very successful and is also used among merchant vessels, as well as men of war.

The principal signal for short distances is the "wig-wag," which is used, not for general maneuver, as the semaphore, but for any and all messages that have to be explained in detail. The "wig-wag" is made by a person standing erect with a small flag in each hand, which he waves in certain combination for certain letters. For instance, if both arms were held erect over the head and brought down in a circular motion to the side, each flag would describe a semicircle and a letter "o" would be described.

Hold the left flag out horizontally from the body and describe a semicircle with the right flag, then the right flag out and circle with the left, and so on, combining motions until every letter in the alphabet is represented by a motion. In all the navies of the world the small boys taken as apprentices are trained as signal boys, not only for the "wig-wag," but all other modes.

The flag system is the most universal and satisfactory of all codes, both nationally and internationally. The difference between the "wig-wag" and the flag system is the "wig-wag" represents the letters themselves, but the large flags represent not only words, but sentences. These are recorded in a book which every vessel has, and by referring to the number in the book that the flags represent, the message is interpreted. When large flags are used they are hoisted to the masthead by an ordinary halyard, to which the flags are fastened with the main flag of the desired number at the bottom, one next, and so on. Long triangular shaped flags (pennants, properly called), of different colors and combinations of colors make the numbers. This is easy, as only nine digits are used, (the zero being excluded), and one flag over another can give any number wanted. Each nation has its own combination of numbers, so that they can signal among themselves, while others can see and not understand.

Then there is an international code by which any two nations may communicate, because such signals are the same in all nations, and though they might not understand one word in common, they can interpret the flag numbers.

Every vessel that floats, whether merchantman or man of war, has a number, which is recorded in the international list of vessels, which gives the name of the owner, master, or port or country, to which it belongs. Vessels passing at sea now exchange numbers as a salute, the same as we exchange salutations with persons on the street, whether strangers or friends. The flag of the country from which the vessel hails is hoisted astern, and if a merchantman meet a man of war at sea she dips her country's flag in honor to the other country, which, of course, is answered in a similar manner, and for the merchantman not to dip is an insult. Government vessels are always distinguished from other vessels by the long, narrow pennant flying from the mainmast.

There are many flag signals that everyone knows, and they are universal, even among savage tribes, as if these colors were ordained to represent certain things. They are the white flag, of peace; the black flag, of mercy, red flag, danger; yellow flag, sickness. For a national flag to fly is to claim either a holiday or public prosperity, and that same flag at half mast is to be in mourning; a furled banner trailing is a disgrace. There are other signals known internationally, as the national flag hoisted bottom side upward means distress, and for the flag to be tied in a knot means mutiny and sometimes treason.—Hartford Post.

WOMEN AND WORK.

Prof. Ferrero's Interesting Reason Why the Fair Sex Should Not Labor.

"The problem of woman from a biosociological point of view" is treated by Sig. G. Ferrero in the Monist. "The essential condition of feminine existence," which he desires to analyze in this paper, is that which he names "The Law of Non-Labor." "As it is a natural law that the man must labor and struggle to live, so is it a natural law that the woman should neither labor nor struggle for her existence. Biology clearly shows us that the physiological prosperity of species depends on the division of labor between the sexes, for in exact ratio this is the duration of life."

Marriage, as found among the higher animals, is "a perfected form of the division of labor and mutual cooperation of the sexes." During hatching time the male bird does all the providing for his brooding mate. At other times her functions in seeking food are merely auxiliary. Similar with lion and hyena. The fearful toil which falls to the savage woman the writer pronounces to be "merely a passing phase, a very dangerous aberration, produced by the excessive selfishness of man, which does not and cannot last long." He remarks that the races in which it is found "have remained in a savage state and have made scarcely any progress."

In civilized nations female toil is not necessary for the production of the wealth needed for humanity. "Man alone could do this. Woman labor only tends to lower the marketable value of male labor, for while woman is working in the factories there are everywhere, and especially in Europe, crowds of men vainly seeking employment, to whom the cessation of work is an oft-recurrent and terrible evil. This shows that, even from a sociological point of view, female labor is a pathological phenomenon.

