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The Kootenay Mail.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED PAPER.

Vol. 9.—No. 47. REVELSTOKE, B. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1903. $2.00 Per Year

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BIG LUMBER DEAL

$150,000 Changes Hands Over Fred Robinson Lumber Co.

The biggest timber deal which has yet taken place in the district closed last week when Fred. Robinson, H. Bostock and Mr. and Mrs. Skene disposed of their interest in the Fred Robison Lumber company. The transaction involved $150,000. The new proprietors are Minnesota lumbermen of large experience, and have taken up their investment in view of the splendid prospects of the lumber market on the prairie and the excellent timber resources of the limits held by the Fred Robinson lumber company with a central point like Revelstoke for headquarters of a big lumbering business. The new proprietors are represented by A. F. Dudgeon, who becomes managing director, and C. H. Johnson, who becomes secretary of the new company. Mr. Skene, who has been secretary of the Fred Robinson Lumber Company since its initiation, and has a thorough knowledge of the company's business, remains with the new proprietory, who are determined to conduct the enterprise in the most up-to-date manner.

The Robinson family were well known in lumbering in the Keswick district of Ontario where they operated. Three of the brothers, Fred, Dan and John drifted west, but Fred was the pioneer of lumbering in the Rocky mountains. He inagurated the Columbia River lumber Company's enterprise by the erection of the big mill at Beavermouth in 1889 That business has since developed into the largest lumbering business in North Kootenay, with its mills at Golden, Beaver and Kault. Mr. Robinson came to Revelstoke in 1896, entering into partnership with his late brother Dan. After their severe loss by the destruction of the mill by fire, the partnership was dissolved, and the Fred Robinson Lumber Company, incorporated, with Fred Robinson and Hewitt Bostock as the principal stock-holders. The company took over the business of the Kootenay Lumber Company, which had hitherto been operating at Comaplix, thus adding, largely to the enterprise.

Last season a shingle mill was opened at Wigwam and a sawmill at the rising town of Camborne. The company's limits were largely extended by new locations in the Big Bend and on the Columbia river between Revelstoke and Arrowhead.

The transaction therefore covers the mills at Revelstoke, Comaplix and Camborne, and the shingle mill at Wigwam, stores and other buildings with about 100 square miles of timber, estimated to contain 5,000,000 feet to the square mile and including much of the best timber in the country. These limits are situated on Fish creek and the Columbia river, and are mainly located in the Dominion belt. Fred Robinson had located 20 square miles of this timber as long ago as 1890 and has held it ever since.

The new proprietory propose to make considerable alterations to the three mills, adding further machinery and plant with a view to increasing the output to 40,000,000 feet a year. Of this large output, 14,000,000 feet will be cut at Revelstoke, equal to 50,000 to 55,000 a day. The capacity of the Comaplix mill will be increased to 26,000,000 feet a year, equal to 80,000 to 90,000 feet a day. Improvements are also to be made to the Camborne mill.

Mr. Robinson and family now leave on a well-earned holiday, making an extensive tour through the southern states and Florida. Mr. Robinson expects to return to Revelstoke in two or three months to wind up his affairs here and will then settle down at his old home in Keswick, Ont., where he has still considerable interests.

PRESENTATION.

During his residence in Revelstoke Mr. Robinson has made many friends by his sterling qualities. He has done much to build up this city and develop the lumbering resources of the district, and carries with him the goodwill and best wishes of his fellow-citizens and numerous employes, as was evidenced by the presentation to him of a handsome diamond ring in token of the thorough esteem in which he is held.

The address accompanying the presentation was as follows:—

To Fred Robinson Esq.—Dear Sir,—The late employes of the Fred Robinson Lumber Company, having learned that you are about to remove from the City, are desirous of expressing their appreciation of the manner in which you have presided over them as president and manager of the company, and, as a slight remembrance of the days spent together as employer and employes (days through which nothing but the best of good feeling prevailed) wish you to accept this ring together with their best wishes for success and happiness wherever your lot may in future be cast.

Signed, on behalf of the employes,
Revelstoke, B. C., February 14, 1903.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Grand Trunk Express Left Rails at Whitby.

Yesterday the Grand Trunk Limited was wrecked at Whitby, near Toronto. Ten persons were injured.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Deputation Appointed to Interview Minister of Public Works.

A meeting of council of Board of Trade was held on Thursday, the president, G. S. McCarter in the chair. G. S. Flindt and A. E. Kincaid were elected new members.

As Messrs. McCarter and Kincaid are going east next week on private business, it was resolved to appoint them a delegation to interview the minister of public works in company with Mr. Galliher, M. P. and other B. C. members, to secure a subsidy for a tramway at Death Rapids to complete transportation between Revelstoke and Canoe river and that the approval and co-operation of the Liberal Association be invited.

The delegates from the Mining Association to the convention at Victoria were appointed a deputation on behalf of the Board to the Provincial Government to ask assistance towards construction of tramway at Death Rapids, completion of Canoe river trail soon as possible, protection of Fish creek bridges before high water, ferry over Columbia river at Revelstoke, foot bridge attached to C. P. R. railway bridge at Revelstoke, and guarantee for early completion of A. & K. railway in event of C. P. R. applying for renewal of charter.

It was decided to write Supt. Kilpatrick asking permission from C. P. R. to attach foot bridge to their railway bridge at Revelstoke.

In view of the coal strike at Fernie, it was resolved to ask the government to introduce an arbitration and conciliation bill with a view to stopping the disorganisation of industries by strikes and pointing on the benefits that had resulted in New Zealand and Australia from such legislation.

CITY COUNCIL.

Adjourned meeting held last night. Present: Mayor, Ald. Foote Law, McLeod, Hume.

CITY LETTERBOX.

Chief Bain suggesting hearing cases at police court.—Accepted.

J. D. Sibbald, resigning as police magistrate. — Accepted, question of successor to stand over, Mr. Sibbald to be paid salary during absence, less fees paid justices.

Sibbald and Field complaining they did not receive fair share of city insurance premiums. To be adjusted.

T. H. Corley, refusing to accept less than $160 each for two ladder trucks. —Accepted.

ELECTION.

Ald. Taylor's seat for No. 2 ward was declared vacant and it was decided to hold nominations on Saturday next and election on Tuesday, March 3rd.

GENERAL.

Ald. McLeod suggested getting tester for city milk supply, and city clerk was instructed to get prices.

Ald. Foote wanted an Arbor day, and it was decided to get information on subject.

The mayor said F. B. Lewis had offered five acres on McKenzie avenue for a recreation ground, concerning which something should be done. Of course they had the park at the lower town and when the town was a bit bigger they could improve that. He believed that within five years there would be tram cars running out there.

The city clerk was instructed to compile a list of overdue taxes with a view to tax sale being held.

FIELD.

From our own Correspondent.

Toboggan sliding is all the rage now.

R. Campbell was in town on business.

Dr. Taylor, of Golden, was in town this week.

J. D. Carlin is expected back this week from his holidays.

The people are taking advantage of the good sleighing and are driving to the lake every night.

Work is being pushed rapidly on the C. P. R. Hotel in order to have it ready for the summer season.

There is some talk of a masquerade ball being held shortly. Some of the ladies are waiting for the event.

The Field Hotel is nearly completed, and Messrs. Haliday & Pringle, proprietors, will open it to the public in a few days.

The Field hockey team are getting ready for their match with Revelstoke. It should be a good match as the boys are all old players.

The residents of Field are glad to see Mr. Knowdell, locomotive foreman of the C. P. R. shops around again after his severe attack of lagrippe.

CORONATION CHOIR

Sings at Opera House, Revelstoke, Monday Night.

The interesting party of English cathedral singers will be heard at the Opera House, here on Monday night. They are the choristers of the Coronation Choir from far-famed Westminster Abbey and all took part in the coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The boys are particularly delightful little chaps in their Eton jackets and Westminster school caps. They are said to have the voices of angels and their voices do not belie it. Edward Branscombe senior, lay vicar of Westminster Abbey, is director of the choir which is composed as follows:—

Concert Contralto—Madame Marie Hooton.

Soprano Boys — Masters Leonard Hubbard, Reginald Hyde, Horace Marchant and Alfred Boughton.

Male Altos — Percy Coward and Walter Coward.

Tenors—Edward Branscombe and George Pownall.

Bass—Herbert Hilton.

Entertainer—Dudley Causton.

The following are some of the numbers on the programme at Revelstoke:—

Glee—"Foresters Sound the Cheerful Horn" ..... Sir Henry Bishop
Part Song—"Oh Hush Thee My Babie" ..... Sir Arthur Sullivan
Song—"Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes" ..... Sir Arthur Sullivan
Mr. Edward Branscombe.
Old English Song—"Pretty Polly Oliver" ..... Arranged by Arthur Somervе
Madame Marie Hooton.
Old German Folk Song—"The Young Lover" ..... The Gentlemen of the Westminster Abbey Glee Party.
Male Alto Song—"Venetian Song" ..... Tosti
Mr. Percy Coward.
Song—"Rocked In the Cradle of the Deep" ..... Knight
Mr. Herbert Hilton.
Glee—"The Bells of St. Michael's Tower" ..... Will Knyvett
(Newly arranged by Sir Robert Stewart.)
Glee—"Oh By Rivers" ..... Sir Henry Bishop
Old Sea Song—"The Lowland Sea" ..... Arranged by E. Branscombe
Mr. Edward Branscombe.
Song—"A Russian Love Song" ..... Von Stutzmann
Madame Marie Hooton.
Song—"Little Maid of Arcadee" ..... Sir Arthur Sullivan
Master Leonard Hubbard.
Solo (with vocal accompaniment)—"The Image of the Rose" ..... Reichardt
Solo: Mr. Percy Coward.
Duett—"It Was a Lover and His Lass" ..... Walthew
Madame Marie Hooton and Mr. Edward Branscombe.
Humorous Musical Sketch—"The Village Concert" ..... Mr. Dudley Causton.
Madrigal—"Now Is the Month of Maying" ..... Thomas Morley

Speaking of the Coronation Choir's last appearance in Montreal the Star says: "They gave a delightful programme of English glees, sacred music and solos. The smoothness and beauty of their part singing was most pleasing and the most difficult madrigals were given with an ease and a delicacy that were charming to the ear. On this occasion they favoured the audience with a couple of introits and an anthem sung in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation. The anthem, which was Gounod's "Send Out Thy Light," was rendered in a manner quite different from that to which Canadians are accustomed. It was beautifully shaded and exquisitely sung. The soloists were good, especially Messrs. Leyhind Hilton and Coward. Master Forsythe sang a dainty little song by Cowen, and Madame Marie Hooton rendered a number of Scotch ballads. Dudley Causton contributed a humorous musical sketch that caught the house."

ALBERT CANYON.

From our own correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson have taken up their abode in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandberg are still away having a holiday at Tacoma and other coast cities.

It is rumored the store will be again occupied and business conducted, a good general stock being kept.

A petition has been sent to the postmaster praying for a mail twice a day. Hitherto mail was only received from No. 2, all eastern mail being carried west and exchanged when No. 1 met the east-bound train.

MALAKWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

We expect a social every two weeks.

The weather is still very changeable and is laying a lot of us up for a few days.

C. Fraser with his bridge crew are side-tracked here, and were hastily drawn out the other evening to attend to the snowslide east of here.

On Saturday night an entertainment was held in the new school house at Malakwa. All the valley people were present, also many men from the logging camps and from Fraser's bridge gang. The programme included duet by Mesdames Erickson and Wolsey, recitations by Mrs. Bruhn, Messrs. Christiansen, Wolsey, S. Loftus and Z. Parsons; violin solos by Messrs. Finel and Rosamon; songs by Messrs. Banks and Parsons; dialogue by Mrs. Wolsey, Miss Archibald, M. Christiansen and Conrad Anderson. Supper was served in an enjoyable manner. Another social will probably be held Feb. 20th.

Malakwa, Feb. 12th.

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

Ting Ling Package Teas

They come in pound air tight leaded packages perfectly pure.

One Pound Makes Over 200 Cups.

50c per Pound

For sale only at

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Have You Tried Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil?

If not why not?
It contains 50 per cent of pure Norwegian oil and is so emulsified that it can be taken by those having a most delicate taste. Sure cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. Try it and you will use no other. Put up in two sizes, 50c and $1.00.

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REID & YOUNG

Big Bargain Sale NOW ON

25 per cent Discount All Over the Store.

These goods bought from the very best markets with a liberal spot cash discount makes this sale one of the few chances for the people of Revelstoke to secure goods at wholesale prices

Our Line of Children's Jackets (15 only left) at just one-half regular price. $4.00 for $2.00

LADIES MANTLES

We have placed on sale at extra discount. These are all this season's newest styles—perfection in fit and finish.

Letter Orders Have Our Careful Attention,
Goods Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded.

REID & YOUNG

Grown on British Soil
packed by Canadians
in British Columbia
and delicious.
That's Blue Ribbon Tea!

Young Man! Young Woman!

Don't be content to slave along all of your life at the same old desk or counter—a mere machine. GROW! GO FORWARD! Don't fool away your time on flipperies. Don't waste your nights.

STUDY! LEARN! ADVANCE YOURSELF!

From Hard Work to Success

is but a step if you'll apply yourself and work a little while each day. Start now to advance. We can make you proficient in ANY line you wish. We DO teach successfully by mail, as more than 450,000 of our students in the United States and Canada will attest. They are our recommendation. Write at once for particulars. DON'T DELAY. We can put you forward in any branch of business, mechanics, art or science.

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The Kootenay Mail

PUBLISHED SATURDAY.
—AT—
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Annum.

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

JOB PRINTING promptly executed at reasonable rates.

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

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

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THE KOOTENAY MAIL,
Phone No. 13. Revelstoke, B.C.

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

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DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
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TRAINED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSE.
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

The Kootenay Mail

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

Ralph Smith, M.P., well deserved the address and gold watch he received from the Miner's Union at Nanaimo the other day. Mr. Smith has rendered splendid service to the cause of labor in Canada, and is universally esteemed by all except a few agitators.

In Death Rapids, this district has one of the most valuable water powers on the continent. The time is not far distant when the Columbia river at that point will be harnessed to operate mines, lumber mills, pulp mills, and, may be, to run trains on the C. P. R.

The most pleasing news of Imperial interest in the new century is the advanced condition of the settlement of Irish grievances, thus enabling one of the darkest pages in British history to be closed. The settlement is the result of the recent conference of landlords and tenants.

The coming session of the Dominion parliament will be one of the most important in Canadian history. It will see the introduction of redistribution based on the new census, the battle over the subsidies demanded by the proposed transcontinental railways, revision of the tariff, and amendment of the North America Act, with a view to readjusting the grants to the provinces. Any one of these important questions would take up an ordinary session of the legislature with the usual subsidiary legislation.

Says the Sandon Paystreak: "We believe as long as Canada has a surplus of lead to export the tariff would be unavailing to affect the price of the raw—that is to say, the tariff would benefit the smelter, but not the mine owner. Therefore, the best interests of the lead mining industry of British Columbia will not be served by having the tariff on lead raised sky high but by having the tariff on mining necessities cut down. Also, this country needs a powerful railway commission which will put a stop to the gouge which makes freight and treatment cost $35 a ton."

The Canadian Press Association has passed a resolution urging government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. That is a step which demands the support of the whole people. The present telegraphic service fails in several important elements. Secrecy cannot be depended on, the wires are used to circulate false news with a view to promoting corporation interests and misleading the public, the charges are exorbitant and the public do not receive the attention to which they are entitled. These defects would be remedied under state ownership.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The silver mining industry could be made just as active and profitable as the gold industry if the people understood it. But they dont. The great capitalists dont want them to. It would not suit their book. The more limited the supply of legal money, the more readily can they control it. That is why they had legislation passed in England, Germany, the United States and Japan, making gold the only legal tender. Silver was the world's money from early Biblical times up to the last century, and if the people had understood the money problem they would never have allowed its demonetisation, with the terrible evils that followed in its train. Silver is today the money of Mexico, which is one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the earth, of India, China and more than half the human race. It is just as good money as gold, and should be as much in demand in Britain and her colonies and the American continent. The demonetisation of silver in America has well been called "the crime of '73," and political history has no blacker chapter. President Roosevelt sees the position, and has asked congress to take steps to fix a legal ratio between gold and silver. The chances are it wont be done. It would not suit Pierpont Morgan and the big bankers. It would put too much money in the hands of the people. No working man is troubled with counting up his gold eagles each week, but his wages in silver are as good to him as the finest gold. Silver is the friend of the people and should be re-monetised. Here is a field for the Mining Association in which to educate the people. Re-enact that law, and the Slocan will blossom as the rose. There wont be a dull camp in British Columbia from the Boundary to the Big Bend—for silver will hold its own with gold the world over. Whatever may be said of William J. Bryan, he understands the silver problem, and if the people had more leaders of his character and ability to educate them there would be no necessity for the silver-lead miners trying every imaginable scheme, nonsensical and otherwise, to bring back prosperity to their industry. Silver is the money of the people. Let us have it where it was before "the crime of '73."

THE MINES.

J. M. Harris says a car of Slocan ore used to be worth $5,000, now it is only worth $3,000.

Last week's Boundary shipments were heaviest on record, averaging 2000 tons daily.

Dominion Copper Company will issue bonds for $100,000 to pay off indebtedness and provide working capital.

Additions to Granby smelter have been commenced, so by June it will have a capacity of 2,200 tons daily. The output is now 1000 tons blister copper monthly. Ore shipments for January were 28,824 tons.

The Mining Association movement is being taken up generally. Meetings have been held at Trout Lake, Ferguson, Wilmer, and other North Kootenay points to organise branches and elect delegates to the big convention at Victoria. At Ferguson the following officers were elected: President, D. G. Forbes; vice, S. Shannon; secretary-treasurer, F. Holten.

J. H. Curle, commissioner for the London Economist, in his articles on British Columbia as a field for investment, makes the following sweeping statement: "We turn now to Canada. In the whole of this great country there is not one gold mine into which one can buy on an investment basis. There are good coal and copper, and silver and lead, and nickel and iron mines, but, so far, all the promising gold mines have gone wrong in depth."

RAIL AND STEAMER

Baggageman W. Irwin, Moose Jaw, has been promoted to conductor.

The C. P. R. is reported to have purchased the Beaver steamship line.

Canadian railway business is still on the boom. Increases were $156,000 in G. T. R. and $151,000 in C. P. R. gross for last week.

Canadian Pacific conductors and trainmen are gathering at Montreal to interview officials regarding revision of wage schedules.

J. McMahon has let to W. Fleming a contract for driving piles and putting in boom at McMahon Bros. shingle mill. The work was started Monday.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Public Library.

Editor KOOTENAY MAIL:

Sir,—Your editorial in issue of 7th inst. anent a public library, reading room and gymnasium about covers the situation. The main idea, I feel, is to aim at permanency. It is easy enough to organize and get a start, it is another thing to make it a standing institution of our town. It is for all interested to think the matter out well, and when the time is ripe for action, a public meeting be called, when the subject can be threshed out and plans adopted such as will make it an assured success. There is no organization in the town strong enough to carry on successfully the contemplated institution. Situated as we are it can only be along public lines. The one happy feature so far is the general consensus of opinion as to the desirability of a public library, reading room and gymnasium. With the hope that the present year will see the matter an established fact,

I am etc.,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Fish Creek Roads.

Editor KOOTENAY MAIL:

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to draw attention through the medium of your columns to one or two matters which need looking to, from the powers that be, on Fish creek.

The snowfall here this year is a very heavy one, and if extra high water results, which is not unlikely, the consequences to Fish creek people may be extremely unpleasant and the cost to the government heavy.

As matters stand now, high water would not have to rise much higher than it did last year to sweep every bridge on the river before it.

Unless the log jam in the canyon is removed, traffic is almost sure to be interrupted on the Beaton road. Last year the water rose level with the stringers of the most northerly bridge in the canyon, a little more and it would have been afloat. The log jam removed, the water would be a good eight feet lower.

It is exceedingly doubtful if the bridge over the river on the Comaplix road at Camborne would be able to withstand the drift timber which water, a little higher than the normal, would be sure to bring down. These bridges gone, getting supplies into Camborne would prove a very expensive matter, and by the time high water arrives the population of Camborne will undoubtedly be tenfold what it is now.

Prevention in matters of this kind is a great deal cheaper than cure. It may not be possible to save the bridges crossing the river, but the Beaton road would be safe if the big jam were removed.

The true interests of Fish creek have suffered greatly from the rivalry which has resulted so far in two separate roads being kept up, thus dividing money, which, spent on one road, would keep it in a fair state of repair. I see no reason why this state of things should continue.

Were the bridge at Camborne put where it ought to have been built, lower down the river, one good road could equally well serve the interests of both Comaplix and Beaton.

The bridge at Camborne, if left where it now stands, will, I believe, sooner or later go down the river while down river excellent sites for bridges may be found.

It has been said to me that it is a good thing to have two roads because of passing teams and to prevent congestion of traffic; but it would cost a great deal less to widen out one road in various places where it would be necessary than it will be to keep up two separate roads, and one good road is very much to be preferred to two bad ones.

Although the cost of keeping up these roads in winter is infinitesimal as compared with summer, the folly of maintaining both is particularly apparent just now. Over a thousand feet of the Comaplix road is now filled with snowslide from the last storm. Slides have also come down in the canyon on the Beaton road, but the cost of getting through these is comparatively trifling. Hoping that some action may be taken in these matters and thanking you in anticipation for your courtesy in publishing these lines,

I am etc.,
EDGAR J. BRANFORD.
Camborne, Feb. 8th.

POLITICS.

The latest returns for Barnard give R. E. McPherson a majority of 237 over Chris Foley.

Joseph Martin's appeal to West Yale urges the electors to vote for Mr. Semlin so as to defeat the Prior government and bring on an election on straight party lines.

LABOR'S CALL.

Harold V. Poore, Canadian organizer of the G. B. R. E., has been laid up with sickness in Medicine Hat.

G. B. R. E. has now six divisions in Canada—at Vancouver, Revelstoke, Nelson, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto.

G. Estes, president G. B. R. E., proposes travelling from Victoria to Halifax this year, visiting all divisions including Revelstoke.

BANKING.

Manager Phipps, of the Imperial Bank, left for Nelson Tuesday.

Mr. Van Court, of Vancouver, has been transferred to the local branch of the Imperial Bank as teller.

The Eastern Townships Bank has decided to increase its capital to $3,000,000, and shares to $100 each.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company have started the pile driver at work fixing up their boom at the Eddy mill. Some of the new machinery has arrived.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke.

BY-LAW No. 70.

A By-law to regulate the conditions and terms under which water and electric light furnished by the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke may be supplied to and used by the inhabitants of the City of Revelstoke, and to fix the rents to be charged all persons using such water and electric light.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the conditions and terms under which water and electric light furnished by the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke may be supplied to and used by inhabitants of the City of Revelstoke, and fixing the rents to be charged all persons using such water and electric light.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke enact as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Council of the City of Revelstoke from time to time to fix the prices, rates or rents to be paid by consumers for the use of water supplied to consumers from the City waterworks, mains or connections and to fix the prices, rates or rents to be paid by consumers for the use of the electric light supplied to them from the mains of the electric light lines of said City, or any connections thereof, or for the use or convenience of, use of such water mains or electric lighting main wires and connections, and the prices of installing lights, and such prices, rates or rents when so fixed shall not be increased to any consumer unless such consumer has received one month's notice in writing from the Fire, Water and Light Committee of the Council as to such proposed change.

2. The prices, rates, rents, costs and charges shall be those mentioned in Schedule A annexed to this by-law, and the same shall be due and payable at the City Clerk's Office or to any person authorized to receive the same on the first day of each month for the month preceding.

3. In the case of non-payment of water rates or electric light rates within 30 days after the day upon which the same shall have become due and payable, the Fire, Water and Light Committee of the Council may cut off the supply of water or light, as the case may be, from the premises of the consumer so in default, without any notice, and the water or light as the case may be, shall not again be turned on except after payment of all arrears and of a further sum of one dollar to cover the expense of cutting off and turning on the water or light, as the case may be.

4. Application for water or for electric light shall be made to the City Clerk in writing on a form provided by the Council, giving a full and true statement of the various uses the water or the electric current, as the case may be, is about to be applied to and the number and description of fixtures or lamps and all other information that may be required in order that a correct estimate of the proper charge may be arrived at.

5. Upon the receipt of an application for electric light, wires except by an authorized agent of the Corporation, and then only when the wiring in the premises to be connected is done in conformity with the Fire Underwriters Rules and Regulations and to the satisfaction of the City Electrician.

6. It shall be lawful for the Fire, Water and Light Committee of the Council to cut off without notice the supply of water or electric current, as the case may be, for any of the following reasons:

(1.) For repairs.

(2.) In case of unavoidable accident.

(3.) For fraudulent misrepresentations in relation to consumption of water or light.

(4.) For non-compliance with the provisions of this by-law and the rules and regulations which shall from time to time be passed by the Fire, Water and Light Committee of the Council.

8. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons in any manner to interfere, meddle or tamper with any hydrant, stop cock or any other part of the water service in or under any public street, alley or place, or with any part of the electric lighting plant or system of the Corporation, or anything used in connection therewith.

9. Nothing in this by-law contained shall be so construed as to make it obligatory upon the Corporation to supply electric light continuously.

10. The prices of all material supplied or labor provided by the Corporation in making connections shall be net cash and shall be fixed by the Fire, Water and Light Committee of the Council.

11. Any person or persons who may require water for building or other special purposes shall make application in writing to the City Clerk, accompanied by an estimate of the number of bricks, yards of stone, barrels of lime or cement, for which the water is required, and pay the water rates in advance upon such estimated quantities; and if more materials are used, or intended to be used than that stated in the original estimates, the applicant or applicants shall pay the extra additional charges forthwith.

12. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to lend, sell, give or otherwise dispose of the water supplied by the City, or to permit the water to be taken or carried away for the use or benefit of others, except in case of fire, or to increase the supply agreed for with the said City, or to wrongfully neglect or improperly waste the water, or to sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the Corporation on lawns, gardens or yards except between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m.

13. The Fire, Water and Light Committee is hereby authorized to suspend or stop the supply of water to all customers for use in fountains or by hose, garden hose or sprinklers, or to further limit the hours for using the same, whenever in the discretion of the said Committee the public interests may require it.

14. All taps furnishing garden hose jets or sprinklers shall be turned off immediately on the sounding of the fire alarm, and shall not be turned on again until the fire is extinguished.

15. Application for the laying of service pipes or for turning on or off of the water to premises shall be made in writing by the owner of said premises, or his or her duly authorized agent at the City Clerk's office.

16. Upon the receipt of such application and the fee mentioned in this section and with the approval of the Fire, Water and Light Committee the Corporation will lay the main and lay a three-quarter-inch pipe with stop-cock to the street line and for each such connection the Council shall be entitled to demand and receive from the applicant in advance the sum of $1.50.

17. The Fire, Water and Light Committee shall in every case determine the size of the pipe to be used in supplying any premises and they shall also determine the position in the street in which it is to be laid, and charges shall be made according to size of pipe laid.

18. All service pipes shall be provided with stop and waste cocks and all the plumbers work shall be done in a workmanlike manner, with good material sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of the water, and to the satisfaction of the Fire, Water and Light Committee.

19. All consumers must keep their service pipes, stop-cocks and other fixtures on the premises in good repair and using, and protected from frost at their own expense.

20. No closet, urinal, sink or any of a pattern or action approved of by the Fire, Water and Light Committee shall be permitted in connection with the water works system.

21. Any authorized employee of the Corporation shall have and be allowed free access at proper hours of the day and upon reasonable notice being given and request made to all parts of every building in which water is delivered or connected or electric lamps are, and he may make examinations to see if any pipes, taps or fixtures are defective or if any use of water is being made contrary to the rules and regulations made from time to time by the Fire, Water and Light Committee of the Council notice shall be given of any defect requiring repair.

22. If any fixtures of such patent or pattern be not removed within 24 hours from the receipt of notice from the Fire, Water and Light Committee or any other person duly authorized by it, then the water or electric light may be and before the water or light is turned on again may be turned off on the premises where such fixtures shall be required and allowed to remain until the cost of turning the water off and on shall be paid by the consumer or person to whom supplied from such water main, and if any claim against the Corporation by reason of the cutting off the supply.

23. In case it is found that upon any premises of let more water is habitually used than is asked for in the aforementioned written statement to the City Clerk, the Fire, Water and Light Committee shall have authority to shut off the supply of water from said premises or lot, or may, at the expense of the owner, thereof, place a meter on the service pipe of such premises or lot, in which case the owner will be charged for water according to the rates set down in Schedule A annexed to this by-law.

24. A meter may be placed in connection with the service pipe of any premises at the request of the owner thereof, provided that said owner make the request in writing at the City Clerk's office, and that he or he pay in advance the cost of the meter and the fee for the removal. The water rates will be according to the charges set down in Schedule A annexed to this by-law.

25. No person except the duly authorized agents of the Council shall tap or make any connection with the City mains, or turn off or on any service pipe stop cock.

26. Any person paying rent for usage of City water shall be liable for same until he or she has given due notice to the City Clerk of his or her desire of discontinuing the use thereof.

27. Nothing in this by-law shall be construed to make it obligatory on the City to supply water continuously but if the water is shut off for more than 24 hours at any one time the city will deduct from the accounts for water due an amount in proportion to the number of days during which the water is so shut off.

28. It shall be lawful for the Fire, Water and Light Committee from time to time to make, amend or repeal such rules and regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of this by-law as, in their opinion, the public interests may require, and when such rules and regulations are signed by the chairman of the Fire, Water and Light Committee, and certified to by the City Clerk, and published once in any newspaper circulating within the municipality, they shall have the same force and persons shall be subject to the same penalties for the violation thereof, as for a violation of this By-law.

29. Any person or persons guilty of an infraction of the provisions of this By-law, or of an amendment or amendments thereof, shall upon summary conviction before the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the Municipality, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding thirty (30) days, with or without hard labor, for each offence.

30. The Fire, Water and Light Committee may at any time order or require any person or persons using or proposing to use the said electric light of this city to instal a meter or meters on the premises of such person or persons; said meter or meters to be purchased or rented from the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke and be installed under the supervision of the City Electrician as conditions of the city supplying such person or persons with electric light; and in the event of such person or persons refusing to abide by the orders of the Fire, Water and Light Committee in that behalf, the said Fire, Water and Light Committee may order that the wires, if any, connecting the premises of such person or persons with the main electric light current be cut out, and may refuse to supply such person or persons with electric light. On installation of such meter or meters the electric light rates payable by such person or persons shall be the meter rates set out in Schedule "A."

631. This By-law may be cited for all purposes as "Water and Electric Light Regulation By-law, 1903."

Read a first time February 13th, 1903.

Read a second time February 13th, 1903.

Read a third time with the unanimous consent of the Council, February 13th, 1903.

Received the assent of the Electors ..... 1903.

Reconsidered and finally passed and adopted by the Council ..... 1903.

CITY CLERK.

MAYOR.

Schedule A

WATER RATES—WHEN NOT ON METER.

Dwelling only, $1.50 per month.
Flush closets (each) 25c per month.
Lawns and gardens (for every 25 feet frontage) 50c per month during period in use; hours 7 to 9 p.m.
Public baths (each) $2.00 per month.
Laundries, $5.00 per month.
Hotels, $8.00 to $12.00 per month.
Breweries and Aerated water works, $5.00 to $20.00 per month.
Boarding houses and restaurants, $1.50 to $3.00 per month.
Stores, $1.00 to $2.00 per month.
Butcher shops, $2.00 per month.
Stables—Containing 4 head or under, 25c each head.
Stables—Containing over 4 head, 25c each for the first 4 and 10c each for all over 4.
Bakeries, $2.00 each per month.
Blocks with living rooms $2.00 to $10.00 per month.
Taps, outside buildings and accessible to public $1.50 per month.
Steam Boilers, $1.00 to $3.00 per month.
Building—Brick, per M. 16c.
Stone, per cubic yard, 10c.
Lime, per barrel, 15c.
Cement, per barrel, 15c.

WATER—METER RATES.

Up to 10,000 gals. per month, 50c per 1,000 gals.
10,000 to 25,000 gals. per month, 40c per 1,000 gals.
25,000 to 50,000 gals. per month, 30c per 1,000 gals.
Over 50,000 gals. per month, 20c per 1,000 gals.

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES
(When not on Meter)

Dome lights, to burn till midnight—
1 light only, $1.00 per month.
2 lights only, 60c each per month.
3 lights and over, 40c per month.
All night rate, $1.00 per light per month.
Commercial—
1 to 4 lights, 16 c.p. $1.00 per light per month.
5 and over, 75c per month.
Churches, 16 c.p. 50c per light, per month.

ELECTRIC LIGHT—METER RATES.

For the first 40 kilo-watts, 17c per kilo-watt.
For the next 60 kilo-watts, 12c per kilo-watt.
For over 100 kilo-watts, 10c per kilo-watt.
Meter rents 25c and 50c per month.
Water and light rates for special purposes to be fixed by Council or Fire, Water and Light Committee.

RATES FOR INSTALLING LIGHTS.

Concealed work, $1.50 per light.
Open work, $1.00 per light.
For every drop, including lamp socket and 1 foot of cord, 75c.
Installing meter, $2.00.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Fire Hall, Second Street, Revelstoke, B. C., between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and half-past seven o'clock in the afternoon on the Third day of March, 1903.

HENRY FLOYD,
Clerk of the Municipal Council.

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

FOR HIGH PRICES AND QUICK RETURNS SHIP YOUR FURS HIDES SENECA AND DEERSKINS TO THE McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. ST. PAUL — MINNEAPOLIS — MINN. LARGEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE. MARKET CHANGES CONVINCE YOURSELF. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

Not Selling Out
Not Giving Special Discounts.
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CONNOISSEURS AFFIRM

EXTRA SPECIAL
And Liqueur Quality
SCOTCH WHISKY

Connoisseurs affirm that "KING EDWARD VII." Scotch Whisky, Extra Special Quality, is the Leader in superior quality and pure wholesomeness, and as that reliable firm — Greenlees Bros. — have given positive assurance that the quality will be maintained—it is bound to increase in popularity.

This is confirmed by the large sales of this superior Old Scotch, being over 1,000 cases per month, and also corroborated by the best buyers in the country, who import the brand direct from the Argyleshire Distillers in large quantities—showing their confidence in the quality and popularity of the whisky.

Pure Whisky. All Dealers. Reasonable Price
LAWRENCE A. WILSON CO. LIMITED,
Agents, Montreal.
For Sale by The Revelstoke Wine and Spirit Company, Limited.

Then use the Advertising columns of the KOOTENAY MAIL, to procure bargains in Houses and Real Estate.

Many a man has secured a valuable bargain by advertising in the

KOOTENAY MAIL.

Try it and note the results.

The cost is low and the returns prompt and satisfactory.

RIPANS

I doctored for a year and a half for what the doctor told me was gall stones. I had read so much about the relief Ripans Tabules gave other people I thought I would get some. I have used eight of the 5-cent boxes and have not had a spell since.

AT DRUGGISTS

The five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

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is better than a Century Dictionary to the otherwise.

Our words to you today are:

HAVE YOUR PRINTING OF THE BEST STYLE AND QUALITY. TO GET BOTH ORDER OF THE KOOTENAY MAIL.

Orders by post have prompt attention

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British Columbia Agents for the celebrated "PERETANG" Sole Leather, Cut Soles and Heel Pieces.
Harness Leathers, Bridle, Saddle and Skirting Leathers, Lace and Latigo Leathers, Upper Leathers of all kinds.
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Shoemakers' Tools and Findings, Saddlery Hardware, Hides and Oils.
Two thousand Deerskins Wanted.
Catalogues and price lists on application.