"Statistics show us an increase of mortality among women and children in countries where industrial life has pressed mothers into its ranks. A perfect woman should be a chef d'oeuvre of grace and refinement, and to this end she must be exempt from toil. The working woman grows ugly and loses her feminine characteristic. Womanly grace and the love which men bear a beautiful woman have perhaps been the origin of paternal love, and of all the other sweet and tender feelings of which the male is capable. Grace is the aesthetic side of weakness. Woman, more than man, enjoys all the benefits of civilization, which nevertheless have been in great part acquired by him alone. Man labors and toils to-day just as he did of old, and there is nothing abnormal in this fact, for it is his positive duty.

"What advantage, then, can be gained by participating in man's struggle for existence, when woman has only to wait until he places these benefits at her feet? I cannot understand why the question of woman suffrage should so excite public opinion. It is entirely profitless to her. If her husband strains every nerve already to provide her with all the luxuries of life, he will certainly not be lax in defending those interests which are identical with those of his family."

Lives in His Own Way.

The London costermonger is a man who lives his own life without regard to what his neighbors are doings. He has his own peculiar way. He resents interference with his mode of living and locks his door against the curious and inquisitive. He forms part of that great class that never emerge from their surroundings. Born in the heart of London, crushed into a narrow, foul-smelling, unhealthy spot reeking with crime and vice, his pleasures are necessarily of a low order. The honest dwellers of Whitechapel become costermongers and try to earn a living by hawking cat meat, whelks, mussels and vegetables throughout the streets. He hunts for rags and empty bottles, gathers up cigar stumps from the gutters and does many other things to turn an honest penny. The remaining dwellers of Whitechapel, who lack the energy and character of the coster becomes loafers and often develop into thieves. Whitechapel has a black record in the criminal annals of England, yet, in spite of the misery and degradation of his surroundings, the coster, with all his roughness and rudeness, shines like a bright pearl in the mire.

What He Looked At.

A gentleman of large means, in a Scottish county, had a hot-house vinery celebrated for its choice produce. When the Queen was on one of her periodical journeys through Scotland the royal train was timed to stop for luncheon at a well-known through-station in this county, and Mr. Childers availed himself of the opportunity to send Her Majesty an offering of his best grapes. In due course, a letter of acknowledgment expressing the royal appreciation of the gift, and complimenting the donor on the fineness of the fruit, reached him; and, feeling sure his head gardener would be greatly interested in the contents of the letter, Mr. Childers read it to him. The gardener gravely listened, but his only comment was: "She didna say anything aboot sending back the basket."

The Peasant Emperor.

M. de Blowitz tells a story of the Czar, who lately discussed with his courtiers the title by which he might afterward be known in history. His father had been called Alexander the Liberator and Alexander the Martyr. What should the son be called?

"Alexander the Just," suggested one.

"Oh, no," replied the Czar. "I am, and shall remain, the Peasant Emperor." So some of my nobility have styled me in derision, scoffing at my affection for the moujik. But I accept the title as an honor. I have tried to procure for the humble the means of livelihood, and this, I think, is the best and only means of keeping the world going.

"Henry IV. dreamed of giving every peasant a fowl in the pot, and my greatest ambition is to save the Russian peasant from dying of hunger. For, when people begin to understand that they run no danger of starvation, they begin to bless God, and end by loving the sovereign who represents Him on earth. My greatest ambition is to deserve to bear to the last the title of the 'Peasant Emperor.'"

THE ALPINE CHASSEURS

A PICTURESQUE CORPS TRAINED FOR MOUNTAIN FIGHTING.

A Training Peculiarly Their Own Undergone—Book Rules at a Discount—A Hazardous Service That Has a Picturesque Abandon About It.

There is scarcely a body of troops in any army whose duties are more striking to the imagination than the French chasseurs, who guard the long line of the Alps. His cap hanging lightly over his ear, his rifle strapped across his knapsack, his open tunic showing his sunburned neck, his waist encircled by his wide blue sash, and his muscular calves swathed in the woolen bands, the Alpine chasseur, careless of the weight of his heavy marching equipments, picks his way easily along the rocky cliff, treading solidly over the rock from which the iron of his alpenstock strikes out sparks, and gazes far down into the ravines with the deep eye of a mountaineer. Perhaps he dreams while he keeps guard, for the life is one favorable to contemplation as well as hardihood, and very likely this touch of sentiment attracts the recruits who come to the famous corps from the great cities, though these men are in a minority, for most of the men are recruited among the mighty mountains which they guard.