A GUARANTEED CURE
For All Forms of Kidney Disease

We, the undersigned Druggists, are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:—

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured you waste no money."

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J. A. Miller & Co., Druggists, Revelstoke, B. C.
Walter Bews, Druggist, Revelstoke, B. C.

Get your Job Printing done at the MAIL Office.

A STRATAGEM THAT FAILED.

Throughout the entire course of my criminal career, which has included all sorts and conditions of ups and downs, I have encountered several very discouraging failures. I will endeavor to record the history of the most humiliating of these repulses in the lines that follow.

Early in September 1885, I found myself sitting in my den in St. Cole's, discussing the state of our mutual finances with Ted Basting, my oldest chum and partner. Basting was inclined to take a pessimistic view of the situation, and he puffed savagely at his glowing clay as though concentrating all the bitterness of his emotions on the tobacco which burned therein.

"Everything's played out and hoverdone," he remarked in a gloomy tone, "and that's the bloomin' truth. Blow me if I don't feel like joinin' the perlice force unless somethin' turns up before I'm much holder."

"My dear Ted," I remarked with a smile which I could not repress, "surely you would not disgrace your family in that manner?"

"Well, guv'nor, I dinno. A copper's life ain't arf bad when it happens to get 'old of a good beat, with plenty o' cooks an' pork pies in 'ow. But, there, wot's the good o' talkin' about such luxuries which it only makes my mouth water to think of, on without satisfying the vacancy jus' below my belt?"

"I quite agree with you," I replied, "but I fancy I am on the verge of effecting a coup which will bring us in sufficient to remove the vacancy for evermore, or rather to fill it up satisfactorily. What do you say to securing £20,000 worth of jewelry from Stonor's, the Bond street firm? How would that suit your book?"

He leaned back and peered at me cynically.

"Would it suit me down to the ground, guv'nor," he answered, "but the question is, 'ow do you propose to work the job?"

"By a means which is simplicity itself," I returned slowly, "and if you will listen for a few minutes I think you will agree with me that the plan is not only workable, but almost certain of success."

"All right, guv'nor, fire away and unfold your tale, as the song sez," he muttered, with a grin. "And, thus encouraged, I proceeded to explain my scheme.

"I propose to take a suite of rooms at the Hotel Recherche," I began, speaking in a slow, deliberate voice, so that he might follow my meaning, "and when I have secured the apartments in question I shall attire myself in a gorgeous clothing and pay a visit to Messrs. Stonor and Sons."

"Werry good," he muttered; "and wot then?"

"Then I shall ask to be shown some specimens of their best work. I shall explain that my wife is lying in a somewhat delicate state of health at the hotel, and that she desires me to choose some stones for her. After some deliberation I shall go on to point out that I would prefer my wife to view the things for herself, and that I would suggest their sending an assistant with a large assortment to the hotel during the afternoon."

"I see," he replied, nodding his large head, "and when the chap comes 'round with the stuff you'll just knock him on the head and scoot with the swag. Ha, ha, ha!" and here the worthy fellow laughed long and loud.

"Your surmise is perfectly correct except in one detail. I made answer. "I shall not knock him on the head, as you elegantly suggest, but shall administer to the gentleman a mild sedative in the form of a dose of chloroform, which will render him quite harmless, until we have made good our escape to the Continent. Or, rather, I shall leave to you the task of drugging our friend whilst I divert his attention in some manner or other. And now, if there is any weak spot in the scheme which you have noticed, let me know."

"Ow are you goin' to dispose of the stuff?" he asked, as he eyed me narrowly.

"Nothing will be easier. Our friend Groby, at Amsterdam, will discount the stones for us, after deducting his usual infinitesimal profit of 400 per cent."

Basting smiled approvingly.

"You've got a good 'ead on you, guv'nor, and no mistake," he muttered; "but there's jus' one other thing I should like to mention. What part do I play in this 'ere tragedy in one act? I ain't got to tog meself up as your missus, 'ave I?"

"Certainly not," I replied, laughing at the idea of the burly fellow attired as a woman; "you will simply figure as my man-servant when the jeweler's assistant arrives. The signal for putting him to sleep will be the words: 'Is not this stone badly set?' You understand?"

"In course I do. Directly you hutters them words the bloke'll turn to examine the stone, and then I pops up behind 'im and does the trick."

"Exactly."

We spent a further half hour in discussing several minor details, and when we parted for the night all was in train for the execution of the scheme, which promised to be the most profitable that we had ever undertaken.

A week later I drove up to the Hotel Recherche in a hansom, accompanied by some baggage in the shape of a trunk containing a large consignment of stones, a portmanteau wherein there reposed a few necessaries of the toilet, and lastly my faithful associate, Ted Basting, who, garbed in black, represented a valet to the life. Assuming what is known as a "lordly" manner, I engaged a couple of sleeping apartments for Basting and myself, together with an elegant sitting-room adjoining. The suite in question formed one of the most expensive in the hotel, but that detail did not trouble me at all, seeing that I did not contemplate waiting for the presentation of the bill.

We lunched in the great hostelry, my chum, of course, taking his meal at the servants' table, and directly the elaborate refection was concluded, I attired myself in a gorgeous frock-coat and silk hat, and, hailing a hansom which was passing the hotel, was driven rapidly to Bond street.

Messrs. Stonor and Sons' establishment was a huge double-fronted shop, containing more wealth in the shape of precious stones than any other half dozen places of the kind in England, and the arms of Royalty shone brilliantly over the door. Telling the cabman to await my return, I swaggered into the emporium and approached the long, glittering counter.

A gentlemanly assistant leaned towards me, asking in a low, mellifluous tone what he could have the honor of showing me. I hinted my requirements in a few peremptory words, which seemed to impress him very deeply, and during the next half hour I kept the youth busy displaying to me all sorts and conditions of precious stones, the mere sight of which made my mouth water, to use a somewhat forcible, though inelegant, expression.

When I had sustained the farce long enough I shrugged my shoulders disconsolately and observed:

"Really, I don't care to decide on anything without consulting my wife. Unfortunately, she is kept to the hotel by a bad cold and cannot stir out."

It was then that the assistant made the suggestion for which I was waiting.

"We could send round an assortment by one of our people, if you like, sir," he remarked affably, and then the lady could see for herself."

"Ah! an admirable plan," I cried, speaking as though the arrangement had occurred to me as he spoke. "Do you think you could send your man between five and six this evening?"

"Certainly, sir. Will you be good enough to state your name and hotel?"

"Here is my card." I returned, as I produced a piece of pasteboard specially printed for this purpose, and which bore the name of "The Hon. Charles Puget." "I am stopping at the Recherche."

"Thank you very much, sir. The messenger shall wait on you at the time you name."

He bowed politely and insisted on accompanying me into the street and holding open the flap of the hansom whilst I took my seat in the "vehicle." Much pleased with the success of my scheme thus far, I drove back to the hotel and told Basting that all was in capital train for the working of the stratagem. His eyes lit up with delight.

"Blow me, guv'nor," he muttered, "if you ain't a werry Nerpoleon o' doodicity. 'Pon my sivvy, it's a pleasure to commit a follerny with a bloke like you, and no mistake."

"Tush!" I said, quickly; "remember the game is not ended yet, and one false stroke may bring everything to ruin. Have you the chloroform ready?"

"Ere it is," he replied with a chuckle, producing a phial from his pocket.

"And the bag for the stones?" I asked.

"It's in the sitting-room. Everything's as right as a trivet, guv'nor, and if the job falls through it won't be along of any want o' forethought on the part of yours truly."

"Good!" I cried, "and now there is nothing to be done but to await the arrival of Messrs. Stonor's man."

* * * * * *

At a quarter past five a waiter entered and informed me that the jeweler's assistant was below.

"Show him up," I replied, smartly.

The man bowed and retired. A moment later a tall, pale-faced youth made his appearance, bearing a parcel in his arms.

"Good afternoon, sir," he said, softly. "I have brought some stones for your inspection."

"Oh, ah, yes," I exclaimed; "my wife will be down in a moment, and meantime, suppose I have a look at the things. Unfasten the parcel, if you please."

He obeyed silently. Whilst he was untying the string Basting walked into the room and busied himself with some imaginary work in order to account for his presence. Directly the paper had been removed from the jewel case, and the glittering contents displayed to my view, I took out a tiny diamond brooch and held it up to the light.

"Er — look here," I said, addressing the youth, "just examine this brooch. Is not the stone badly set?"

He was all attention in a moment, and Basting, having overheard the preconcerted signal, crept up behind him, pressed a chloroformed handkerchief to his nose, and dragged him to the ground. The young man struggled helplessly for a few seconds, and then with a heavy sigh became unconscious.

Without a moment's delay I grabbed the stones and placed them in the small bag. I then told Basting to quit the hotel and meet me outside Charing Cross Station, as the sight of my supposed valet accompanying me into the street might create suspicion. He obeyed with a grin, and ten minutes later we both stood upon the platform of the big terminus, awaiting the boat express to Folkestone. Arrived at the latter port we journeyed to Boulogne, and next morning caught the first train to the Dutch capital. All had worked thus far with the utmost smoothness, and no scheme in which I had taken part had ever occasioned me so little trouble, and so much amusement.

We breakfasted at the railway hotel in Amsterdam and then set out for Groby's den, situated in the east end of the city. Groby, though possessed of an English name, had lived so long in Holland that he spoke our tongue like a foreigner, and when we entered his "office" he greeted us with a very amazing accent.

"Ah! gute morning, zhentlemen," he said, smiling. "And vat brings you here dis fine morning?"

"Business, as usual, Mr. Groby," I replied, as I took the greasy hand which he extended to me; "my friend and I have engaged in the diamond trade of late, and we have brought you some very excellent stones."

"Ha, ha! dat was goot — very goot," cried Groby, rubbing his hands. "You know me, zhentlemen. You know that I give de best price in Holland for good tings."

"Well, here is your opportunity to be generous," I returned, as I opened the bag and drew forth the big collection of "annexed" jewels. "Look at these."

Groby eyed the stones for a few minutes narrowly. Then he burst into a hoarse, irritating laugh.

"Vat do you call dese?" he asked, slowly.

"I call them diamonds, rubies, and opals," I answered. "What do you call them?"

"Paste, my goot sir — paste, and noting more."

"Paste!" I thundered, as I turned sick with apprehension, while Basting eyed the merchant as though he contemplated designs upon his life. "Paste! Are you joking?"

"My goot fellow, I never choke in birness. All dis stuff is a goot imitation of the real ting, but I do not deal in imitations. Ze market price of ze lot would be, one thousand marks — dat is, fifty pounds in your Engleese money. Not a great more."

At first I would not believe this terrible truth. But when I perceived that Groby absolutely refused to accept the stones, and reiterated his decision that they were merely paste, I realized with an overwhelming pang that my task had been doomed to failure. With heavy hearts my chum and I departed from the dealer's office, and the language in which Basting indulged on our way to the hotel would have formed a valuable addition to the verbal stock-in-trade of a London cabman.

We sat in our little room discussing the incident with mournful speech. Neither of us could fathom the mystery of the affair — neither of us could understand how it had come about that Stonor and Sons had sent paste instead of genuine goods to the Hotel Recherche.

Next morning illumination came. Basting, who had been enjoying an early potation at a neighboring café, returned to the hotel, clutching a copy of Galignani's Messenger in his hand, whilst his eyes gleamed with fury.

"Read that paragraph, guv'nor," he yelled, "and you'll understand all."

He pointed to a passage that ran thus:

"Strange Sequel to a Daring Jewel Robbery.

"A very extraordinary affair is reported from London. It would appear that a few days ago a well-dressed stranger, called at Messrs. Stonor's, the well-known Bond street jewelers, and commissioned the firm to forward a consignment of stones for his wife's approval at the Hotel Recherche. On the clerk arriving at the hotel he was set upon by two men and drugged, and, needless to add, he found on recovery that his assailants had made good their escape. The extraordinary sequel to the episode lies in the fact that the rogues had their trouble for nothing, seeing that the stones which he displayed consisted of paste goods, worth at most some £50. It would seem that the assistant charged with the errand in question was also commissioned to proceed afterwards to another hotel, where he was to show some paste goods to another possible customer, but owing to the fact that he was suffering from severe neuralgia and sleeplessness he made a lucky mistake and displayed the sham stones to the thieves, the genuine articles being securely placed in his breast pocket. Thus has it come about that Messrs. Stonor have been preserved from a loss of some £20,000."

Basting stared at me with a curious expression in his eyes.

"Guv'nor," he muttered, "I should like to have that clurk all to myself for abaht two minutes."

"So should I," I answered.

And then we let the matter drop, for indeed it was too painful for further comment. — London Tit-Bits.

NEW RIFLE RANGE.

For Practice Just Established at Aldershot.

An English paper describes a rifle range of but 30 yards in length and allowing of perfect practice with the army service rifle and ammunition that has recently been most successfully experimented with at Aldershot. Those who have conducted the trials are enthusiastic over the results, and it is probable that at all suitable military depots the new safety rifle range will be shortly installed. No tube is used, and the shooting is wholly in the open air. The penetrative power of the Lee-Enfield rifle when loaded with service ammunition has hitherto rendered it impossible to give recruits that practical experience of firing so necessary to steadiness and good marksmanship without journeying to the nearest rifle butts, entailing loss of time and expense. The new range, however, overcomes the difficulty. The firing end is a sort of box tunnel on legs. The marksman is compelled to stand well within it in order to rest his elbows. His rifle muzzle protrudes slightly towards the target beyond the other end of the tunnel; the four sides of which however, check the rifle from being turned too far either to left or right, top or bottom. Some distance from the tunnel is a wooden shield, lightly backed by tin or shingle and having an open doorway. No shot can be fired from the tunnel that does not go through the doorway towards the target or embed itself in the shield. Beyond this again are wing shields to stop shots ricocheting from the doorway sides, and other shields, near the target, ensure absolute safety towards the sides. Ninety feet from the rifle the target is backed by an impenetrable wall. No bullet can go over the top of the target, as all bullets that go clean through the shield "doorway" must strike the target, and those that do not must be intercepted by the shield. The target bears a "bull" of about half an inch, and is equal to an 8-inch bull at 500 yards. It can be varied to suit other distances, as the rifle sight is corrected accordingly. The great advantages of the new range are its perfect safety, its moderate cost, and the immense value it is to recruits who accustom themselves to the weight, hang, pull, report, and kick of the ordinary rifle and the ordinary ammunition before being taken to the butts.

COMPARISONS.

"It is a solemn thing," said the young man, "when a woman trusts a man with her affections."

"It ain't as solemn," said the man with the pink necktie, "as when she won't trust him with his own wages."

Officer's Wife (fondly) — "Do you remember, John, how you used of an evening to hold my hand — my sweet little roseleaf' you used to call it, you funny boy — for hours and hours? How silly, silly my old boy used to be!" Old Boy (grumpily) — "Nonsense, Jane, don't be stupid. I was always practical and business-like. I did that just to keep you from the piano."

"But see here, my dear sir, you certainly ought to sue this grasping railroad monopoly for something. Weren't you hurt?" "No." "Got a shock, didn't you?" "Yes." "I have it! Sue 'em because the shock turned your hair grey." "But I'm bald." "Eh? Well, then, sue 'em because your hair would have turned grey if you had had any."

LIVES SAVED BY SECONDS.

PRESENCE OF MIND AND GREAT PLUCK AVERTED DEATH.

Saved General's Life, But Lost His Own—An Incident of the South African War.

During the Austrian army manoeuvres last year at Rembertova, artillery practice was in progress. Suddenly a young artillerist saw that one of the guns was trained upon the very spot where his general was standing. There was no time to give warning. The man flung himself in front of the general, knocking him down with the force of his impact. At that instant the gun went off. The general's life was saved, but the soldier, who was a Jew, and only twenty years old, was killed on the spot. The funeral was one of the most imposing ever seen in Warsaw. More than a hundred officers followed the body to the grave, and the general, whose life had been saved, shed tears as he pronounced the funeral oration.

There are emergencies in which more than pluck is needed. Quick thought and ready resource are sometimes more valuable in time of danger than even the most bull-headed bravery. That celebrated fighter, Maurice Gifford, owes his life to such a combination of quickness with valor. While in command of his own force, Gifford's Horse, during the Matabele Rebellion, he went out one night scouting. Stealing softly up the side of a kopje he came plump upon a burly native sentry. As the man's mouth opened to give the alarm, quick as a flash the Englishman jammed his revolver

DOWN HIS THROAT.

Gifford did not dare to fire, for fear of giving the alarm, so with his other hand he let drive, and catching the man between the eyes, stretched him senseless. Before he could recover he had gagged and bound his enemy and pursued his way in unbroken silence.

Another feat of ready resource, combined with heroic self-sacrifice, was performed during the recent war in South Africa. A party of Rimington's Scouts were galloping back to their column hotly pursued by a much superior force of Boers. Suddenly they came upon a stiff fence of barbed wire. They had no wire cutter among them, so turned at right angles, and galloped along it looking for an opening. Instead they found another fence running at right angles to the first. They were hopelessly trapped. A trooper named Fraser suddenly extricated himself from the throng. He pulled his feet from his stirrups, rammed home his spurs, and went at the fence as hard as he could pelt. The shock was fearful. The horse was killed on the spot, the man hurled many yards over its head. But the wires were snapped, and the others, riding through the gap, picked up the insensible body of their comrade and escaped.

By just such quick thought a keeper in a Hamburg menagerie saved a comrade's life which was apparently beyond all human aid. A full-grown tiger had suddenly turned upon the cleaner who had entered its cage. It was between him and the door, creeping slowly upon him with stealthy steps and yellow glow-eyes. The man, paralyzed with terror, stood motionless against the bars. There was only one spectator of the scene, and he was unarmed. But quick wit provided him with a weapon better than hot irons or rifles. A sharp hiss pierced the stillness, just the sound that the great python of the Indian jungle makes when

COILED READY TO STRIKE.

The tiger heard it, and its body quivered, and seemed to grow smaller. Another hiss, and the savage brute sank down cowering upon the floor of its cage, and thought no more of the terrified man, who lost no time in escaping.

It may be remembered that the transport Rapidan was forced by fire to return to Birkenhead after starting with troops and horses for South Africa. That the whole vessel, her cargo, and the lives of all her crew and passengers were not lost is due to the presence of mind and magnificent courage of one man. The fire first broke out among some stores near the engine room, and before anything could be done a couple of great drums of paraffin had burst, enveloping the whole engine room in a roaring sheet of flame. Hose could not be brought to bear, and the ship's doom appeared to be sealed.

Suddenly the beat of the pistons ceased, and a welcome sound of escaping steam was heard. Rushing about in the furnace beneath, the chief engineer had first stopped the engines, and then turned on all the steam cocks and drains. So quick was he that he escaped without being severely burnt. The hatches were closed down, and the fire was put out almost as rapidly as it had begun.

A train was caught in a sudden, furious forest fire. The flames, driven by a heavy gale, covered a mile or more of frontage along the line. It would have been death to pull up. It seemed equally fatal to proceed. The driver piled on steam and flew through the burning bush at express speed. The carriages were blistered and charred, the passengers scorched and screaming with terror. But not a single life was lost.

A story of how a man saved his own life by lightning-like rapidity of thought comes from the gold region of Alaska. A postman was traveling southwards last summer with valuable letters. He met a traveler lost and starving, fed him, and took him on with him. That night he was awakened from sleep by a terrible blow upon the head. Luckily his heavy fur cap saved his life. He sprang up and saw the other standing over him with an axe. The would-be murderer hesitated an instant. It was not so easy to kill a man awake and on his guard. In that second

A BRILLIANT IDEA

came to the postman.

"Poor fellow!" he said, pityingly. "He must have gone mad from cold and hunger."

The other dropped the axe. He was glad to be so well out of it. For the rest of the night the postman watched, and all next day kept the mad man well in front of him. The latter acted the part to perfection, and quite imagined that his companion believed him really insane. He was grievously surprised when, on their arrival at the next fort, his intended victim handed him over to the officer in charge of the mounted police. He is now enjoying a fourteen-year sentence.

Chief of Police McClaughry, of Chicago, had a well-deserved reputation for extraordinary coolness and quickness in time of danger. At one time, when he was chief warder at Joliet State Penitentiary, he was sitting alone in his office when a slight sound behind him made him turn. A dangerous convict was creeping upon him armed with an iron bar. "Don't you move!" hissed the criminal. "I'm going to get out, if I have to kill you!"

"Oh," said McClaughry, "I thought it was to-morrow you were going!"

The man looked at him in stupid amazement.

"Yes," said the warder, "didn't you know? A pardon came for you to-day in consideration of your good conduct. You can go now. I suppose, if you want to. You'd like to see the papers. They're in here, I believe."

He opened a drawer as he spoke, and in half a second the cowed convict was looking down the barrel of a heavy revolver.

NO SOUND OR FLASH.

French Officer's Invention for Silent Artillery.

Colt Humbert, a French officer, recently brought out an ingenious invention which, it is asserted, will entirely abolish sound, flash, and smoke when a gun is fired, but in its present stage the invention would apparently make a field gun a rather unwieldy machine.

The invention consists of a long tube screwed to the muzzle of the gun. The inside of the tube is fitted with a series of short steel cylinders. One end of these cylinders is quite open and the other closed, but with a hole in the centre slightly larger than the bore of the gun. The cylinders are placed in the tube till it is quite full. Then a screw plug is inserted, and all are pressed into close contact.

The tube is thus divided into a series of small compartments communicating with the bore of the gun and with each other by small holes at their bases. The result is that the volume of sound and the flash of the discharge are broken up. As soon as the shot clears the muzzle the gas rushes to the first compartment, where it is retained until the base projectile is clear of the entrance to the second cylinder, when it immediately follows it. This process is repeated from one compartment after another, with the result that the gas has gradually more and more room for expansion, and when the projectile finally leaves the tube the greater portion of gas has been collected in a reduced state of compression in the tube, from which it finally escapes without flash or sound.

KING ALFRED UP TO DATE.

Paris Baker Sleeps While His Cakes Burn.

A baker, whose shop is in the Rue Montaigne, Paris, tried to commit suicide a few mornings ago under somewhat unusual circumstances. The man suffered from a serious drawback for a baker. He found it impossible to keep awake at night, and it thus frequently happened that while he dozed off to sleep his bread was burned to a cinder. The result was that his customers, not liking their bread, began to leave him.

His wife, who, it would seem, is by no means possessed of an amiable temper, and who had to meet every complaint against her husband, created a scene every morning, and she told him that the next time he fell asleep and burned his bread she would leave him and get a divorce. This threat produced a deep impression on her husband's mind, and he resorted to various devices to keep himself awake. But in vain an hour later he was snoring. He woke up at four o'clock in the morning to find his bread burned to a cinder. The unfortunate baker was in despair, and, dreading the meeting with his wife, he rushed out of his shop and threw himself into the icy-cold water of the Seine. Happily he was seen by a policeman, who succeeded in rescuing him in a half-drowned condition. He was sent to the hospital. His wife visited the hospital in great distress, and readily promised to forgive him once more.

HE VANISHED.

"Oh, George, dear, I have a little favor I'd like to ask you before you go to town this morning," said Mrs. Jools the other morning.

"Well, what is it?"

"I wish you would just help Lizzie to move the piano out of the sitting room and get down those big bookcases. And I want the couch carried out of the room into the yard, where it can be thoroughly dusted. And, then if you'll just lend a hand in getting the carpet on the line and help Susan beat it, and take down those large pictures on the sitting-room wall and carry them out, so that all the dust can be brushed off the back, and —— Well, if he hasn't gone! That's just like a man! Ask him to do any little thing about the house and he flies off as if a mad bull were after him! I never saw anything like it!"

SHE NEEDED IT.

An old colored woman who had saved up a little money went to her lawyer to consult with him about investing it properly. When she was asked what interest she expected, she answered in a very sure and emphatic manner:

"Twelve per cent., Mr. Jedge."

When the attorney expressed some surprise, she explained her position thus:

"Well, jedge, I ain't got much money, an' yo' see I has ter git a big per cent. ter make up."

OVERHEARD IN THE JUNGLE.

"Are you aware," asked the learned monkey of the elephant, "that, according to the Latin, you have an impediment in your speech?"

"How so?" asked the elephant, as he deftly mashed a fly with his right ear.

"In Latin impedimenta means baggage, and you have a trunk—"

"I wish—" began the elephant, as he reached with determination for a convenient sapling. But the monkey was already in the top of a high tree.

Employer — "Well, what did he say when you called for that money?" Clerk — "That he would break every bone in my body and throw me out of the window if I showed my face there again." Employer — "Then go back at once and tell him he can't frighten me with his violence!"

PERSONAL TIT-BITS.

Prominent Actors on the Boards of Life's Theatre.

The Austrian Emperor is known to be a man of the simplest tastes, and yet is said to spend $250,000 a year on the palace tables. The daily cost of furnishing the Imperial table is from $200 to $250, while a State dinner, with from fifty to a hundred guests, costs from $2,000 to $3,000.

Sir William Harcourt takes very great care in preparing his speeches. On some occasions he writes them out from beginning to end, and often commits large parts of them to memory. He has declared that in doing so he is simply following in the footsteps of many a great orator.

Miss Minnie Schenck, of Williamsport, who is declared to be one of the best women rifle shots in the world, has just established a record of twenty consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yards. Miss Schenck, who uses a 22-calibre rifle, is a terror to sparrows. Out of fifty-six shots she did not miss once, using a 22-calibre rifle.

The shortest speech ever delivered by the King was in 1873, when, as Prince of Wales, he visited Plymouth. The Corporation presented an address which was not read, and the Prince, in reply, said: "Gentlemen, I thank you very much for your kindness." The audience waited for more, but His Royal Highness had finished.

Madame Adelina Patti has wonderfully youthful eyes, and thus accounts for their preservation: "I never read at night," she says. "If I can help it, I bathe my eyes in hot and cold water as feels best. I never read at twilight. I sleep fully nine hours, or more if I need it. I eat lightly, many times a day. I keep my eyes free by not making them tired. That is all."

Mr. John Burns tells a good story about one of his visits paid recently to a London County Council lunatic asylum. He was taking a short cut across the kitchen garden to the railway station when a patient working there suddenly flung up his hands in astonishment. "Well, I never," he said, "and you, too—the very last person I ever expected to see in here!"

It is rather remarkable that every baronet of the House of Knightley has either been a clergyman or the son of a clergyman. The first baronet (created in 1798) was a parson and was succeeded by the son of a clerical brother. The third baronet was a vicar, while the fourth was for sixty-two years rector of Preston Capes. The present baronet is the son of a clergyman, and the heir is the Rev. H. F. Knightley.

Madame Nordica, the opera singer, was very anxious to learn boxing. Her medical adviser, however, pointed out that an accidental blow on the neck or chest even with soft gloves, might wreck her vocal career. As a compromise she took to the ungentle art of punching a bag, and spends an hour or two at this healthy exercise every morning. She says bag-punching is a means of banishing adipose tissue is the finest thing in the world.

Londoners are laughing over a story in which Lord Roberts is a central figure. It concerns a prominent man of great physical proportions who, on being introduced to Lord Roberts, shaded his eyes in a would-be feeble attempt to simulate difficulty in seeing the small person of the Earl and remarked: "Ah, Lord Roberts, delighted. I have frequently heard of you, but I have never seen you before." To which his lordship calmly replied: "And I have frequently seen you, but I have never heard of you before."

There is no other person in England who holds such an interesting office as the Rev. H. Sinclair Brooke, M.A., vicar of Pembury in Kent, who fulfils the somewhat responsible post of captain of the local fire brigade. The brigade consists of ten men. It is under the control of the parish council, who when it was founded some little time ago, asked the vicar to serve as chief officer. Mr. Brooke drills his brigade at regular intervals, and they are a smart body of men. At practice and at fires he wears a fireman's uniform.

Queen Alexandra is said to be so passionately fond of clocks that she has some 300 of them—small, large, fancy, and plain—at Sandringham. Curiously enough, these have always been kept half an hour fast to humor the King, though the custom is supposed to be handed down from the famous Earl of Leicester. The finest collection in the world is supposed to be at Buckingham Palace, the number of clocks there being considerably over 300, while Marlborough House is believed to boast a collection of some 400.

There are very few people who would find any enjoyment in journeying through the streets of London during a heavy fog, yet Madame Modjeska has admitted that she derives considerable pleasure from riding through the streets of London when the atmosphere presents the appearance of pea-soup. When in London during foggy weather she used to call for her carriage and take a drive in order to study the weird effects produced by ghostly pedestrians and vehicles as they silently appeared and disappeared through the sooty and sulphuric London fog.

Sir Ernest Cassel, whose munificent gift of $500,000 to the King for a "Consumption Cure" last year was so much appreciated, has, like many other prominent millionaires, made his way in the world from very small beginnings. He commenced life as a clerk in a big financial house, and was very poorly paid. When he went to the heads of the firm for a rise the request was declined. However, he was presented with an asset of the firm, which had been a bad debt that no one had been able to turn into anything of value. It was a striking instance of his great ability that this very asset proved to be one of the main foundations of his fortune. For Sir Ernest made it pay, and was thus enabled soon afterwards to start a business on his own account.

Widow — "Do you think marriage is always a failure?" Bulfinch — "Always a failure! Well, I should say not. Why, I know a case where a wife fairly idolizes her husband, and he — why, he can't keep away from her a minute." Widow — "Bless me, how long have they been married?" Bulfinch — "Nearly a week."

STORIES OF ELOPEMENT.

RUNAWAY MATCHES OF PEOPLE OF ROYAL BLOOD.

There Is An Unfailing Fascination in These Stories of Elopements.

Almost a quarter of a century ago, if any lynx-eyed watcher had stationed himself at a convenient point of observation near a certain large house at Enghien, a suburb of Paris, he might have seen at dead of night a window stealthily open, a slight, hooded figure emerge from it and cautiously descend a ladder, at the foot of which a dark, manly figure was waiting to take the descending maiden in his arms. A few moments later the runaway couple were being whisked away to the altar and happiness.

But he would have been a very keen observer who could have recognized in the lady of the ladder the Princess Isabella of Spain, great-aunt of the boy monarch of our day, and in her attendant squire the Count Gurowski, the handsomest and most daring man of his time. But runaway matches do not always spell happiness, and this union, so romantically begun, ended in disaster and desertion within a few years, and fifteen years ago the gallant Count died, leaving his neglected wife dependent on the charity of relatives who scorned her.

Elopement seems to run in the royal blood of Spain, for the Princess Isabella's sister, Josephine, eloped from a palace in Madrid and from under the watchful eye of her mother, with a man of low extraction. Her lover began his career as a Havana journalist, and his first adventure in the domain of Cupid was as suitor for the hand of the daughter of a

WEALTHY LOCAL PLANTER.

But the planter had more exalted views for his daughter than to see her the wife of an impecunious and obscure penman, and he ordered him off his estate with words of scorn and threats of a horse whipping, little knowing that the man he despised would some day successfully aspire to the hand of a Royal Princess. Then Senor Ronte, for this was the contemned lover's name, carried his fascinations to Spain, where he made a name as a poet and where his fulsome verses won favor at the Spanish Court. The Princess Josephine fell under the spell of his flattery, and this new romance ended in an elopement and a secret wedding.

But the Princess Josephine was not the last of the royal ladies of Spain who took her matrimonial destiny in her own hand. She had a successor and a rival in very recent years in the Princess Elvira, who conceived a passion for an artist who stole her heart in Rome, and this gallant wielder of the brush ran away with his royal lady-love, in spite of the threats and frowns of her august relatives at the Courts of Spain and Austria.

The royal family of Bavaria is no whit behind that of Spain in its love of romantic weddings, as was proved a very short time ago, when another Princess Elvira fell in love with an impoverished but handsome count, and turning her back on palaces, ran away with him. More fortunate, however, than some of her predecessors, she was clever enough to win later the sanction of her family to her unorthodox marriage.

But the champion royal elopers was the Princess Amelie of Bavaria, who experienced the delights of at least three elopements. This good lady's life, however, was marked by such vagaries that

A MERE ELOPEMENT

may be regarded as quite a commonplace thing in it. On the occasion, it is said, of a performance at the Court Theatre she made her way to the stage and, to the consternation of the Court and the crowded house, insisted on dancing a pas seul, while on another occasion she is reported to have watched the performance from the insecure eminence of a seat on the balustrade of the royal box, with her feet hanging over the heads of the audience.

Another Princess of Bavaria, not many years ago startled Europe by a romantic and very irregular wedding. The Princess Elizabeth, a grand-daughter of the Austrian Empress, had conceived a violent affection for a young lieutenant of good family but of poor position and prospects. Every effort was made by her family to cure her of her infatuation, but to no purpose, and one morning it was discovered that she and her lover had vanished, leaving no trace behind them. They made their way into the heart of the Italian Alps, and were married there by an obliging and incurious priest, with the great, silent hills as witnesses of their nuptials. For some time they travelled together in Italy, until through the intervention of the Emperor of Austria, always a sympathizer with youthful lovers, they were forgiven and taken into favor again.

NO WASTE IN FRANCE.

There is no better place to study French frugality than in the parks and open squares of Paris. Go to one of the second-hand fairs held on the outer boulevards. What in other countries would be cast aside as useless is here exposed for sale, having been carefully sorted over by rag-pickers, whose sole support is the rubbish which you see—broken china, bits of glass, pieces of stone, old nails, old pots and pans, old shoes, old combs and brushes. Has she broken a saucer? For two cents she can replace them. Is her lock broken, her key lost? Behold a thousand from which to choose! The poor students may find their books, mothers their children's shoes. Each house in Paris is provided by the city with a large box. Into this the servants throw all that is not needed by the family, whether of food or raiment. Every morning the chiffoniers or ragpickers are privileged to search through these boxes before the contents are carted by the city to distant fields, where the refuse is employed in fertilizing the soil. From the homes of the wealthy the poor receive many articles of real value. Fifty thousand ragpickers, say the statistics, realize $10,000 daily from their pickings.

It is difficult to say who do you the most mischief, enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best.—Bulwer.

The one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is even the one who is always doing considerate small ones.—Robertson.

ABYSMAL DEPTHS

OR BLINDFOLD ON THE BRINK OF PRECIPICES

CHAPTER X.

"Professor" Montgomery had many tales of a wild youth which he was fond of reverting to. One day he told one which was of peculiar interest to me.

Of all the vagabond specs I ever launched into, none ever brought me in so much cash as the mesmerism dodge.

I started at these yards, and from that moment became an eager, and attentive listener.

When I first started in, I thought it was all humbug. I got hold of a sharp, clever girl, who pretended to mesmerize the accomplices I carried about with me, and who, by the aid of preconcerted words and signals from me, managed the clairvoyance business pretty well. But we only gulled the fools; the sharp ones were not had. Well, one fine morning this girl bolted off with one of the accomplices, and I was left in the lurch down in the Potteries, with my bills out, announcing a performance for the next night, and worst of all, the hall had been paid for in advance. What to do I did not know, for I could do nothing by myself. I walked gloomily about the town, to see that the bills and pictures were well out, more from mechanical habit than from any hope that I should get anything by them. Turning down a back street, I went into a public house and called for a glass of brandy and water. There was only one person in the room besides myself — a dirty, vulgar-looking fellow, who bore upon him the unmistakable marks of a follower of St. Crispin. He was inclined to be talkative. At first, I was too moody to bestow upon him any reply beyond a surly yes, or no. But, he was not to be snubbed; and, at last, the low cunning and coarse, humorous shrewdness of his remarks began to amuse me. I called for a liquor for him, and the conclusion was that we got pretty well inebriated. He invited me home to dinner with him. I accepted the invitation, and away, we forthwith, staggered along the tortuous streets and alleys.