The Alpine Chasseur undergoes a training all his own. The first thing taught to the young recruit or to the young officer fresh from the academy is that his new life demands of him special obligations. The youth's morale must be carefully cultivated, for he is in constant danger of vertigo, slips and false steps; all trace of timidity must be eradicated. As for falls, there are numerous mortal accidents every year. A stone turns beneath the foot, a crevasse opens in the snow, a peg rolls across the precipice, against such catastrophes there is no guarding. It is so with the landslides, which happen in every season of the year from the rains. Three years ago in the valley of the Tinee three chasseurs of the rear guard of the Twenty-third Battalion were thus swept away, their companions escaping by but a few seconds. And the avalanches! and the deadly vertigo, which will suddenly seize on the hardiest moul and the foolhardy feats undertaken from bravado! Truly it is a life of constant peril.

There are no book rules for the special tactics of marches and conflicts, but a body of tradition based on the experience of past wars and the annual maneuvers is the guide. These are early taught to the chasseur and he is made free of a valuable lesson, that the sun, the stars and a pocketful of compasses are of no earthly use to him, what he needs to know is the lay of the land and the trend of the mountains and valleys and ranges.

The chasseurs leave winter quarters at the beginning of summer for three months campaigning in the mountains. That is the time to see them at their best—gay, alert, and enduring, marching night and day over terrible roads, drenched with rain or with perspiration, heavily laden, but always keeping the unalterable gaiety of the French soldier, and what lessons they learn during the maneuvres of the tricks that the mountains have in store for them. You hear an informal fusillade, a fearful thunder, a roll of musketry close beside you surely the attack is being made just there, around that point of rocks. The point of rocks is turned, when suddenly the noise dies down and is heard far behind you. It was an echo, and the battle is raging in the rear. And now again, what is that gentle murmur that whispers among the branches, a distant rolling sound, whose muffled hum does not hush the ripple of the book? There is fighting in the valley across the range. The column advances undisturbed, and scarcely has it gone a hundred paces higher than the din breaks out with intolerable force and the projecting rocks hurl it pitilessly in your ears. The advanced guard is engaged and you already smell powder. The mountain has deceived you again.

And what difficult fighting it is! The battalion comes on in Indian file and spreads out in open order among the rocks, firing as it advances in broken, irregular front. And at once the enemy appears in force. A retreat is hastily ordered and the column makes the best of its way back again in Indian file once more. Suddenly there is a halt. What has happened on the rear guard? A piece has fallen or a landslide has blocked the way. The engineers go hastily to work, and soon is heard the explosion of a dynamite cartridge and the way is clear again. Nor is the chasseur battling only against man, but with the elements, with the terrible snow storms which blind him, the whirlwinds of winter, and in summer the furnace-like ravines where no air stirs, and whose rocks have been blanched by the pitiless sun. Fortunately for him these very dangers will diminish the occasions for combat between himself and his hardy rival on the Italian side if war breaks out between the two countries, for men can not fight each other when nature has decided to make war with them. Between the French and the Italian chasseurs, by the way, there is great emulation and respect. They sometimes meet on the frontier line during manoeuvers, and it has frequently happened that they have sat down to a meal together at a table whose legs are carefully planted two in France and two in Italy, with the simple soldier dishes and the country wine in the middle.

The Meaning of Sympathy.

It was a clever Frenchwoman who said: "Those who have suffered much are like those who know many languages. They have learned to understand and to be understood by many. It is an impossibility to fully sympathize with another's experience unless it has been at some time one's own. In trouble or grief we turn instinctively to some one whom we know has been through the same experience. It is the old human longing for companionship that smooth itself. The feeling is strong within us that 'she will feel and know with me.' Therein lies the meaning of sympathy."

HAS FIVE THOUSAND BEDS.

Turin's Huge Combination of Hospital, Benevolent Institution and Free School.