He lived in a squalid court, a hideous-looking place, and the home he led me into was in keeping with its surroundings. I began to wish myself out of the adventure; with all my love of vagabondism, this was a little beyond me. Crouching over a handful of fire was a girl about thirteen or fourteen years of age, with fiery red hair, and a pale, sullen face, every bone of her thin angular body showing through the ragged scanty clothing that barely covered her. She rose from her seat with a scowling look, of disdain which changed to one of astonishment at the sight of a well-dressed stranger. She fixed her eyes upon me with an inquiring stare. Drunk as I was, there was something in those eyes that strangely affected me.

Her father ordered her about with oaths and threats, and would have used blows, I believe, had I not been there. The girl regarded him much in the manner of a caged tigress, who would like to fasten upon her keeper, but dare not. I kept watching her as she moved about, and suddenly a strange idea struck me. Could I get this girl to play the clairvoyant the next night? Whatever put the idea into my head I don't know. Had I been sober I should never have thought of such a thing. The town in which the entertainment was to be given was three or four miles off; consequently, especially when dressed for the occasion, there was little fear of her being recognized. If the affair breaks down, I thought, why, I must do a bolt, and leave the young lady to get out of the scrape the best she can, and give the Potteries a wide birth for the future. I at once put it to her father. Seizing upon the dilemma in which I was placed, and which I had somewhat incautiously laid bare to him, he tried to drive an extortionate bargain. While we were speaking the girl stopped her work, and leaning over the back of a chair facing us, listened eagerly to my proposition.

"'Do you think you can do it?' I said, said, turning to her.

"'I can do anything that you show me and teach me,' she answered, confidently.

"I soon informed her father that the terms he proposed were quite out of the question. He was obstinate, and I rose to leave. But the girl stayed me with a secret gesture, and going up to her father, said in a low voice: 'Father, are you mad to let him go? You know that you can get no work, and we will starve. I'd do anything to get out of this horrible misery."

"He stopped her with a curse, and a blow that she contrived to avoid. The end of it was, we came to terms, and celebrated the bargain by another orgie.

"The night came, and when she was clean, her hair dressed, and she was clothed in the black velvet dress that I carried about with me, she had a far more sibylline appearance, than her predecessorr. It is true that the dress was a little large, but these defects were scarcely noticeable to any other eyes except my own. I had drilled her well into her task, at which I found her wonderfully apt; and, although I anticipated a few blunders, I had every hope of a successful debut.

"Although she had never faced an audience before, and we had a large one that night, she was as fearless and self-possessed as though she had been used to it for years.

"One of the principal points of the performance was to select a man from the crowd, bring him on the platform put him into a mesmeric sleep, and then cause him to answer any questions that the clairvoyant might choose to put to him; added to which, he was made to promise to do certain things when he awoke. Hitherto we had used an accomplice for the purpose, who was planted in a certain understood part of the room. Whether she was confused by the sight of so many faces, or deceived by a resemblance, I do not know; but what was my dismay to see her select an entire stranger for the experiment! In sheer despair, I tried to cover the blunder by saying that the party selected was not a fit subject, from a certain similarity in the color of the hair and eyes to those of the girl, which did not exist, as the young man's were brown. The audience grew suspicious, and insisted that there should be no changes.

"With the perspiration starting from every pore, I waited for what I firmly believed would be an ignominious exposure. Conceive my astonishment when, when, after being subjected to the mesmeric influence of her eyes for three minutes, I saw him grow rigid, his eyes fixed, and his whole body drawn irresistibly toward her, just as I had so often seen feigned by my assistants. Not only that, but he answered every question put to him, some of a very awkward nature, with the air of a man irresistibly compelled against his will. She then desired that, as soon as she should take the influence off him, he should go to the chandelier in the middle of the room and burn his hat. And he did it, and I had to buy him a new one; but what did I care for that? I had discovered a fortune!

"Everywhere our success was enormous — crowded houses, no more accomplices, all genuine, except the clairvoyant, in which there was still a good deal of humbug; but that humbug she and I could manage together, without other assistance than that of a pianist.

"For two years we travyled the country pretty comfortably together, and during all that time Judith scarcely ever made a failure, for she had the tact always to select the individual whom she was certain of overpowering. But, in the meantime, old Stokes was growing discontented — he considered that he was too much kept in the background. The strangest thing of all was that he took to religious books, and to attending the meeting-houses. By and by, he used to disappear every Sunday for the whole day. At last I discovered his secret. He would go a few miles away from the town where we were exhibiting and do a little open-air preaching to the rustics. What a laugh I did have over the idea of drunken Bill Stokes turning preacher. He did not like this ridicule, and grew savage over it.

"We were exhibiting at Spaulding one night, to a very bad house, and just as Judith was in the middle of her performance — a young fellow was upon the platform, answering questions in the mesmeric sleep — two or three swells strolled into the front seats. They were highly amused at the manner in which the fellow seemed compelled to answer all kinds of absurd questions, evidently regarding the whole thing, however, as a sell. As soon as the young man dismissed, one of the party, in spite of the remonstrances of his companions, rose from his seat, and pompous, rose from his seat, and bounding upon the platform expressed a wish to be mesmerized. He had evidently been drinking hard and was half intoxicated. The event caused a great commotion in the room, as he and his companions were known to be gentlemen of position. At the first glance Judith could perceive that he was one of those strong-willed beings over whom she could exercise no influence. She declined. He insisted and declared the whole thing was a swindle. The people began to hiss — not him, but us.

"'I cannot mesmerize you, but I can your friend there,' said Judith, pointing to the dark-eyed, weak-looking man who had accompanied him.

"He objected, but his companion cried out, 'But you shall, Jack. No, hang it! fair play for Zenobia! We have called her an impostor, and we will give her a chance.'

"Very reluctantly, the young man mounted the platform, and took the chair indicated by Zenobia, very much to the delight of his friends, who clapped their hands, shouted 'Bravo!' and laughed uproariously.

"In two minutes he was rigid as a corpse and as helpless as a child. The expression of her eyes was something fearful; the whole audience, including even his companions, were hushed into silence; even I shuddered as I looked at her. She used her power mercilessly, asking him questions of the most sacred nature, to all of which he replied undisguisedly. This confidence so publicly given was growing very serious, when the first challenger again jumped upon the platform, and, placing himself between Judith and his friend, peremptorily forbade the affair to go any further. The moment her eyes were off him, the young fellow fell down in strong convulsions.

"There was an awful consternation in the room. People rushed upon the platform to render their assistance; others ran for brandy, while Judith stood aloof, leaning upon the piano, gloating malignantly over her work. Well, as soon as he recovered, they put him into a cab and sent him home, one of his companions accompanying. But the challenger, who had caused the commotion, remained behind until all the people were dispersed, and then walked home to our hotel with us. He not only confessed that no blame could be attached to the young lady for what had occurred, but very handsomely apologized for his rudeness in doubting her power.

"Well, of course the sensation in the town was something marvellous. For a week we turned crowds away from the doors nightly. Strange to say, the young man who had caused the sensation came every night, and persisted in desiring to be again mesmerized, although he still looked shaken and pale from the effects of the first experiment. This, however, I would not permit. Judith seemed to have acquired some strange fascination over him; he followed her like a shadow, and tried very hard to get up an intimacy. But she would scarcely deign to look upon him; she seemed always to feel a great contempt for those who were amenable to the mesmeric influence. To our other friend her behavior was very different. He came pretty often to the hotel, and I frequently found them in private confab together. I could not understand what a handsome swell like that could find to admire in bony, hatted Judith; not that I ever suspected anything wrong, for there was no sign of spooning in the conferences.

"Well, the last night came. I had left the hotel about five o'clock in the afternoon to walk round the town with our bill-poster, to see that all the pictures were collected that we had put in the windows, and I did not return, but went straight to the rooms, and dressed. When the time came to open the doors, the checkers came to me to say that Mr. Stokes, who was money-taker, had not arrived. I knocked at Judith's dressing-room door. She was not there. In an instant it darted upon my mind that I was sold — that they had bolted!

"I went off to the hotel. My suspicions were verified. They had left, bag and baggage, immediately after I had gone out. I went to the station, and found they had booked for Peterborough, but there all traces ceased, and from that time to this I have never heard of them. It will be warm for them if I ever do, for they completely broke me up — after saving them from starvation, too!

"Mr. Rodwell — that was the swell's name — and his friends disappeared at the same time. Then I discovered that they were strangers in the town — had only come down for the shooting season. The only person who could have given me any information — the landlord of the hotel, where they put up — had received his caution, and pretended to know nothing.

(To Be Continued)

SOME GREAT SLEEPERS.

Young Girl Remained in a Comatose Condition for One Year.

About three years ago quite a sensation was caused among medical experts by the remarkable case of a girl named Kramer, who lived in the village of Hoesweiler. This girl, who was thirteen years of age, suddenly fell into a deep sleep, from which she could not be awaked, and she remained in this comatose condition for a whole year, when she was removed to the lunatic asylum at Merzig. Nothing could be done for the child beyond carefully tending her, in the hope that she would awaken naturally, which she actually did two months after her admission. During the time she was asleep her teeth were so firmly clenched that her food had to be administered through the nose, and when she awoke her gums had completely overgrown her teeth. She was detained in the asylum until her faculties had resumed their normal condition, and until her memory, which had completely gone, was gradually restored. When discharged a perfect cure had been effected.

This case, which is probably one of the most remarkable of its kind which has ever been recorded, is by no means without a parallel, as the following will show.

Blanchet, a French physician, records the case of a patient — a lady twenty-four years of age — who on three separate occasions slept for extraordinary periods of time. At the age of eighteen she slept for forty days, at the age of twenty she again slept for fifty days, and the last recorded sleep extended for nearly a year. On this occasion she was supplied with liquid nourishment, and during the time she remained in the comatose condition she was motionless and insensible.

THE PULSE WAS SLOW

and her breathing scarcely perceptible, but her complexion remained florid and healthy.

Somewhat similar was the case of a laboring man named Samuel Clinton, who resided at Timsbury, near Bath. At the age of twenty-five he fell into a profound sleep, in which he continued for a month in spite of all the efforts that were made to rouse him from his lethargic slumber. When at length she awakened up he at once went about his work as if nothing unusual had happened. Two years later he slept for seventeen weeks, and during that time he occasionally, without waking, partook of the food which was constantly kept beside him. Again he awoke naturally, and on resuming work was somewhat surprised to find it was harvest time. The period that had elapsed between the sowing and reaping had been to him a blank. A year later, after complaining of a shivering and coldness in his back, he again fell into a sleep which lasted fully five months. Many and various were the means adopted for the purpose of rousing him, but all attempts proved fruitless. Even the infliction of pain, which under ordinary circumstances, would have been excruciating, failed to make the slightest impression upon him.

William Foxley, who was at one time pot-melter for the Mint in the Tower, of London, once slept for fourteen days and fifteen nights, and then awoke under the impression that he had slept no longer than usual. The most eminent physicians of the time were quite unable to account for his extraordinary sleep.

PETROLEUM SALADS.

Cottonseed oil, and linseed oil, there is good reason to believe, will probably have a rival at a not distant day in edible petroleum oil. What is the difference in edible oils? The question suggests the reasons for present experiments. As a matter of fact, petroleum has been successfully desulphurized and demineralized. Certain other solids and ingredients have been extracted from it, and the production of a fairly good edible oil has already been produced. The cost of this evolution, however, has as yet been so great as to remove the product from the field of competition and utility. Petroleum stock has already taken its place as a soap-grease. Why not? It has always been a good hand and wound wash, and it is healthful. It may cause a sense of discomfort to think of petroleum salad-oil, petroleum butter, and petroleum cooking oil, but such things are being worked upon now. Their names will be changed for commerce. Science is vivisecting them.

TEACHERS ON STRIKE.

The little principality of Birkenfeld, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, is threatened with the strange spectacle of a general strike of school teachers. The population is about 43,000 all told, but the pay of school teachers is so low that, after many vain efforts to obtain redress, they have drawn up an ultimatum in form, declaring that unless a new scale of emoluments be granted within a specified time, the entire body of school teachers will resign.

STORY OF A BLACK CHIEF

Few references to the lives of individuals who were carried from Africa to the Americans in the days of the slavers can be found in the annals of the slave trade, but one may obtain glimpses of two or three of them here and there, and of the incomplete stories that may be written from these glimpses there is one that seems worth preservation—the story of Quobah, an Ashantee war chief.

In the year 1805 the slaver brig Coraline, owned in Boston, and Commanded by a man known as Capt. Willing (his real name was Maurice Halter,) entered the Rio Volta, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo of rum, guns, ammunition, cotton cloth, and trinkets. Here a small schooner was chartered for a voyage up the river, and in this the captain and a part of the crew proceeded as far as the Ashantee town of Maire, a place of perhaps 3,000 inhabitants. There were not enough slaves for sale in Maire to make a cargo for the schooner, and, after a consultation with the king of the region, a raid into the interior was planned. For this raid the king supplied the men and food, while Capt. Willing supplied the arms, rum and tobacco, but Willing and several other whites went with the expedition, and so one of these, a boy known as Philip Drake, we are indebted for an account of the incidents of the journey.

The party that marched away into the great jungle included many soldiers armed with muskets, women to care for the camps and cook the food, and cows that supplied milk and served as pack animals. There were also a number of slaves whose duty it was to carry extra guns and the supplies of ammunition. The whole party numbered 150 people.

At the head of these raiders was Quobah, the war chief of Maire, and a noble negro. His size and strength were conspicuous. His skin was black and was kept glossy with palm oil. His head was high and of central shape, and he wore his woolly hair braided into stiff hanks. His teeth had been filed sharp, his cheeks showed the marks of wounds, and those marks were made conspicuous by borders of red paint. He dressed in a loose sack-like shirt of yellow cotton cloth striped with blue, and he wore a red cap with a tassel on his head. His arms included a huge spear, which he constantly carried, and a musket, a broadsword, and a war club that were carried by slaves, who were careful to keep him a rifle shot at all times while on the march.

To the black and white men alike it was a very pleasant excursion, for two or three days. The boy saw with delight the red monkeys that leaped chattering from limb to limb in the trees overhead, the birds of finest plumage that were captured with the hands alone, the flowers of gorgeous colors that were seen as they marched along a beaten trail. In fact, the party was so merry that raiders from Dahomey surrounded them one evening. Some of the merry-makers escaped, but when the fighting was over the survivors who had not escaped found themselves securely bound as slaves to the attacking party.

Among those slaves were Quobah and the white boy. It had taken a dozen warriors to down the giant Ashantee, and then they succeeded only after he was repeatedly struck from behind as he leaped to and from his assailants. And so unconquerable was his spirit that when marched toward the Dahomey village of Yallaba his captors found it necessary to fasten his arms to his sides by means of a stout wooden hoop that was tightened by a wedge driven down between his back and the hoop—this in addition to the rawhide thongs used on ordinary prisoners.

At Yallaba ruled a king named Mammee — an old black man dressed in red muslin. Mammee's most sacred fetish was a scarf woven from the hair of many human beings and beasts, and ornamented with the feathers and claws of birds and the teeth of ferocious animals and deadly reptiles. This he supposed added to his process in war and protected him from enemies, but his priests told him that its powers could be greatly increased if at a coming festival, the splendid fighter, Quobah, were sacrificed, to the spirit of the scarf. Quobah was condemned to die by torture, but when told of the fate awaiting him he curled his lips in scorn, and said he knew how to die like an Ashantee warrior.

Before the day of sacrifice arrived, however, two lions came to devastate the homes of Mammee's subjects, who lived in huts beyond the palisaded walls of the village. The planters fled to the village for safety, and for a time the people were as closely besieged as if an army of Ashantees lay in the forest. In the face of this danger the priests quickly decided that safety could be obtained only by an immediate sacrifice of the stalwart prisoner, and late in the afternoon of the next day, after the lions had driven in the planters, Quobah was conducted to the center of the enclosed village, where every inhabitant had gathered to see him die.

Out of the desperate straits into which he had fallen Quobah was able to find a way of escape from the priests. In a most politic speech he told the people that the way to use him as a sacrifice was to give him arms and let him go forth to meet the lions at the hour when they came in search of further victims. The king and the priests accepted the offer, thinking no doubt that if he were killed fighting the lions the wrath of the evil fetish would be averted. Accordingly, as the sun sank to the western horizon, Quobah walked forth from the palisaded town, armed with his spear, his broadsword, and his light carbine. The priests, with faces painted white, chanted a dismal strain, the women howled, and the soldiers clashed their swords, and spears together as he passed the gate. And the gate was not yet shut when the male lion came to the edge of the brush and with mane up, and tail lashing from side to side, galloped towards the wall. But Quobah, who had boasted that he know how to die like an Ashantee warrior, now advanced to meet the beast, and finally sank on his right knee, with his hand grasping his huge spear, which he placed on the ground with the point well to the front.

All that the howling of the people within the village died out entirely, and the lion crouched and leaped forward, while Quobah lifted the point of the spear, so that it pierced his shoulder.

The impact of the heavy brute upon the spear broke the shaft just below the head. Quobah by leaping to one side, avoided the brute, but it was soon on its feet again, ready for another spring, in spite of the steel blade through its shoulders. Quobah raised the carbine to shoot the beast, but before he was able to aim the weapon a roar was heard in the edge of the brush, and a lioness, with two large kittens, came galloping into the clearing. Heeding the approach of those, Quobah turned to look at the new danger and as he turned his head the lion sprang at his throat more.

Quobah saw his danger in time, and as the lion landed and fell over on his wounded shoulder he fired a bullet into its brain, dropping his carbine beside the carcass of the lion. Quobah drew his sword and turned to meet the lioness. An instant later she rose in a flying leap straight at the big Ashantee, but he caught her on the point of his sword, thrust it through her mouth into her vitals, and fell beneath the struggling brute. For a moment the people on the palisade wall suspected that Quobah had been killed, but when the kick of the lioness showed that she was in her death struggles they flocked forth and released him badly scratched, but not dangerously hurt. For this splendid fight Quobah was invited to become a member of the King's family. He might have become a Dahomian king in time, but he wanted to see Ashantee, and with his arms restored to him he walked away alone to his home.

A number of years later (February 14, 1817) the white boy, who had been renamed by his uncle, Capt. Willing, sailed from the African coast on the ship Calenda for Rio Janeiro, with 850 slaves on board. The ship reached Rio Janeiro in April, and on the 8th young Drake and an old friend went to visit a large estate known as the San Cerilo. The owner of this estate was a man named Flora. He had been an overseer for a Brazilian planter, and by successful ventures in the slave trade had acquired the means for the purchase of an estate of his own. Both as an overseer and an owner Flora had been noted for his cruelty to the slaves (a common characteristic of overseers who became owners) and while he was entertaining his guests the slaves of the San Benito rebelled.

At the time of the uprising Flora happened to be away from the great house, and for two days he sulked around the plantation while his guests with an overseer or two and a few faithful servants held the house like a fort. Eventually, however, the leader of the negroes found Flora's track and ran him to the mansion as a hound chases a deer to water. Then, knowing that they had their enemy surrounded, the whole mob gathered about the house, charged up, in spite of deadly shots from within, and set it on fire from every side. Night came on as the fire spread beyond control of those within, and the light of the flames revealed Flora and his friends to the enraged negroes without.

And when the leader of that negro mob, looking through a blazing room, saw his enemy, he charged through the flames, fearless of bullets, to reach him. It was then that young Drake saw that the leader had a high conical head, and woolly hair braided into stiff hanks, and scars on his cheeks that were outlined with red paint — saw that it was Quobah, the Ashantee warrior. In Ashantee words Drake revealed his identity and asked for mercy. Quobah recognized him, and granted the request. The others were killed.

"Go and tell the white king," Quobah has revenged himself," he said. "Quobah is ready to die, but he will be a slave no more."

Quobah had been captured again by slave raiders, and this time had been sold to a Rio Janeiro slaver. Flora had purchased him, seeing that he was "a high-strung nigger," had flogged him repeatedly to break him in. Of the details of the raid in which Quobah was captured in Africa nothing was learned. Of his life after the revolt on the San Benito estate it is known only that he fled with a few of his most capable associates to the interior, where he joined a tribe of Indians and remained with them unmolested.

TIPS IN ST. PETERSBURG

Speaking of high prices, Henry Norman's new book on Russia throws some interesting light on what it incidentally costs to visit St. Petersburg. To begin with, he tells us every house and hotel there contains a swarm of servants, and each one expects a tip. The man who takes your coat and hat at a private house, thinks ten cents little enough, and if you give a dollar or two to the attendant who performs the same modest service at an official residence, he is only satisfied. The tips of a wealthy Russian to a waiter at a good restaurant are something enormous. A decent room in a first-class hotel costs about $4 a day, and a closed carriage to take you to dinner, ten minutes' drive away, costs $5. A few sheets of note paper in your hotel costs you 25 cents, and the cheapest kind of a bath $1. Mr. Norman is a great traveler, and it is his testimony that St. Petersburg is far and away the most expensive city in the world.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

The true rule in business is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own.—Hindoo.

He sought for others the good he desired for himself. Let him pass on.—Egyptian.

Do as you would be done by.—Persian.

One should seek for others the happiness one desires for oneself.—Buddhist.

What you would not wish done to yourself do not unto others.—Chinese.

Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated.—Mohammedanism.

Do not that to a neighbor which you would take ill from him.—Grecian.

The law imprinted on the hearts of all men is to love the members of society as themselves.—Roman.

In Germany, boys must attend school up to 14 years, and girls to 13 years.

THEY MUST NOT BUNGLE

EMPLOYMENTS WITH TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITIES.

Importance of Greenwich Time — the Dangers of the Powder Mill.

It would be a very awkward thing indeed for Britain — and for five or six other nations as well — if a certain gentleman whom you have probably never heard of did not move his forefinger upon a button at the same moment every day. If he failed, every town in the country would feel it; scores of ocean-going ships round the coast would be detained, and a loss of some millions of dollars caused by the delay.

The reason of this is that the time which Europe goes by is calculated from Greenwich, where it is the business of a junior officer at the Observatory to keep his eye on a particular star and a thread of cobweb towards one o'clock every day.

To the ordinary man,

THE "CORRECT TIME"

means that his watch is within a few minutes or seconds of the post-office clock; but to the shipping of the world, and to all scientists and engineers, it has got to coincide to a fraction of a second with the motion of the earth in space. The sun does not count at all, and true time would be the same without him. Each day, toward one in the afternoon the time-supplier has to apply his eye to a large telescope, and watch one of a set of stars known as "clock stars." Across the focus of the telescope are fixed two or three threads of spider-web, which is the most perfectly straight line in Nature. One garden spider's web fixed in the telescope lasts two or three years.

As the earth moves the one o'clock star comes to walk across the field of the telescope, and when it reaches the center cobweb, the timer presses an electric button. The huge time-ball on the Observatory drops to the fraction of a second, and at that same fraction a score of other time-balls on windy headlands round the coasts drop, too, and the captains of a hundred ships waiting anxiously for the sign set their chronometers — the most accurate clocks made — without which they cannot accurately navigate. Every big town in the kingdom receives the time by electric current in the same instant, and a score of "one o'clock" guns boom in a score of seaports. If the timer were ever so little late in setting his telescope the opportunity would be gone, and all outward-bound shipping would have to wait till next day.

Another man, who would literally shake Britain if his eye overlooked a piece of iron the size of a pin's head, and who holds the safety of from 100 to 200 lives, and $4,000,000 worth of property, as well as the whole neighborhood around, on small wages, is the examiner of the workmen who go to their daily task at the great Government powder and explosive factories. Though excellent workmen the employes are apt by long use to grow less careful of all the little precautions

THAT MEAN SO MUCH

One of the most devastating explosions on record — at Ross — was caused by a single nail in the shoe of one of the employes. Such a trifle will strike a spark that, though quite unnoticeable, will explode as much powder as would fill a theatre. The examiner has to search every employe before he enters the works, and not the tiniest scrap of metal is allowed, of course, any matches, not a metal button, and everyone has to leave his boots away from the factory and put on a pair of felt shoes. So dangerous is the work that a stray piece of metal would almost certainly cause an explosion that would wreck half the neighborhood. One result of the recent explosion at Ardeer, in Ayrshire, was the breaking of 300 eggs in a shop at Irvine, a mile and a quarter away.

On about $5 a week — often less — a certain seaman on any first-class battleship in the British Navy has a job in which a single mistake might wipe out of existence 1,500 souls and a money value of nearly $10,000,000. This is the signaleman for the time being who carries out the signal orders of the admiral, either by the code flags or by flag-wagging, and directs the movements of the fleet. When a squadron is making a passage, it generally travels in what is called "gridiron" order, and in changing places, or at steam tactics — which are so dangerous that foreign navies do not practise them a single wrongly-signalled order would bring two of the vessels into collision, and one — probably both — would certainly be sunk. It is very easy to make a mistake in signalling, but only one serious error, resulting in an accident, has been made so far, and that was ten years ago. If a signalman makes even the smallest technical mistake he is hauled up and severely "dressed down." There are half a dozen ways of signalling in the navy.

Still more anxious — and even more certain to lead to terrible fatality if anything went wrong — are the six jobs of the signalmen in the six most complicated and difficult railway signal-boxes in Britain. Before these, all others are comparatively unimportant, and a mistake by any of these six men would easily produce an accident that would kill or injure from 200 to 300 people, and destroy about $400,000 worth of property within twenty counted seconds. At wages ranging little above $8 a week, this is one of the largest "orders" in Britain, and has one of the finest records in each case, and the heads and hands of these men deal with more lives and more money value per day than any others.

The chief are King's Cross, St. Pancras, Liverpool street, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Waterloo. Something like 500 trains a day pass under the service of these "boxes," besides the auxiliary signal stations, carrying

ABOUT 15,000 PEOPLE

and an average of $250,000 worth of goods, not counting the "rolling stock." A wrong lever pulled among the forest of jointed iron bars and medley of tinkling bells, that hardly ever cease ringing, would transform a train loaded to the brim with lives and goods any distance away into a ghastly scrapheap of blood and iron. The work of each man spreads over from ten to fourteen hours, and though numberless accidents have occurred through mistakes in smaller signal boxes, none of these have ever made an error.

THESE HAIR TONICS

Druggist—Now, here's something I've been selling with great success for years. It will raise a luxuriant head of hair in a few weeks!

Still less known, in their anxious loneliness, are the keepers of the four biggest dams in England. None of these earn more than twenty-five shillings a week, and half a dozen times has a huge catastrophe been averted by their care. A man who lives in a cottage by the side of a dam, and has to make the same inspection of it, the same report, day and night, year in and year out, might well grow indifferent at last, and take less care — especially as the dams are mighty erections of stonework, which look as if the Atlantic Ocean itself would not undermine them, let alone a river.

In the great Scroby Dam, in Lancashire, if the watchman had not seen and reported the tiny bulge and trickle in the side four years ago, another twenty-four hours would have brought 20,000,000 tons of water sweeping down the valley, which could not have failed to utterly wipe out several millions worth of houses and factories, and must have drowned 300 or 400 people. The little sign that a rift had started in the dam was all the warning, but the watchman detected it, and the repair was started instantly. A few hundreds of dollars saved a calamity that many fortunes could not have prevented a day and night later, when the floods came down. Twice have flaws been discovered in the Morton Dam, near Sheffield, that would have led to destruction; but both were seen in time, though one was only the bulging of a stone by not more than an eighth of an inch.—London Answers.

ALCOHOL MOTORS

Germany Is Making Great Progress With Them.

Germany has made a remarkable advance in the past eighteen months in perfecting and utilizing the alcohol motor. This progress is attributed largely to the intense personal interest which the Emperor has taken in the application of alcohol to industrial purposes.

The Germans are asserting great advantages for the alcohol motor over the ordinary steam engine. The new motors, for example, may be filled, oiled and started in from two to three minutes; there is no need constantly to supply them with coal; there is no smoke or smell; the weight of the motor is only about half of a steam engine of equal power, and alcohol is easily obtainable in all districts.

A large part of the alcohol is made from potatoes, of which the empire produces more than any other country in Europe. Molasses, the residue left from beet sugar manufacture, is also largely used as the raw material of alcohol.

Thus far it has been found that, at its present price, the alcohol motor competes successfully with all forms of motive energy of less than twenty horse-power. It is thus specially adapted for threshing, grain pumping, and other kinds of farm work.

The result is that a large part of the alcohol fuel produced in farming regions, remote from coal fields, is already being consumed in the districts where it is distilled. It is running pumps, saws for cutting lumber, and flour mills, in addition to its service on the farms.

The world is talking from time to time of the day when coal resources will be exhausted. It is ceasing to wonder, however, about the substitutes that will replace coal. It is already evident that alcohol is to be one of the best and most practicable sources of motive power, and the supply of alcohol can never, like coal, become exhausted. It will be distilled in abundance as long as fields are fertile. As long as the vegetation used to produce alcohol grows there will be no danger of a failure of the supply.

ILL LUCK FOR 1903.

Old Moore's Almanac for the first six months of 1903 has just been published in London and some very gloomy predictions appear in it.

In January, it says, there will be troubles in the east and a conspiracy in Ireland; in February there will be trouble and bloody riots in Spain; in March both Great Britain and Spain will meet with serious losses, the former in the Transvaal and at the Cape, and the latter at home; in April there will be political assassinations in England, furious conflicts in China and conspiracies in Turkey; in May there will be a famine in India and a civil war in Spain, and in June a prosperous epoch will begin for England and one of misfortune for Germany.

THE X-RAY IN DENTISTRY.

The X-ray is being used in dentistry with considerable success. It sometimes happens that the permanent or "second" teeth are not properly cut. The mouth is thus disfigured by the loss of the first set of teeth and the non-appearance of the second teeth. With the X-ray the dentist can determine whether the second tooth is in the gum, and, if so, why it has not appeared. The obstruction is removed, a passage opened and the tooth works gradually down into place.

The magnolia has a more powerful perfume than any other flower.

PRESBYTERY

Of Kamloops In Session at Revelstoke on Wednesday.

The Presbytery of the district of Kamloops met in the Presbyterian church here Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Boyle, of Ashcroft, (moderator) presiding, and Rev. D. G. Campbell, of Armstrong, clerk of session. Others present were: Revs. Stewart (Kamloops), Caldor (Revelstoke), Foote and Muir (Kelowna), Mason (Nicola), Gould (Salmon Arm), Crow (Vernon), White (Peachland), Campbell (ordained missionary), and Messrs. Parr and Scott, missionaries.

It was resolved the Home Mission meeting be adjourned till arrival of Rev. Dr. Herdman.

Revs. Stewart and Mason were appointed to examine Rev. Mr. Foote, who had just arrived from Manitoba.

The clerk reported names of Revs. McCoy, McLeod and Hogg taken off roll.

Revs. Campbell and Craw were added to roll.

Kootenay Presbytery intimated ordained missionaries would in future be known as ministers in charge.

Colleges at Halifax and Montreal intimated vacancies in chairs.

A circular re family worship was referred to Revs. Campbell, Craw, White and Mr. S. A. Muir, of Vernon, to report.

Rev. J. F. Gibson asked year's leave of absence owing to death in family in Ireland.—Granted.

General Assembly applied for $30, Presbytery's share of synod expenses.

Rev. Stewart said the claim was unjust. They had hitherto paid only $12. He moved $15 be paid and it be pointed out this would be found to be a fair contribution in comparison with other presbyteries.

Sir Thomas Taylor asked full particulars re church property.—To be furnished.

Presbytery adjourned at noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming at 2 p. m. the committee appointed reported examinations of Rev. Mr. Foote satisfactory.

Petitions were read from board of management of Presbyterian church Revelstoke asking for session. Discussion on this occupied the afternoon, Ald. McLeod, A. McNab, T. More and T. Lewis addressing the presbytery. Mr. Lewis expressed his desire to work in harmony with the church and this led to a most pleasing incident resulting in mutual explanation and amicable settlement between the dissenting sections of the congregation, Messrs. Lewis and G. M. Clark to be restored to the eldership. Members of the presbytery expressed great satisfaction at the settlement and the christian spirit exhibited by the dissentients.

A unanimous call from Vernon was presented to Rev. Mr. Craw, and accepted by him. It was resolved to ordain Mr. Craw into Vernon charge on March 3rd, Rev. Mr. White to preach on occasion, Rev. D. G. Campbell to address congregation and S. A. Muir to address minister.

It was resolved to recommend synod to meet in St. Andrew's Church, Westminster, instead of Kamloops as formerly proposed, on Friday preceding meeting general assembly at Vancouver; and that Dr. Fraser, of St. Stephens Church, St. John, N. B., be recommended to board of Presbyterian College in Montreal for appointment to professional chair.

The presbytery adjourned till 8 p. m.

EVENING SITTING.

At the evening sitting Rev. C. Foote was ordained into the ministry.

The establishment of a school in connection with the church for children of parents living in isolated places, to be located preferably in Kamloops, was discussed, and Revs. Stewart, White, Campbell and Boyle were appointed a committee to report to synod on matter.

THURSDAY.

Presbytery met at 9 a. m. Dr. Herdman, superintendent of missions, attended.

Home mission report was discussed. Two new districts were created, Arrowhead and Glenemma, and the following appointments made: Ashcroft, Rev. R. Boyle; Arrowhead, Rev. T. S. Glassford; Barkerville, Rev. A. Cameron; Cariboo road, student; Clinton, ordained minister; Glenemma, student; Illecillewaet, W. L. Parr; Kelowna, Rev. C. Foote; Lumby, R. H. Scott; Nicola, Rev. G. Mason; North Bend, Rev. J. Laing; North Thompson, T. O. Miller; Princeton, Rev. P. D. Muir; Quesnelle, J. W. F. Robertson; Salmon Arm, Rev. W. F. Gould; Peachland, Rev. C. White, B. A., Trout Lake, Rev. C. W. McColl.

Rev. Dr. Herdman suggested ministers visiting General Assembly be requested to come out a week ahead and that pulpits be thrown open to them so they might get some idea of the work of the church in the west.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reports of Manitoba College and Infirm Ministers Fund were considered.

On report of Church Life and Work being read Rev. D. G. Campbell urged the schemes of the church be laid before the people in better form, and Rev. J. C. Stewart outlined a plan used at Kamloops.

The augmentation report dealt with Spallumcheen and was considered very satisfactory.

Rev. Stewart said the Presbytery Fund was always short owing to congregations not paying assessments.

Rev. Craw was appointed reporter of proceedings.

TEMPERANCE.

Rev. Mason urged steps be taken on temperance. He complained of the licensing laws and urged the license fee be raised to prevent licenses in small places.

Dr Herdman said nothing struck him more than this. How could the country prosper with so many licensed houses? Rev. Mason and J. D. Swanson, Kamloops, to draw up finding, and Revs. Mason and Doyle committee to present minute to synod.

Hearty thanks were recorded to friends in Revelstoke who had entertained members and to C.P.R. for favors, copies of latter resolution to be forwarded to General Supt. Marpole, Messrs. Coyle and Kerr, and head office at Montreal.

The committee on school in connection with church submitted circulars to be sent to parents and friends recommending joint stock company be formed for purpose.

Presbytery adjourned to Vernon, March 3rd.

THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Sutherland Appointed Resident Surgeon.

An important meeting of hospital trustees was held Tuesday night when applications were opened for position of resident surgeon. Many applications were received several being from men high up in their profession in the east, but the fact they did not hold the license for the province debarred them from consideration.

Eventually three names were decided on for the selection, namely Drs. Cross, Graham (of Liverpool, England) and Sutherland, of Kamloops.

The vote of the trustees stood: Dr. Cross, 2; Dr. Graham, 5; Dr. Sutherland, 10. Dr. Sutherland was therefore appointed at a salary of $2,100 a year and will enter on his duties immediately.

PRESENTATION

To Wallace Ludgate On Leaving For Arrowhead.