What is doubtless the largest hospital, benevolent institution and free school combined is in Turin, Italy, according to a consular report. It is called the Cottolengo, and is three stories high, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. It has 5,000 beds, over 4,000 being constantly occupied. The connecting wing, forming the street front, contains the office, operating, waiting and other rooms. Numerous pavilions, cottages, schoolhouses and work shops occupy the grounds, separated by small but well-kept gardens and yards, giving plenty of air and light and adding cheerfulness to the conglomerate of stone structures. The whole being scrupulously clean, a pleasing, homelike effect is secured. Sixty years ago a poor monk named Cottolengo founded this institute on money solicited by begging. Its support is still obtained in this manner and by private, mostly anonymous, contributions from one day to another. No sick asking for treatment, nor any healthy person needing shelter, have ever been refused admittance. If the latter is in extreme poverty and wants work and cannot get it, outside it is given him here. Homeless boys and girls receive free schooling. They learn how to read and write, knitting, sewing, embroidering or a trade. So do men and women, the trades of carpenter, shoemaker, tailor, printer, bookbinder, baker and gardener being practically taught. The more skillful laborers are placed in the repairing department. There is constant work for the hospital; also work to fill orders coming from the outside. Deaf mutes, the blind, incurable idiots, fallen women and picked-up children are taken in and cared for. Anyone needing a roof over his head, so long as he is poor and destitute and not a criminal, finds a welcome home here, provided he is willing to work in exchange for shelter and a good meal. The Cottolengo is a city in itself, managed by a board of business men and physicians, ministered to by a priest and attended by a sisterhood. The question, however, whether the applicant be a Catholic or not has never been raised. How a gigantic establishment like this can be run without a fixed income seems to be a mystery. Still it is done, and it has worked well without a hitch for over half a century, growing steadily in the meanwhile in dimensions and in popularity.

The Religions of China.

The eyes of the world are at the present time centered upon China. Particular interest is taken in the "Flowery Kingdom" by Christians. It is claimed that defeat in the present war would wonderfully open up the way for missionary work, China being now about the most unfruitful field for missions. Apropos of the progress of Christianity in the Empire, it might prove interesting to glance at the other great religions that hold sway there. Christianity counts for little so far, as not much has been accomplished, relatively. The state religion of China is Confucianism, which, though is rather a moral code than a religion. It is exclusively the belief of the higher class, and emanates from Confucius, who was born in 525 B. C.

Taoism is another religion of the country, and consists in the belief in a multitude of spirits, who are supposed to influence the destiny of man. Buddhism is the great popular religion of China, and has had a foothold there since the first century of our era. It alone has nearly a million of priests. A strange thing about it all is that there is a bond of harmony between these three faiths, the adherents of each of them frequently being found at worship in the same temple. For example, the Confucians, or high caste, will worship in the Buddhist, or lower class, temples, using the Taoist, or heathen ritual. This is more than can be said of a great many Christians, especially when we consider the great difference which exists between all heathen religions.—New York World.

Italian Shops.

The shops in Italy are a startling surprise to travelers. There is a dazzling window display that is impossible to resist, and the traveler enters the shop to see the magnificence that must be beyond it. Nothing is there but a small dark room in which the family of the shopkeeper lives. The whole stock in trade is in that one window. Behind it sits the owner, his wife or clerk, peering out at the passers-by like a spider watching for the unwary fly. The twinkling dark eyes might easily be mistaken for sparkling jewels, as they flash out from among the beautiful wares.

Said to Be 133 Years Old.

George O. Sharpe, of Elyria, O., claims his grandmother, Mrs. Crittenden, who lives with G. H. Sharpe ten miles southeast of Cleveland, is the oldest woman in Ohio. He gives her age as 133, and says she is healthy and cheerful and does not look to be over seventy years old. She is somewhat deaf, but can see well and gets around with comparatively little attention. She does considerable reading, but attempts only light work. Sharpe says her mother, in Scotland, whose home was eight miles from Aberdeen, was 146 years old when she died.—Chicago Tribune.

Woman's Way.

"What is the first thing a woman does when a gentleman caller is announced?"

"Looks in the glass."

"What is the last thing she does before seeing him?"

"Looks in the glass."—New York Press.

A Juicy Subject.

Frogs are mainly juice. If they try to make more than a short journey away from moisture, they will perish for want of water and then their bodies will dry away. The frogs bones are so soft that they scarcely leave any skeleton.