Wallace Ludgate, who had charge of construction of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company's mill at Vancouver, has severed his connection with that company to go to Arrowhead to look after the construction of a mill for his brother. Before his departure Mr. Ludgate was presented with a handsome Masonic charm bearing on its reverse the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. Wallace Ludgate as a token of esteem by the employees of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co."

Mr. Ludgate was taken by surprise. He said that he was not a speaker, but asked them to join him in disposing of a box of prime Havana perfectors. Mr. Ludgate had the good will of all the men with whom he came in contact.—World.

SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

J. D. Sibbald Interests Eastern Capital In Big Bend.

J. D. Sibbald returned Monday morning from a trip to the east extending over two months with a view to interesting eastern capital in the Revelstoke and McCullough Creek Hydraulic Company. He reports having had a very successful trip, and having enlisted leading eastern capitalists in the enterprise, with assurances of all the capital required.

The company is now in a position to proceed actively with its operations in spring. The successful flotation of the Revelstoke and McCullough Creek Company will do much to assist the promotion of other enterprises in the Bend.

GOLDEN.

The Laborers Co-operative To Be Re-organized.

The same company intends completing its smelter and testing it. The Good Luck mine, operated by the company, continues to look well.

The Laborers Co-operative Association have abandoned their co-operative store enterprise and are arranging to lease the Golden Star to Editor Sharpe.

Arrangements are being made for the amalgamation of the Laborers Co-operative and one of the companies operating on Ice river, thus making a large amount of capital available for development work. Under the new board of management the company intends devoting its attention specially to its mining enterprises and dropping its subsidiary schemes.

Is There a Weak Spot That Is Likely to Develop Disease?

Paine's Celery Compound

Quickly Reaches the Affected Parts, Fortifies Them and Imparts New Life to the Blood.

Are you conscious of a weak spot in connection with any of the great organs of the body? Do your kidneys bother you? It may be that you experience pain in urination or pain in the small of the back. You perhaps find the skin dry and harsh, the urine high colored or a deposit in it. Any of these symptoms point to kidney trouble.

Is your liver doing its great work properly? If you have vomiting, nausea, furred tongue, constipation or disordered vision, there is a weak spot in the liver. This demands instant attention.

Is the network of muscular fibres of the stomach in a healthy condition, or are the nerves weak, irritated or inflamed? Is digestion poor? Have you dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, water brash or flatulence? Any of these troubles are forerunners of suffering and ill health.

Does your blood as it courses to all parts of the body carry nourishment and life, or is it filled with impurities and poisons? Unless you have a full and vigorous supply of pure blood your life is daily in danger.

Eminent medical men and the tens of thousands made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound will tell you that this marvelous medicine is your sure deliverer from all the troubles we have mentioned. Paine's Celery Compound quickly and promptly reaches the weak and suffering parts, fortifies them, gives new life to the blood, nourishes the nerves, builds muscle and tissue, and makes you rejoice in a condition of health that will be permanent and lasting.

For Over Twenty Years

DIAMOND DYES

Have Been the Popular Home Dyes.

A Child Can Use Them With Success.

Today, Diamond Dyes are the standard and popular dyes in every civilized land of the world. Every new discovery in dyeing has been utilized to improve and make them absolutely perfect. They are now the simplest, strongest, most brilliant and most reliable of all home dyes. Diamond Dyes never disappoint; they give perfect results; they save time and money.

A new Dye Book, 45 samples of dyed cloth and full range of new designs of the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns will be sent free if you send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

CLUBBING OFFER

The Kootenay Mail AND Winnipeg Weekly Free Press

Sent free to any address for a year for

$2.75

Special set of 12 pictures given with Free Press.

Send address and subscription to KOOTENAY MAIL, Revelstoke.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN OYSTERS AND CLAMS

(SHELLED OR UNSHELLED)

201 Carrall st. VANCOUVER, B. C

DO YOU WANT $65 PER MONTH WITH QUICK ADVANCE?

If so learn telegraphy.

The C. P. R. engaged another Pitman's College graduate at $65 per month.

Good operators in demand.

College specially fitted with instruments.

Begin at once. Constant practice. Fees—Monthly.

Pitman's Business College.

Opposite Hotel Vancouver.

PRINTING.

THE KOOTENAY MAIL JOB Printing Department is equipped with the latest and best machinery, and a large assortment of fashionable type faces. We solicit orders for all kinds of printing—no job being too large and none too small. Careful attention is given all work, and satisfaction guaranteed. A trial order will convince you that it pays to have your printing done at the Kootenay Mail office, Revelstoke.

BLANK FORMS

—FOR—

Mining & Legal Purposes

Transfers, Options, Powers of Attorney, Statutory Declarations, Proxies, etc., can be obtained at the

..Kootenay Mail Office..

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

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

R. GORDON, SECRETARY.

SELKIRK LODGE, NO. 12, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday evening in Selkirk Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

J. OUTHETT, N. G. J. MATHIE, SEC.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Greenhouse and Hardy Plants

Roses, Rhododendrons, etc.

Tons of Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds for Spring Planting.

CUT FLOWERS for Balls, Weddings Church Decorations Funeral Designs.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BEE SUPPLIES, FRUIT BASKETS, FERTILIZERS

Catalogue Free. Eastern Prices or Less.

M. J. HENRY,

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WHITE LABOR ONLY.

Jas. I. Woodrow,

BUTCHER.

Retail Dealer In

BEEF, PORK MUTTON, Etc.

Fish and Game in Season.

All orders promptly filled.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Corner Douglas and King streets

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium.

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

Halcyon Hot Springs Arrow Lake, B. C.

THE CITY EXPRESS

E. W. B. Paget, Prop.

Prompt delivery of parcels, baggage, etc., to any part of the City.

Any Kind of Transferring Undertaken.

All orders left at R. M. Smythe's Tobacco Store, or by Telephone, No. 7 will receive prompt attention.

SEE

Wing Chung's newly imported stock of Chinese and Japanese goods.

The best assortment ever landed in Revelstoke of useful and ornamental articles:

Tea services, Plates, Baskets, Cane Chairs, Handkerchiefs, Flower Pots, Umbrella Stands, Lunch Baskets, Smoking Jackets, Silk Goods.

GOLD FISH

Finest stock of candies and fruit in town.

Front Street, Revelstoke

UNION

..CIGAR FACTORY..

BRANDS

"Our Special" & "The Union."

H. A. BROWN PROP.

REVELSTOKE, - - B. C

PATENTS Trademarks and Copyrights obtained in all countries.

ROWLAND BRITTAIN,

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Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, Bank of B. N. A. Buildings, Hastings Street

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A postcard will secure an evening appointment for those who cannot call during the day

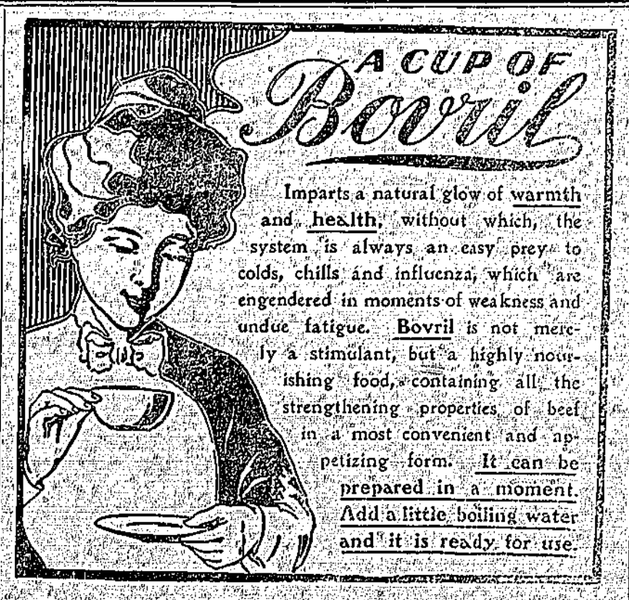
To Trappers

Raw Furs Bought

Cash Prices Paid

F. B. WELLS,

Exporter of Furs.



Imparts a natural glow of warmth and health, without which, the system is always an easy prey to colds, chills and influenza, which are engendered in moments of weakness and undue fatigue. Bovril is not merely a stimulant, but a highly nourishing food, containing all the strengthening properties of beef in a most convenient and appetizing form. It can be prepared in a moment. Add a little boiling water and it is ready for use.

E. B. EDDY'S

PARLOR MATCHES

"KING EDWARD" 1000s.

"HEADLIGHT," 500s.

"EAGLE," 100s and 200s.

"VICTORIA."

"LITTLE COMET."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Are the best that can be bought.

"Don't experiment with other and inferior brands."

USE EDDY'S

UNION HOTEL

J. LAUGHTON, Proprietor,

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

This hotel is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is the most conveniently situated hotel in the city, being at the corner of First Street and Connaught Avenue, in the heart of the business portion of the city, convenient to railway station and post office.

First Class Accommodation and Table.

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Central Hotel,

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

Newly built. First-class in every respect. All modern conveniences. Large Sample Rooms.

Rates $1.50 per Day Special Weekly Rates.

Queen's Hotel, Trout Lake, under same management.

HOTEL LARDEAU

COMAPLIX

The Best House in Town. - Well Furnished - Good Table

Best Brands of WINES, SPIRITS and CIGARS kept in Stock.

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ORIENTAL HOTEL

ably furnished with the choicest the market affords. Best Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

Rates $1 a day. Monthly rate.

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One Block from C P R Depot and Steamboat Wharves

Re furnished and Re-modeled Rates $1.50 to $2 per day

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Just Remodelled and Refurnished with all Modern Conveniences.

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Rooms in Suites with Baths and Toilets attached, flowing Hot and Cold Water, Inside Toilets on each floor, Gas Lighted and Steam Heated Throughout.

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J. H. YOUNG, - - - Proprietor.

Best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Travellers to Fish Creek will find excellent accommodation at this Hotel.

GRAZING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

P. G. KEYES,

Secretary, Department of the Interior.

TIME TABLE

S. S. "Archer" on S. S. "Lardeau"

Running between Arrowhead, Thomson's Landing and Comaplix, commencing Oct. 11th, 1901, will sail as follows (weather permitting):

Leave Arrowhead for Thomson's Landing and Comaplix twice daily at 10k. and 15k.

Leave Comaplix and Thomson's Landing for Arrowhead twice daily at 7.15k. and 12.15k.

Making close connections with all C. P. R. trains and boats.

The owners reserve the right to change times of sailings without notice.

THE FRED ROBINSON LUMBER CO. LTD.

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Managing Director.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Royal Mail Lines.

Cheapest Route to the Old Country.

ALLAN LINE—From St. John.

Pretorian	Feb. 28
Numidian	March 7
Parisian	March 14
Tonian	March 21
Corinthian	March 28

DOMINION LINE—From Boston.

Marion	Feb. 21

BEAVER LINE—From St. John.

Lake Champlain	Feb. 27
Lake Ontario	March 13
Lake Erie	March 20

WHITE STAR LINE—From New York.

Cedric	Feb. 25
Celtic	March 1
Oceanic	March 11
Germanic	March 18
Cedric	March 25

Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Apply to nearest railway or steamship agent or to

T. W. BRADSHAW, Agent, Revelstoke.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Pacific Agent.

WRAPPING PAPER AND PAPER BAGS.

The Kootenay Mail has been appointed agent for one of the largest Canadian Paper Mills.

Wrapping papers in rolls or flat, and paper bags of all weights and sizes supplied to order, printed or unprinted.

Kootenay Mail, Revelstoke.

Does Your Food Distress You?

Are you nervous?
Do you feel older than you used to?
Is your appetite poor?
Is your tongue coated with a slimy, yellowish fur?
Do you have dizzy spells?
Have you a bad taste in the mouth?
Does your food come up after eating with a sour taste?
Have you a sensation of fullness after eating?
Do you have heartburn?
Do you belch gas or wind?
Do you have excessive thirst?
Do you notice black specks before the eyes?
Do you have pain or oppression around the heart?
Does your heart palpitate or beat irregularly?
Do you have unpleasant dreams?
Are you constipated?
Do your limbs tremble or vibrate?
Are you restless at night?

NAME.....
Age..... Occupation.....
Street number.....
Town..... State.....

If you have any or all of the above symptoms you probably have Dyspepsia. Fill in the above blank, send to us, and we will mail you a free trial of PEPSIKOLA TABLETS—unquestionably the surest and safest Dyspepsia cure known—together with our little book—"Advice to Dyspeptics." Regular size Pepsikola Tablets, 25 cents, by mail, or of your druggist.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE LAXAKOLA COMPANY,
45 VESEY STREET NEW YORK

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.

☞ Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold at Trout Lake by F. T. Abey, and at Revelstoke by W. Bews, J. A. Miller & Co. and Canada Drug & Book Co. Druggists.

Before. After. **Wood's Phosphodine,**

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. *Six packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE is sold in Revelstoke by Canada Drug & Book Co., J. A. Miller & Co and W. Bews and by Frank T. Abey at Trout Lake, Druggists.

We are not Looking for a Prize

but we want to tell you if you would cure that Cough and Cold on the Chest get a bottle of

White Pine and Tar

Only 25c

Made especially strong for ourselves.

CANADA DRUG AND BOOK CO. LIMITED

REVELSTOKE.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

Sawyer Bros. sold their electric plant at Ferguson to Smith and Lebau.

The meeting of the B. C. Legislature has been postponed till April 2nd.

Horace Manning has been appointed local agent for the Mutual Life of Canada.

W. Green, a C. P. R. fireman, suspected of having smallpox, was quarantined last night.

An auction sale will be held in April of lots in the government portion of the townsite of Camborne.

This city carries $27,300 insurance on the city and school buildings, power house and electric light plant.

H. N. Coursier, agent for Ottawa Insurance Company, this week settled the loss on W. Fleming's house.

J. A. Magee informs us that Eva stock is going off well in the States, the sales having much improved lately.

The Arm froze up end of last week and passengers from Comaplix and Beaton had to foot it over the ice to Arrowhead.

A. E. Kincaid has bought Boyd's ranch for the Navigation Company, who intend making it a first-class stopping place.

The returns of the government office at Revelstoke for the past year are amongst the most satisfactory of any office in the Province.

On Friday week the Standard office at Kamloops was gutted by fire. We have to express our sympathy with our contemporary in its misfortune.

J. Samson is bringing out his family from Norway, and W. A. Foote is altering and enlarging Mr. Samson's building on Second street so as to provide living rooms for their accommodation.

R. Tapping informs us his brother has just been elected to represent five townships in the county council of Frontenac, and as his father was a councillor for 15 years he reckons it runs in the blood.

Applications are being sent in to the C. P. R. for land on the terrace over-looking the city on which it is proposed to erect residences. This will probably become a favorite residential part of the city.

The question of having a proper plan made of the city water system came up at last meeting of the council and it was understood Mr. Kirk, P. L. S., should be instructed to prepare one with tracing and blue prints.

With reference to the report of the city council meeting re complaint of Salmon Arm milk, Mr. McCallum, who is agent for this milk, informs us he is prepared to have it tested against any milk in town and is satisfied it will be found of standard quality.

On Wednesday representatives of Seattle firms called at our office and bought up available copies of last issue of the KOOTENAY MAIL with the view of circulating them in the States to show the lumbering activity in this section. They also said the MAIL was the most newsy and progressive paper they had run across and was doing much to attract the attention of investors to this section.

ATHLETICS.

HOCKEY.

VERNON VS. REVELSTOKE.

The Vernon team came over to Revelstoke to try their luck with the boys here on Thursday, after beating Kamloops on Wednesday evening. About 150 people turned out to see the game which was very evenly contested.

W. Bews was away the best player on the ice, and saved the Revelstoke goal time and again. Vernon put a high shot for the Revelstoke goal, which Allum failed to see, and scored the first goal.

Just before half time Vernon added another, making the score 2-0.

On restarting, Revelstoke did some hard work to beat Sawyer but could not score. Vernon played and won a hard game, the score not being altered. Chambers acted as referee.

CURLING.

In curling Scotland (Brown skip) beat all-comers (Pinkham skip); three rinks married are ahead against three rinks single; Douglas won the Green Curlers, defeating McLean and Walker; Rossland rinks played two local rinks, Brown defeating Rae 16-6, and Pinkham beat Carruthers 16-7.

USE ROYAL CROWN SOAP

The Best in the World.

Mail us 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, and in return we will mail a beautiful Picture size 16x20; or for 25 Wrappers your choice of over 100 books. Drop us a post card asking for a catalogue of premiums to be had FREE for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers.

Address

The Royal Soap Co., Vancouver, B.C. Limited.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

R. H. Trueman & Co.'s studio is open daily.

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

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

H. Manning intends starting a first-class confectionery business.

Go to A. E. Fountain & Co., Field, for all kinds of drugs and sundries.

W. Fleming intends building and equipping a first-class livery stable.

C. B. Hume & Co. expect to open business in their new store by March 1st.

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

Visitors to Camborne should take A. Craig's stage from Beaton. Quickest route, best service.

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

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

Reid & Young draw attention through our advertising columns to their great bargain sale at 25 per cent. discount.

A subscriber from Northeast Kootenay, in remitting his subscription, writes: "The KOOTENAY MAIL is all O.K., improving all the time."

When you want to get to Camborne in speed and comfort, look out for A. Craig's stage line when landing at Beaton.

See that your printing bears the Union Label. You can get it at the KOOTENAY MAIL, the only union printing office in North Kootenay.

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

E. Taylor will retire from the business of Taylor Bros. & George, Limited, and the business will be carried on by W. George as a gent's furnishing business.

Union men, be consistent! Do your business with the firms that advertise in the KOOTENAY MAIL, the only paper in North Kootenay carrying the Union Label.

W. Hornell, formerly of Murray's and Eaton's department stores, of Toronto, has charge of the dry goods department of C. B. Hume & Co., Limited.

W. M. Lawrence will move his hardware business into the portion of the Taylor Block on McKenzie avenue now beinh used for the firm's grocery business.

A new company is being organised in Revelstoke to be known as the Big Bend Trading Company to operate in the Big Bend. It comprises local and outside capital.

In all the essentials of a newspaper, the KOOTENAY MAIL shines conspicuous. Its very large proved circulation renders it an exceedingly valuable advertising medium.

R. H. Trueman & Co.'s studio is now open daily in charge of Miss Macfarland, who has been some years in the employ of the firm at their Vancouver studio, and is a first-class photographer.

H. Perry Leake, M. E., has opened an office in the Cowan Block. He has been appointed agent for the Vancouver Engineering Works, makers of hydraulic pipe, and will give special attention to this.

R. Howson & Co. are extending their business, and have arranged to add to their present furniture store the building formerly occupied by the KOOTENAY MAIL. This building will be fitted up for a house furnishing department in which will be shown a large stock of carpets, linoleums, and house furnishings.

Horace Manning has imported one of the most up-to-date peanut roasters. It is operated by gasoline, with revolving roaster, so as to secure for the contents even heat, and there is a receptacle above where the packages of roasted peanuts can be kept hot to serve to customers. There is also a little steam boiler and whistle. The apparatus is most complete and Mr. Manning is using it to secure for his customers who appreciate a good thing an ever-ready stock of roasted peanuts.

Social and Personal

Fred Robinson left for the coast yesterday.

W. de V. LeMaistre returned this week from a trip to Rossland.

F. T. Congdon, of Nova Scotia, will be appointed governor of the Yukon.

Miss McLean returned this week from a visit to her brother, R. R. McLean at Ducks.

Mrs. Penzer, wife of the well-known C. P. R. conductor, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Warner.

E. J. Humphreys returned this week after attending the funeral of his father in Manitoba.

Mrs. A. N. Smith and family returned Thursday to again take up their residence in Revelstoke.

Miss Sibbald is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Paget, having come west with her brother J. D. Sibbald.

J. B. Cressman has gone to Halcyon to avail himself of the curative mineral hot waters of Halcyon Sanitarium.

We are glad to see Duncan McGregor able to be about again after his confinement in the hospital from his recent injuries.

Mrs. Skene intends going to San Francisco to spend a short time with her father, Mr. Fred Robinson, as soon as he gets settled there, for a holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Irwin are staying at Hotel Revelstoke. Mr. Irwin is prominently identified with Messrs. Ludgate's lumbering enterprises on Arrow Lake.

Mrs. Blackberg has in bloom at present one of the prettiest begonia plants to be seen in the city, and has also a fine collection of foliage begonias and other plants.

Mrs. W. J. Sheppard, wife of Mr. Sheppard, one of the heads of the Georgian Bay and Pacific Coast Lumber companies, arrived this week on a visit to her niece, Mrs. C. R. Skene. Mrs. Skene and Mrs. Sheppard left for the coast Wednesday.

Mrs. W. A. Morris has received news of the death of her aunt in Australia, Mrs. Peter Roy Smythe. Mrs. Smythe was on a tour of the world and had intended coming through Canada and stopping off at Revelstoke on a visit to Mrs. Morris and Miss McLean.

Mrs. W. M. Lawrence gave a young people's dance at her home on Second street Thursday evening. Dancing began at 9:30 and was carried on with keen enjoyment by the young people, a programme of twenty dances being gone through. Those present were Mrs. Forbes, Misses Richardson, McKinnon, Anderson, Dent, Smith, Fraser; Messrs. Miller, Taylor, Foster, Kilpatrick, Rose, Pinkham, Dr. Clipperfield, Clark, Allum, McDonald.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lewis entertained at their handsome new home on McKenzie avenue. There were present: Mesdames Wilks, Cross, Lawrence, Hobson, Armstrong, Sibbald and Haggen; Misses Richardson, Temple, Grant, Dent, Valentine, Anderson, Cameron; Rev. C. A. Procunier, Messrs. Clark, Lawrence, McDonald, Sibbald, Haggen, Barber, J. Lewis, Wilks, Armstrong, Dr. Clipperfield. Progressive euchre was first indulged in, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Richardson and W. M. Lawrence winning the prizes. A most enjoyable dance followed.

On Friday evening the Opera House was well filled with a crowd of well pleased spectators to witness the second annual masquerade ball of the Quadrille Club. The ball room looked bright with a good representation of the various characters generally seen at events of this nature. It was apparent a great deal of care and attention had been brought to bear by many of those in costume. The judges were: Mrs. A. E. Kincaid, Miss M. Corley and Rev. C. A. Procunier, and their decisions gave general satisfaction: Prettiest costume, Miss MacKinnon, "Lady of Court of George IV." 1st prize, $5.00; most original costume, Mrs. D. H. Dunne, representing "International Association of Machinists," 2nd prize, $3.00; most comical costume, Mr. Hertz, "Irish Cob," 3rd prize, $2.00.

The necktie social held in St. Andrews church on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid was highly successful. The church was filled by a happy and interesting company. A good programme was given, the leading feature being the magic lantern effectively handled by Rev. Mr. Gold, of Salmon Arm. The choruses by the junior choir were nicely rendered, especially the "Red, White and Blue." Refreshments were served at 9.45, and a pleasant entertainment brought to a close by singing the National Anthem. $55 was realised. The following was the programme: Chorus, "Sweet and Low," Junior Choir; song, H. Cook; magic lantern (Yosemite Park); song, "Sunshine," Edith Cook; recitation, Edna Bruce; duet (violin and organ), Almeda and Robert Armstrong; magic lantern, (comic and local pictures); chorus, "Red, White and Blue," Junior Choir.

On Tuesday evening the boys of the "Appy Onie" handsomely entertained a host of their friends. The party of forty-five, after driving around town, drove as far as Lonzo's ranch, and thence the merry party was taken to the "Appy Onie" on McKenzie avenue where the evening was enjoyed in progressive crockinole. Miss Lillie Davis won first prize, and Mrs. Shaw second. The largest gentleman won the smallest prize. Those present were: Mesdames Shaw, E. Jackson, F. B. Hooley and Dent; Misses Patrick, Davis, D. Smith, Adair, Corley, A. Buck, McPhadden, M. Buck, Ladner, Swift, Bell, Roman, Sawyer, Anderson, Dent, Nurses Anderson and Campbell; Messrs. E. Jackson, J. J. Shaw, F. B. Hooley, R. M. Smythe, M. Crawford, W. A. Foote, Lemke, Boyd, Gorrel, Kearns, Stringer, Allum, W. Bews, Anderson, Wickens, Norris, Saxton, McBeth, H. Bews, Bell, Campbell, Gough, Donaldson, F. Tweedale, A. Crowe and Knapp. The "Appy Onie" boys proved themselves excellent hosts. After singing "They are Jolly Good Fellows" the crowd enjoyed another brisk drive each to their respective homes. The excellent lunch was provided by the chef of the "Appy Onie," Sing. After lunch was served the guests had the honor of being introduced to Sing.

NAKUSP.

From our own Correspondent.

Skating is again the sport of the day, it is turning colder.

John Mollett has returned from a visit to his home in California.

They are busy putting up ice here, it being about 8 inches thick in the boom.

D. St. Dennis left for Greenwood on 13th on business for Yale-Columbia Lumber Co.

On Sunday, the 15th, the house of John Malcolm, foreman of the mill, caught fire and was burned with its contents.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Co. has been busy taking the machinery out of the wrecked tug.

Our sportsmen have again gone to the hills and expect to return with well filled game bags.

ARROWHEAD.

From our own correspondent.

The mill site is being surveyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Ludgate arrived on the 15th. They will reside here.

Miss McDowell left for Comaplix on the 17th, having received news of her father's illness.

General Supt. Marpole, Supt. Kilpatrick and Mr. Newman visited Arrowhead on Monday.

The people of Arrowhead have had a pleasant time on the ice this last week, the ice being in excellent condition. There was a formidable air hole into which four people have already fallen. Happily all escaped with nothing more serious than a bad fright.

NOTICE.

Marriage Registers and Marriage Certificate Forms will be sent without charge to all officiating clergymen in the province upon application to the King's Printer, Victoria.

W. W. B. McINNES,
Provincial Secretary.

A Warning!

To the parties who are in the habit of taking wood from my wood yards at night without authority, I beg to warn them of the consequences should I catch them at it.

W. FLEMING.

$50 REWARD.

$50 reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the person who wrote the letter appearing in the issue of the Kootenay Mail of Feb. 7th signed "Robert Tapping," without his authority.

KOOTENAY MAIL.

NOTICE.

Holders of Keys in our $20 gold sale are requested to send them in before March 10th. If the right key is not turned in by then the $20 will be handed to the hospital.

TAYLOR BROS. & GEORGE, LIMITED.

FIREWOOD FOR SALE

Firewood, in any quantity, cut to required lengths. Orders will receive prompt attention.

ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

BREEDING FOWLS FOR SALE.

A few Golden Buff Orpingtons and Golden Buff Leghorn cockerels for sale cheap for next 30 days.

Eggs for hatching in season.

S. L. SMITH,
Penticton, B. C.

A Well Regulated Jewelry Store

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

J. Guy Barber's

REVELSTOKE

SKATING RINK.

SKATING EVERY EVENING FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Band Every Wednesday Night

ADMISSION 25c.

SEASON TICKETS.

Ladies $3 00
Gentlemen 5 00

TICKETS FOR SALE AT
Canada Drug & Book Store,
J. A. Miller & Co,
Roy Smythe's Tobacco Store,
Rink Company.

E. WATERSON.

Bricklayer and Stonemason

P. O. Box 191. REVELSTOKE, B. C.

All lines of Mason work undertaken. Estimates given for buildings, etc.

Revelstoke Water, Light & Power Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all accounts due to the above company be paid the undersigned within ten (10) days from date; all outstanding then will be handed to a solicitor for collection.

H. FLOYD, Secretary.

Revelstoke, B. C., Feb. 10, 1903.

(L.S.) HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

H. A. MACLEAN, Deputy Attorney-General. WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

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

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, the Honorable SIR HENRI GUSTAVE JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, at Our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and in the third year of Our Reign.

By Command,

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Tenders for a License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Timber and Mines Branch, Department of the Interior, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Timber Berth No. 333," will be received at this Department until noon on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1903, for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 333, comprising 5 blocks, containing a total area of 23 square miles, more or less.

Block 1. Situate on Jordan River and running 3 miles up the river from T. B. 71 with a width of half a mile on each side of river.

Block 2. Situate on Akolkolex Creek and running 6 miles upstream from the North Easterly limit of T. B. 118 with a width of one mile on each side of said creek.

Block 3. Situate in the rear of T. B. 112 on the Columbia River and running 3 miles North Westerly from South boundary of railway Belt with a depth of one mile.

Block 4. Situate on McDougall Creek, a tributary of Fish River, and running 2 miles up Creek from the Westerly limit of T. B. 152 with a width of half a mile on each side of said creek.

Block 5. Situate on Fish River and running 3 miles up stream from the upper limit of T. B. 152 with a width of half a mile on each side of said river.

The regulations under which a license will be issued, also printed form of tender and envelope, may be obtained at this Department or at the office of the Crown Timber Agent at New Westminster.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in favour of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for a license.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

PERLEY G. KEYES,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, February 6th, 1903.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of Ward 2 of the Municipality of Revelstoke that I require the presence of the said electors at my office in Fire Hall No. 2, in the said city, on the 28th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person in place of Alderman Taylor, whose seat has been declared vacant to represent them in the Municipal Council as Alderman for Ward 2.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the said ward of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the returning officer at any time between the date of this notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination; and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, 1903, at No. 2 Fire Hall, in the City of Revelstoke, and kept open between the hours of nine in the forenoon and the hour of half past seven in the afternoon for taking and recording the votes of the electors of the said ward of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated and elected as alderman shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of Five Hundred Dollars or more over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise qualified as municipal voters.

Every candidate nominated shall signify by a writing accompanying the nomination paper, his consent to such nomination, except in case such person be absent from the municipality, when such absence shall be stated in the nomination paper.

Every candidate nominated shall, on or before the hour of 2 p. m. of the day of nomination, furnish the Returning officer with a statement in writing specifying the land or real property on which he qualifies.

Given under my hand at Revelstoke this 21st day of February, 1903.

HENRY FLOYD,
Returning Officer.

OPERA HOUSE, REVELSTOKE

Monday, Feb. 23

THE CORONATION CHOIR

Glee and Concert Party

composed of Leading Adult Singers who took part in the Coronation of Their Majesties at Westminster Abbey, on August 9th, will appear as above assisted by

MADAME MARIE HOOTON

the eminent Contralto of London, England, and

MR. DUDLEY CAUSTON, the Famous Entertainer.

The Greatest Musical Treat Ever Accorded the People of the West

RESERVED SEATS $1.00

BOXES, (party of eight) - $7.50 Each

Body of Hall and Galleries, 75c

Reserved seat plan will be opened at Canada Drug and Book Company's store on Monday, Feb. 9th. Don't fail to book your seats early if you do not wish to be disappointed.

For Sale

TWO Residences on McKenzie Avenue, with modern improvements, $2,500 each, on easy terms.

TWO Residences on Third Street east, very convenient for railway men, $1,800 each easy terms.

ONE Residence on First Street east, cash required $500, subject to mortgage.

Apply to

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Big Bend District of West Kootenay: Commencing at a post planted about eight chains south of John Anderson's northeast corner post and marked "R. E." thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1903.

R. EDGAR.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend applying to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land on Upper Arrow Lake:

FIRST LOCATION

Commencing at a post planted three miles more or less east of the five mile post on the Nakusp and Slocan railway south west corner marked "A. L. I." and running thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 16th day of February, 1903.

A. L. IRWIN.

SECOND LOCATION.

Commencing at a post planted two miles more or less east of the five mile post on the Nakusp and Slocan railway; southwest corner marked "H. E." and running thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 16th day of February, 1903.

HUGH ERWIN.

THIRD LOCATION.

Commencing at a post planted two miles more or less east of the five mile post on the Nakusp and Slocan railway, southeast corner marked "D. C. I." and running thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 16th day of February, 1903.

D. C. IRWIN, Jr.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS.

To Alex. Smith, J. Riley, J. O. Piper, J. Piccalo, Fred Jacobson; J. J. Cole and Jim Davis, or to any person or persons to whom he or they may have transferred his or their interests in the Porthand Mineral Claim, situated on the south side of Cariboo Creek in Arrow Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended four hundred and ten dollars in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim, in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within ninety days of the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenses, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under section 4 of an act entitled "An Act to Amend the Mineral Act 1900.

(Signed) M. E. KING.

Rossland, B. C., February 7th, 1903.

WANTED

MILLWRIGHT WANTED—Must be a first-class man who understands the different grades of lumber required in the prairie trade and who can take charge of the mill and yard. Apply to JAS. A. TAYLOR, Arrowhead, B. C.

WANTED.—Twenty first-class carpenters. Apply to J. A. Kernahan, Laggan.

WANTED KNOWN—Five roomed house and furnished rooms near station to let. Apply to R. Tapping.

WANT TO PURCHASE South African land scrip. Apply to Kootenay Mail office, Revelstoke.

WANTED TO SELL—Two houses and lots at rising town of Camborne; each property will let for $15 a month; price on each property $500. For particulars apply at office of Kootenay Mail.

WANT TO SELL—One of the best hotels in Kootenay; good man can clear $5,000 a year. For particulars apply at office of Kootenay Mail.

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

WOOD FOR SALE

Dry Fir and Birch

Cut by machinery to required size.

All orders left at W. M. Lawrence's or the Kootenay Mail office will receive prompt attention.

W. FLEMING.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Big Bend District of West Kootenay: Commencing at a post planted about 3½ miles from the mouth, running south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

THOMAS MEREDITH.

Dated Jany. 30th, 1903.

TIMBER BERTH NO. 2.

Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Downie Creek, about 4 miles from the mouth, running south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

THOMAS MEREDITH.

Dated Jany. 30 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the lands described as follows:

"TIMBER BERTH MARKED "H. Mc."

Commencing at a post planted about 3 chains east of Halfway Creek, St. Leon Hot Springs, West Kootenay, Upper Arrow Lake and northeast of its mouth about four and a half miles; southwest corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

HERB. McCORMAC.

NO. 2 BERTH MARKED "H. Mc."

Commencing at a post planted east bank of Halfway Creek Upper Arrow Lake, and about six miles northeast from its mouth, southwest corner post; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to place of commencement.

HERB. McCORMACK.

Dated November 22nd, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the lands described as follows:

Commencing at a post marked A. J. Anderson, planted at northwest corner of J. W. Thonson's pre-emption claim, near Beaton, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

A. Y. ANDERSON.

Dated Jany. 26th, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land on Upper Arrow Lake:

FIRST LOCATION

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kos-ke-Nox creek, southwest corner marked "W. W. F." eighteen miles more or less from its mouth, and running thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 9th day of February, 1903.

W. W. FRASER.

SECOND LOCATION.

Commencing at post planted on the east bank of Kos-Ka-Nox creek, southwest corner marked "W. W. F." and sixteen miles more or less from its mouth, and running thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 9th day of February, 1903.

W. W. FRASER.

THIRD LOCATION.

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kos-Ka-Nox creek, southwest corner marked "R. T." and ten miles more or less from its mouth, and running thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 10th day of February, 1903.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

FOURTH LOCATION.

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kos-Ka-Nox creek, southwest corner marked "R. T." nine miles more or less from its mouth, running thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 10th day of February, 1903.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

FIFTH LOCATION.

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kos-Ka-Nox creek, southwest corner marked "J. W. W." five miles more or less from its mouth and running thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 11th day of February, 1903.

J. W. WATSON.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following lands

Commencing at a post marked "O. Drolet's N W corner," planted on the east bank of the Columbia river adjoining Burton City townsite on the south and running south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 to the point of commencement, covering the pre-emption of one Angus McLeod, which was afterwards abandoned by him

Dated this 10th day of February, 1903.

J. B. DROLET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Banner and Iola Mineral Claims, situate in the Lardeau Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On Lexington creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Wm. E. Devereux, acting as agent for Wm. B. Clark, Free Miner's Certificate No. 105331, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 9th day of January, 1903.

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